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(54) Title: G PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, PRODUCTION, AND USE THEREOF				
(57) Abstract				
<p>DNA primers effective in screening G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA fragments are provided. The primers which are complementary to nucleotide sequences that are in community with (homologous to) the nucleotide sequences encoding amino acid sequences corresponding to or near the first membrane-spanning domain or the sixth membrane-spanning domain each of known various G protein coupled receptor proteins were designed and synthesized. Methods of amplifying G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNAs using the above DNA primers, and novel target G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNAs are also provided. Screening of DNA libraries can be efficiently carried out. Human pituitary gland or amygdala-derived and mouse pancreas-derived G protein coupled receptor proteins, etc., or salts thereof, partial peptides thereof, DNAs coding for the above G protein coupled receptor proteins, processes for producing the above G protein coupled receptor proteins, methods of determining ligands for the above G protein coupled receptor proteins, methods of screening compounds that inhibit the binding between the ligand and the G protein coupled receptor proteins or screening kits therefor, compounds or salts thereof obtained by the above screening method or the screening kit, pharmaceutical compositions containing the above compounds or salts thereof, and antibodies against the above protein coupled receptor proteins or partial peptides thereof are provided.</p>				

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## DESCRIPTION

G PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN,  
PRODUCTION, AND USE THEREOFFIELD OF THE INVENTION

5       The present invention relates to novel DNAs which are useful as DNA primers for a polymerase chain reaction (PCR); methods for amplifying DNAs each coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein via PCR techniques using said DNA; screening methods for DNAs each encoding a G protein coupled 10 receptor protein via PCR techniques using said DNA; G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNAs obtained by said screening method; G protein coupled receptor proteins which are encoded by the DNA obtained via said screening method, peptide fragments or segments thereof, and modified 15 peptide derivatives thereof; etc.

20      The present invention also relates to novel G protein coupled receptor proteins; novel G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNAs; processes for producing said G protein coupled receptor protein; use of said receptor protein and said protein-encoding DNA; etc.

25      The present invention also relates to novel human amygdaloid nucleus-derived G protein coupled receptor proteins; novel DNAs each coding for said G protein coupled receptor protein; processes for producing said G protein coupled receptor protein; use of said receptor protein and said protein-encoding DNA; etc.

30      The present invention also relates to novel mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  cell line MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor proteins; novel DNAs each coding for said G protein coupled receptor protein; processes for producing said G protein coupled receptor protein; use of said receptor protein and

said protein-encoding DNA; etc. Further, the present invention relates to novel human-derived G protein coupled receptor proteins (human prinoceptors); novel DNAs each coding for said G protein coupled receptor protein; processes for producing 5 said G protein coupled receptor protein; use of said receptor protein and said protein-encoding DNA; etc.

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A variety of hormones, neurotransmitters and the like control, regulate or adjust the functions of living bodies via 10 specific receptors located in cell membranes. Many of these receptors mediate the transmission of intracellular signals via activation of guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (hereinafter, sometimes referred to as G proteins) with which the receptor is coupled and possess the common (homologous) structure, i.e. seven transmembranes (membrane-spanning regions (domains)). 15 Therefore, such receptors are generically referred to as G protein coupled receptors or seven transmembrane (membrane-spanning) receptors.

G protein coupled receptor proteins have a very 20 important role as targets for molecules such as hormones, neurotransmitters and physiologically active substances, which molecules control, regulate or adjust the functions of living bodies. Each molecule has its own receptor protein which is specific thereto, whereby the specificities of individual 25 physiologically active substances, including specific target cells and organs, specific pharmacological actions, specific action strength, action time, etc., are decided. Accordingly, it has been believed that, if G protein coupled receptor genes or cDNA can be cloned, those will be helpful not only for the 30 clarification of structure, function, physiological action, etc. of the G protein coupled receptor but also for the development of pharmaceuticals by investigating the substances which act on the receptor. Until now, only several G protein coupled receptor genes or cDNAs have been cloned but it is 35 believed that there are many unknown G protein coupled receptor genes which have not been recognized yet.

The characteristic feature of the G protein coupled receptor proteins which have been known up to now is that seven clusters of hydrophobic amino acid residues are located in the primary structure and pass through (span) the cell membrane at each region thereof. It has been known that such a structure is common among all of the known G protein coupled receptor proteins and further that the amino acid sequences corresponding to the area where the protein passes through the membrane (membrane-spanning region or transmembrane region) and the amino acid sequences near the membrane-spanning region are often highly conserved among the receptors.

When an unknown protein has such a structure, it is strongly suggested that said protein is within a category of the G protein coupled receptor proteins. In addition, some amino acid residue alignments are common (homologous) and, by taking it as a characteristic feature, it is further strongly suggested that said protein is a G protein coupled receptor protein.

Libert, F., et al. (Science, 244:569-571; 1989) reported a method for cloning novel receptor genes by means of a polymerase chain reaction (hereinafter, sometimes referred to as PCR or a PCR technique) for a synthetic DNA primer which was synthesized based upon the information of common amino acid sequences obtained from a comparison among known G protein coupled receptor proteins. Libert, F. et al. used a pair of synthetic DNA primers corresponding to the portions of the third and the sixth membrane-spanning regions. However, in general, the design of primers used for the PCR regulates the molecular species of DNAs which are to be amplified.

In addition, when a similarity (homology) in the amino acid sequence level is used as a basis, the use of different codons affects on the binding (hybridization) of the primer thereby resulting in a decrease in the amplifying efficiency.

Accordingly, although various novel receptor protein DNAs have been obtained using said DNA primers, it is not possible to succeed in amplifying DNAs for all receptor proteins in the prior art.

Further, the amino acid sequence which is common to from the first to the seventh membrane-spanning regions among 74 G protein coupled receptor proteins was reported by William C. Probst, et al. (DNA and Cell Biology, Vol. 11, No. 1, 5 1992, pp. 1-20). In this report, however, there is no suggestion for a method in which DNA coding for a novel G protein coupled receptor protein is screened by means of PCR using DNA primers which are complementary to the DNA coding for those amino acid sequences.

10 It would be desirable to develop DNA primers for PCR techniques which allow selective and efficient screenings of DNAs coding for the areas (regions) more nearer the full length of novel G protein coupled receptor proteins by utilizing the common (homologous) sequence(s) of the G protein coupled 15 receptor protein or the DNA coding therefor.

It would also be desirable to develop synthetic DNA primers corresponding to the portions of the third and the sixth membrane-spanning regions, said primer being useful in screening for DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor 20 proteins in more selective and efficient manner as compared with a series of the synthetic DNA primers corresponding to the sequences of the third to the sixth membrane-spanning regions as reported by Libert, F. et al.

G protein coupled receptor proteins are important for 25 investigating substances which control the function of living organisms and proceeding developments thereof as pharmaceuticals. Finding and development of candidate compounds for new pharmaceuticals can be efficiently proceeded by using G protein coupled receptor proteins and by conducting 30 receptor binding experiments and evaluating experiments on agonists/antagonists using intracellular information transmittance systems as indexes. Especially when the presence of a novel G protein coupled receptor protein can be clarified, the presence of a substance having a specific action thereon 35 can be suggested.

If a novel DNA which codes for a novel G protein coupled receptor protein can be efficiently screened and

isolated, it will now be possible to proceed with the isolation of DNA having an entire coding region, the construction of an expression system therefor and the screening of an acting ligand.

5           A hypothalamo-hypophysial system is one of the passages for controlling, regulating or adjusting the functions of organisms relying upon interactions of hormones and neurotransmitters with G protein coupled receptors. In the hypothalamo-hypophysial system, the secretion of pituitary 10 hormones from the pituitary body (hypophysis) is regulated by hypothalamic hormones (hypophysiotropic releasing factors), and the functions of target cells and organs are controlled by pituitary hormones released into the blood. Functions which are important for the living body are regulated through this 15 system, such as maintenance of homeostasis and control of development and growth of a genital system and an individual organism. Representative examples of the hypothalamic hormones include TRH, LH-RH, CRF, GRF, somatostatin, galanin, etc. Representative examples of the pituitary hormones include TSH, 20 ACTH, FSH, LH, prolactin, growth hormone, oxytocin, vasopressin, etc. In particular, the secretion of pituitary hormones is regulated according to a positive feedback mechanism or a negative feedback mechanism relied on the hypothalamic hormones and peripheral hormones secreted from 25 the target endocrine glands. A variety of receptor proteins present in the pituitary gland play a major role for regulating the hypothalamo-hypophysial system.

It has been widely known that these hormones, factors and receptors are widely distributed in the brain instead of existing only locally in the hypothalamo-hypophysial system. This fact suggests that the substances which are called "hypothalamic hormones" are working as neurotransmitters or neuroregulators in the central nervous system. It is further considered that these substances are similarly 30 distributed even in the peripheral tissues to play the role of important functions. The pancreas plays an important role of carrying out the carbohydrate metabolism by secreting not only 35

a digestive fluid but also glucagon and insulin. Insulin is secreted from the  $\beta$  cells and its secretion is promoted chiefly by glucose. It has, however, been known that a variety of receptors exist in the  $\beta$  cells, and the secretion of 5 insulin is controlled by various factors such as peptide hormones (galanin, somatostatin, gastric inhibitory polypeptide, glucagon, amylin, etc.), sugars (mannose, etc.), amino acids, and neurotransmitters in addition to glucose.

It has thus been known that in the pituitary gland 10 and in the pancreas are present receptor proteins for many hormones and neurotransmitters, said receptor proteins playing important roles for regulating the functions. As for the galanin and amylin, however, there has not yet been reported any discovery concerning the structure of their receptor 15 protein cDNAs. It is not known whether there exist any unknown receptor proteins or receptor protein subtypes.

For substances regulating the functions of the pituitary gland and pancreas, there exist receptor proteins specific to said substance on the surfaces of various 20 functional cells of the pituitary gland and pancreas. The pituitary gland and the pancreas are associations of a plurality of functional cells, and the actions of the individual substances are defined by the distributions of their target receptor proteins among the functional cells. 25 Accordingly, a substance, in many cases, exhibits an extensive variety of actions. To comprehend such complex systems, it is necessary to clarify the relations between the acting substances and the specific receptor proteins. It is further necessary to efficiently screen for receptor protein agonists 30 and antagonists capable of regulating the pituitary gland and pancreas, to clarify the structures of genes of receptor proteins from the standpoint of investigating and developing pharmaceuticals, and further to express them in a suitable expression system.

35 By utilizing the fact that a G protein coupled receptor protein exhibits homology in part of the structure thereof at the amino acid sequence level, an experiment of

looking at DNAs coding for novel receptor proteins relying upon a polymerase chain reaction (hereinafter simply referred to as "PCR") has recently been made.

In the central nervous system, many receptor proteins such as dopamine receptor protein, LH-RH receptor protein, neuropeptidergic receptor protein, opioid receptor protein, CRF receptor protein, CRF receptor protein, somatostatin receptor protein, galanin receptor protein, TRH receptor protein, etc. are G protein coupled receptor proteins, and it has been clarified that ligands to these receptors exert a variety of effects in the central nervous system.

In the immune system, an  $\alpha$ - or a  $\beta$ -chemokine receptor protein, an MIP1 $\alpha$  receptor protein, an IL-8 receptor protein, a C5a receptor protein, etc. have been known as such G protein coupled receptor proteins, and are working as receptor proteins responsive to immunoregulating substances to play important roles for regulating the functions of the living body. There is, for example, an IL-6 receptor protein that acts both in the above-mentioned central nervous system and in the immune system. IL-6 is both a  $\beta$ -cell differentiating factor and a biologically active factor related to the proliferation and differentiation of nerve cells.

It has been widely known that these hormones, factors and receptor proteins are usually widely distributed up to the peripheral tissues instead of existing only locally in the central nervous system and in the immune system and are producing important functions, respectively. Agonists and antagonists for these receptor proteins are now being developed as various useful pharmaceuticals.

For substances regulating the functions of the central nervous system and the immune system, there exist receptor proteins specific to said substance on the surfaces of various functional cells of the central nervous system and the immune system. The central nervous system and the immune system are associations of a plurality of functional cells, and the actions of the individual substances are defined by the distributions of their target receptor proteins among the

functional cells. Accordingly, a substance, in many cases, exhibits an extensive variety of actions. Moreover, there is an example wherein many factors play a part in a physiological phenomenon. To comprehend such complex systems, 5 it is necessary to clarify relations between the acting substances and the specific receptor proteins.

As discussed herein above, the G protein coupled receptor protein is present on the cell surface of living body cells and organs and has a very important role as a target for 10 molecules such as hormones, neurotransmitters and physiologically active substances, which molecules control, regulate or adjust the functions of living body cells and organs.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 One object of the present invention is to provide novel DNAs which are useful as DNA primers for a polymerase chain reaction; methods for amplifying a DNA coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein using said DNA; screening methods for the DNA coding for a G protein coupled receptor 20 protein using said DNA; DNAs obtained by said screening method; and G protein coupled receptor proteins encoded by the DNA obtained by said screening method, peptide fragments or segments thereof, modified peptide derivatives thereof or salts thereof.

25 Another object of the present invention is to provide processes for producing said receptor protein; transformants capable of expressing said receptor protein; cell membrane fractions obtained from said transformant; methods for determining a ligand to the receptor protein; screening methods 30 for a compound or a salt thereof capable of inhibiting the binding of the ligand with the receptor protein; kits for said screening method, pharmaceutical compositions comprising an effective amount of the inhibitory compound; antibodies against said receptor protein; immunoassays using said receptor 35 protein or said antibody and use of said receptor protein and encoding DNA.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide novel G protein coupled receptor proteins which are expressed in pituitary glands or pancreatic  $\beta$  cells; DNAs comprising a DNA coding for said G protein coupled receptor protein; processes for producing said receptor protein; transformants capable of expressing said receptor protein; cell membrane fractions obtained from said transformant; methods for determining a ligand to the receptor protein; screening methods for a compound or a salt thereof capable of inhibiting the binding of the ligand with the receptor protein; kits for said screening method, pharmaceutical compositions comprising the inhibitory compound; antibodies against said receptor protein; immunoassays using said receptor protein or said antibody and use of said receptor protein and encoding DNA.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide novel human amygdaloid nucleus-derived G protein coupled receptor proteins; DNAs comprising a DNA coding for said G protein coupled receptor protein; processes for producing said receptor protein; transformants capable of expressing said receptor protein; cell membrane fractions obtained from said transformant; methods for determining a ligand to the receptor protein; screening methods for a compound or a salt thereof capable of inhibiting the binding of the ligand with the receptor protein; kits for said screening method, pharmaceutical compositions comprising the inhibitory compound; antibodies against said receptor protein; immunoassays using said receptor protein or said antibody and use of said receptor protein and encoding DNA.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide novel mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  cell line MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor proteins; DNAs comprising a DNA coding for said G protein coupled receptor protein; processes for producing said receptor protein; transformants capable of expressing said receptor protein; cell membrane fractions obtained from said transformant; methods for determining a ligand to the receptor protein; screening methods for a

compound or a salt thereof capable of inhibiting the binding of the ligand with the receptor protein; kits for said screening method, pharmaceutical compositions comprising the inhibitory compound; antibodies against said receptor protein; 5 immunoassays using said receptor protein or said antibody and use of said receptor protein and encoding DNA.

The present inventors have succeeded in synthesizing novel DNA primers based upon the similarity (homology) with the base sequences coding for the first membrane-spanning region or the sixth membrane-spanning region each of known G protein coupled receptor proteins. It is to be particularly noted that there has been no report of a DNA primer pair which has been synthesized paying attention to the similarity with the base sequence coding for the first and the sixth membrane-spanning 10 15 region of the known G protein coupled receptor protein.

Next the present inventors have succeeded in synthesizing other novel DNA primers based upon the similarity (homology) with the base sequences coding for the third or the sixth membrane-spanning region each of known G protein coupled receptor proteins. They have also unexpectedly succeeded in efficiently amplifying DNAs (DNA fragments) coding 20 25 for G protein coupled receptor proteins by means of PCR using those DNA primers.

They have further succeeded in synthesizing novel DNA primers based upon the similarity (homology) with the base sequences coding for the second or the seventh membrane-spanning region each of known G protein coupled receptor proteins; upon the similarity (homology) with the base sequences coding for first or the third membrane-spanning 30 35 region each of known G protein coupled receptor proteins; and upon the similarity (homology) with the base sequences coding for the second or the sixth membrane-spanning region each of known G protein coupled receptor proteins. They have furthermore and unexpectedly succeeded in efficiently amplifying DNAs (DNA fragments) coding for G protein coupled receptor proteins by conducting PCR using those DNA primers.

Moreover, the present inventors have succeeded in

efficiently cloning full-length DNA coding for said G protein coupled receptor protein via using amplified DNAs (DNA fragments) coding for said G protein coupled receptor protein. Thus, they have found that novel DNA coding for novel G protein coupled receptor proteins can be isolated, characterized or prepared via conducting amplifications and analyses of various DNA using said DNA primers.

To be more specific, the present inventors have selected amino acid sequences which are each common to the portion corresponding to or near the first and the sixth membrane-spanning region of the known individual G protein coupled receptor proteins and have designed the DNA primer (SEQ ID NO: 1) coding for the amino acid sequence common (homologous) to the first membrane-spanning region and the DNA primer (SEQ ID NO: 2) which is complementary to the nucleotide sequence coding for the amino acid sequence common (homologous) to the area near the sixth membrane-spanning region. Those DNA primers have a different nucleotide sequence as compared with reported DNA primers (e.g. a set of synthetic DNA primers corresponding to the third and the sixth membrane-spanning regions (SEQ ID NO: 60 and SEQ ID NO: 61) as reported by Libert, F. et al.) and such instant primers are novel and unique.

Especially for an object of conducting an efficient elongation reaction in the PCR, the 3'-terminal region of the instant primers contains the nucleotide sequence which is common (homologous) among many receptor proteins. Even in other areas, the similarity (homology) at the nucleotide sequence level (base sequence level) is utilized for setting the mixed base (nucleotide) parts wherein their nucleotide sequences (base sequences) are matched for as many nucleotides (bases) as possible among many DNA for the receptor proteins. Then the present inventors have amplified cDNA derived from human brain amygdala, human pituitary gland and rat brain, found the amplified products as shown in Figure 17 and, from those products, obtained the G protein coupled receptor protein cDNAs having the sequence as shown in

Figure 18, Figure 19, Figure 20, Figure 21, Figure 22, Figure 23, Figure 27, Figure 29, Figure 34, Figure 37, Figure 40, Figure 43 or Figure 46. Among them, the G protein coupled receptor protein cDNAs having the sequence as shown in 5 Figure 22, Figure 23, Figure 27, Figure 29, Figure 34, Figure 37, Figure 40, Figure 43 or Figure 46 are novel.

Further, the present inventors have selected the amino acid sequences common (homologous) to the third and the sixth membrane-spanning region each of the known G protein 10 coupled receptor proteins and designed the DNA primers coding for the amino acid sequence common (homologous) to the third membrane-spanning region (SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6 and SEQ ID NO: 7) and the DNA primers which are complementary to the nucleotide sequence coding for the amino 15 acid sequence common (homologous) to the portion near the sixth membrane-spanning region (SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 8 and SEQ ID NO: 9). Again, those DNA primers have different base sequences from those of the DNA primers previously reported (e.g., a set 20 of synthetic DNA primers corresponding to the sequence of the third and the sixth membrane-spanning regions (SEQ ID NO: 60 and SEQ ID NO: 61) as reported by Libert, F. et al.) and such instant primers are novel and unique. The present inventors amplified cDNA derived from the smooth muscles of gastric 25 pylorus of rabbits using said DNA primer and obtained G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA having the sequence of Figure 49 or Figure 52. Those cDNAs are novel.

Still further, the present inventors have selected the amino acid sequences common (homologous) to the second and the seventh membrane-spanning region each of the known G 30 protein coupled receptor proteins and designed the DNA primer coding for the amino acid sequence common (homologous) to the second membrane-spanning region (SEQ ID NO: 10) and the DNA primer which is complementary to the base sequence coding for the amino acid sequence common (homologous) to the portions 35 near the seventh membrane-spanning region (SEQ ID NO: 11). Those DNA primers have different base sequences from those of DNA primers previously reported (e.g., a set of synthetic DNA

primers corresponding to the part of the third and the sixth membrane-spanning regions (SEQ ID NO: 60 and SEQ ID NO: 61) as reported by Libert, F. et al) and such instant primers are novel and unique. The present inventors amplified cDNA derived from the smooth muscles of gastric pylorus of rabbits using said DNA primer and obtained G protein coupled receptor protein cDNAs having each the sequence of Figure 55, Figure 56, Figure 72, or Figure 73. Those cDNAs are novel.

Furthermore, the present inventors have selected the amino acid sequences common (homologous) to the first and the third membrane-spanning region each of the known G protein coupled receptor proteins and designed the DNA primer coding for the amino acid sequence common (homologous) to the first membrane-spanning region (SEQ ID NO: 12) and the DNA primer which is complementary to the base sequence coding for the amino acid sequence common (homologous) to the portions near the third membrane-spanning region (SEQ ID NO: 13). Still further, the present inventors have selected the amino acid sequences common (homologous) to the third and the sixth membrane-spanning region each of the known G protein coupled receptor proteins and designed the DNA primers coding for the amino acid sequence common (homologous) to the third membrane-spanning region (SEQ ID NO: 10 and SEQ ID NO: 18) and the DNA primers which are complementary to the base sequence coding for the amino acid sequence common (homologous) to the parts near the sixth membrane-spanning region (SEQ ID NO: 15 and SEQ ID NO: 19). Further, the present inventors have selected the amino acid sequences common (homologous) to the second and the sixth membrane-spanning region each of the known G protein coupled receptor proteins and designed the DNA primer coding for the amino acid sequence common (homologous) to the second membrane-spanning region (SEQ ID NO: 16) and the DNA primer which is complementary to the base sequence coding for the amino acid sequence common (homologous) to the parts near the sixth membrane-spanning region (SEQ ID NO: 17). Those DNA primers have different base sequences from those of DNA primers previously reported (e.g., a set of synthetic DNA primers

corresponding to the part of the third and the sixth membrane-spanning regions (SEQ ID NO: 60 and SEQ ID NO: 61) as reported by Libert, F. et al) and such instant primers are novel and unique.

5 Still another object of the present invention is to provide a G protein coupled receptor protein expressed in the pituitary gland and pancreatic  $\beta$  cells, a DNA comprising a DNA coding for said protein, a process for producing said protein, and use of said protein and DNA.

10 In order to achieve the above-mentioned aims, the present inventors have made extensive investigations. As a result, the present inventors have succeeded in amplifying cDNA derived from the human pituitary gland and the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain, MIN 6, with a synthetic DNA primer for efficiently isolating G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA, and have forwarded the analysis. Thus, the present inventors have succeeded in isolating novel human and mouse-derived G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs, in determining the partial structure thereof, and have considered that these cDNA sequences are preserved very well in the human and in the mouse, and are coding for novel receptor proteins for the same ligand. Based upon the above knowledge, the present inventors have discovered that these DNAs make it possible to obtain a cDNA having a full length open reading frame (ORF) of the receptor protein, hence, to produce the receptor protein. The inventors have further discovered that the above-mentioned receptor protein obtained when the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNA is expressed by a suitable means permits screening for a ligand to the receptor protein from the living body or from natural or non-natural compounds under guidance of data obtainable in receptor coupling tests or measurements of intracellular second messengers, etc. and further allows screening for a compound that inhibits the binding of the ligand and the receptor protein.

In one embodiment, the present inventors have carried out PCR amplification of novel human pituitary gland-

derived cDNA fragments as shown in Figures 22 and 23, and have subcloned them to obtain a plasmid vector (p19P2).

From analysis of the partial sequence, it has been clarified that the cDNA has been encoded a novel receptor protein.

5 The synthetic DNA primers used for amplifying the cDNA are corresponding to seven hydrophobic clusters that exist in the known G protein coupled receptor proteins in common, i.e., corresponding to the first and sixth membrane-spanning regions among the membrane-spanning domains. The nucleotide sequence  
10 (SEQ ID NO: 29) has been determined from the primer region at the 5' side (first membrane-spanning domain side) and has been translated into an amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 24) [Figure 22]. As a result, the second and third membrane-spanning domains have been confirmed on the hydrophobicity  
15 plotting [Figure 58]. Similarly, the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 30) has been determined from the primer region at the 3' side (sixth membrane-spanning domain side) and has been translated into an amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 25)  
[Figure 23]. As a result, the presence of the sixth and fifth  
20 membrane-spanning domains has been confirmed on the hydrophobicity plots [Figure 59]. The size of the amplified cDNA is about 700 bp which is nearly comparable with the number of bases between the first membrane-spanning domain and the sixth membrane-spanning domain of the known G protein coupled  
25 receptor protein.

G protein coupled receptor proteins exert common property to some extent at an amino acid sequence level, and are forming one protein family. Therefore, data base retrieval has been carried out based upon the amino acid sequence of the  
30 subject novel receptor protein (protein encoded by cDNA included in p19P2). As a result, a high homology has been exhibited as compared with the known G protein coupled receptor protein (rat neuropeptide Y receptor protein encoded by S12863) that is shown in Figure 60. This fact tells that  
35 the novel receptor protein of the present invention belongs to the G protein coupled receptor protein family. Moreover, the data base has been retrieved using, as a template, the amino

- 1 6 -

acid sequence encoded by the DNA of the invention. It exhibits high homology to the amino acid sequences of the known G protein coupled receptor proteins, mouse-derived ligand unknown RP-23 (B40470), human-derived ligand unknown K-opioid receptor 5 protein (P30098) and human-derived NK-2 receptor protein (JQ1059). However, none of them are in perfect agreement, from which it is learned that a novel receptor protein had been encoded. The aforementioned abbreviations in parentheses are reference numbers that are assigned when they are 10 registered as data to NBRF-PIR/Swiss-PROT and are, usually, each called "Accession Number".

Next, by using the novel G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNA fragment (p19P2) of the present invention, a cDNA having a full-length open reading frame of 15 the receptor protein of the present invention has been obtained from human pituitary gland cDNA libraries. The nucleotide sequence analysis of a plasmid (phGR3) carrying the cDNA having a full length open reading frame of the receptor protein shows that the nucleotide sequence of a coding region of this 20 receptor protein is represented by SEQ ID NO: 31, and the amino acid sequence deduced therefrom is represented by SEQ ID NO: 26 [Figure 34]. Based upon the amino acid sequence, hydrophobicity plotting has been carried out. The results are shown in Figure 36. From the hydrophobicity plotting, it 25 has been clarified that the receptor protein of the present invention possessed seven hydrophobic domains. That is, it has been confirmed that the receptor protein encoded by the cDNA obtained according to the present invention is a seven transmembrane (membrane-spanning) G protein coupled 30 receptor protein. An expression of mRNA for receptor genes encoded by the cDNA of the present invention has been checked by northern blotting techniques at a mRNA level, and it has been confirmed that the receptor gene has been expressed in the human pituitary gland [Figure 35].

35 The present inventors have further succeeded in PCR amplification of a mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  cell strain, MIN6 derived cDNA fragment, and cloning of pG3-2 and pG1-10.

Then, based on the nucleotide sequence of cDNA included in these two plasmid vectors, the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 27 has been derived. It was learned from the nucleotide sequence that the cDNA encodes a novel receptor protein.

Upon translating the nucleotide sequence into an amino acid sequence, the presence of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth membrane-spanning domains has been confirmed on the hydrophobicity plots [Figure 28]. The size of the amplified cDNA is about 400 bp which is nearly comparable with the number of bases between the third membrane-spanning domain and the sixth membrane-spanning domain of the known G protein coupled receptor protein. The amino acid sequence has been compared with amino acid sequences [Figures 22 and 23] encoded by the G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included in p19P2 cloned from the human pituitary gland. As a result, homology is more than 95% [Figure 61]. From this fact, it was estimated that the protein encoded by the cDNA included in pG3-2 is a mouse type G protein coupled receptor protein relative to the human-derived one encoded by the cDNA included in p19P2.

The present inventors have further amplified a mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain, MIN6-derived cDNA fragment by the PCR followed by subcloning into a plasmid vector to obtain a clone (p5S38) having a nucleotide sequence as shown in Figure 62. From the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 33), it has been clarified that the cDNA encodes a novel receptor protein. Upon translating the nucleotide sequence into an amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 28), the presence of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth membrane-spanning domains has been confirmed on the hydrophobicity plots [Figure 64]. The size of the amplified DNA is about 400 bp that is nearly comparable with the known G protein coupled receptor protein. The amino acid sequence has been compared with amino acid sequences [Figures 22 and 23] encoded by the G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included in p19P2 cloned from the human pituitary gland and with amino acid sequences of proteins encoded by pG3-2 and pG1-10 derived from the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain. As a result, homology is more than 95% to them

[Figure 63]. This fact suggests that the protein encoded by the human-derived pituitary gland-derived p19P2, the proteins encoded by the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain-derived pG3-2 and pG1-10, and the protein encoded by the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain-derived p5S38, pertain to a receptor family that recognizes the same ligand.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a novel human amygdaloid nucleus-derived protein coupled receptor protein, a DNA containing a DNA coding for said G protein coupled receptor protein, a process for producing said G protein coupled receptor protein, and use of said protein and DNA.

The present inventors have synthesized DNA primers for efficiently isolating a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor proteins, amplified an amygdaloid nucleus-derived cDNA with the above primer, and have analyzed it.

As a result, the present inventors have succeeded in isolating, from the human amygdaloid nucleus, a cDNA coding for a novel G protein coupled receptor protein and have determined its partial structure. The nucleotide sequence of the isolated cDNA is preserved very well as compared with that of the mouse glucocorticoid-induced receptor (hereinafter sometimes referred to as "GIR") and is considered to be encoding a receptor protein to the same ligand (Molecular Endocrinology 5:1331-1338, 1991). It is reputed that, in the mouse, the GIR is a receptor which is induced by glucocorticoid and expressed in T-cells and is working as a receptor to immunoregulating factors in the immune system on the T-cells. The present inventors have succeeded in the isolation of this human type GIR from the human amygdaloid nucleus. Accordingly, it is suggested that the isolated GIR is expressed even in the human central nervous system to carry out some function. From these facts, it is considered that the receptor protein is strongly expressed in the human brain and in the immune system and is also functioning therein. These characterized DNAs allow one to obtain a cDNA having a full length open reading frame of the receptor and production of the receptor

proteins. The receptor proteins expressed by a suitable means, furthermore, permit screening for a ligand to the receptor proteins from the living body or from natural and non-natural compounds depending on indications obtainable in receptor protein-binding experiments, measurements of intracellular second messengers, etc. It further allows one to screen for compounds capable of inhibiting the binding between the ligand and the receptor protein.

To be more specific, the present inventors have amplified, as a novel human amygdaloid nucleus-derived cDNA, one species, as shown in Figures 29 and 30, by PCR, cloned it, and clarified from the analysis of a partial sequence thereof that a novel receptor protein is encoded. The synthetic DNA primers used for amplifying the cDNA are corresponding to seven hydrophobic clusters that exist in the G protein coupled receptor proteins in common, i.e., corresponding to the first and sixth membrane-spanning regions among the membrane-spanning domains. The nucleotide sequence has been determined from the primer region at the 5' side (first membrane-spanning domain side) and has been translated into an amino acid sequence. As a result, the second and third membrane-spanning domains have been confirmed on the hydrophobicity plotting [Figure 31]. Similarly, the nucleotide sequence has been determined from the primer region at the 3' side (sixth membrane-spanning domain side) and has been translated into an amino acid sequence. As a result, the presence of the fifth and fourth membrane-spanning domains has been confirmed on the hydrophobicity plots [Figure 32]. The size of the amplified cDNA is about 700 bp which is nearly comparable with the number of bases of the known G protein coupled receptor protein.

The inventors have further retrieved the data base based on, as a template, the nucleotide sequence of the isolated DNA and observed high homology to the DNA that codes for mouse-derived glucocorticoid-induced receptor protein which is a widely known G protein coupled receptor protein [Figure 33]. This result strongly suggests that the DNA of the present invention is encoding a human-type receptor protein of GIR.

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Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a novel mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  -cell strain, MIN6-derived protein coupled receptor protein, a DNA containing a DNA coding for said G protein coupled receptor protein, a process 5 for producing said G protein coupled receptor protein, and use of said protein and DNA. The present inventors have synthesized DNA primers for efficiently isolating a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor proteins, amplified a mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  -cell strain, MIN6-derived cDNA with the above 10 primer, and have analyzed it.

As a result, the present inventors have succeeded in isolating a mouse-derived cDNA coding for a novel G protein coupled receptor protein and have determined its partial structure. The isolated cDNA is homologous to known G protein 15 coupled receptors at the nucleotide sequence level and at the amino acid sequence level and is considered to be encoding a novel receptor protein which is expressed in the mouse pancreas and is also functioning therein. These characterized DNAs allow one to obtain a cDNA having a full length open reading 20 frame of the receptor and production of the receptor proteins. Human-derived cDNAs may be cloned by using, as a probe, said mouse-derived cDNA. The receptor proteins expressed by a suitable means, furthermore, permit screening 25 for a ligand to the receptor protein from the living body or from natural and non-natural compounds relying on indications obtainable in receptor protein-binding experiments, measurements of intracellular second messengers, etc. It further allows one to screen for compounds capable of inhibiting the binding of the ligand with the receptor protein.

30 To be more specific, the present inventors have amplified, as a novel mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  -cell strain, MIN6-derived cDNA, p3H2-17, as shown in Figures 37, by PCR, cloned it, and clarified from the analysis of a partial sequence thereof that a novel receptor protein is encoded. The 35 nucleotide sequence has been translated into an amino acid sequence. As a result, the presence of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth membrane-spanning domains has been confirmed

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on the hydrophobicity plots [Figure 38]. The size of the amplified cDNA is about 400 bp which is nearly comparable with that of the known G protein coupled receptor protein.

The inventors have retrieved the data base based  
5 on, as a template, the nucleotide sequence of the isolated DNA  
and observed 30% homology to chicken ATP receptor (P34996),  
25% homology to human somatostatin receptor subtype 3 (A46226),  
27% homology to human somatostatin receptor subtype 4 (JN0605),  
10 and 28% homology to bovine neuropeptide Y receptor (S28787),  
respectively (Figure 39), which are known G protein coupled  
receptor proteins. The aforementioned abbreviations in  
parentheses are reference numbers that are assigned when they  
are registered as data to NBRF-PIR/Swiss-PROT and are, usually,  
each called "Accession Number".

An expression of receptor genes encoded by the cDNA  
fragment included in p3H2-17 of the present invention has been  
checked by northern blotting techniques at a mRNA level, and it  
has been confirmed that the receptor gene has been intensely  
expressed in the mouse thymus and spleen. It has been also  
20 confirmed that the receptor gene has been expressed in the  
mouse brain and pancreas (Figure 65).

Next, by utilizing the information on the nucleotide  
sequence of the fragment included in p3H2-17, cDNA encoding  
a full-length open reading frame of the mouse pancreatic  
25  $\beta$ -cell strain, MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein  
of the present invention has been obtained from mouse  
thymic and spleenic poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA by 5'RACE (5' rapid  
amplification of cDNA ends) techniques (Frohman M.A. et al.,  
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 85:8998-9002 (1988); Belyavsky A.  
30 et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 17:2919-2932 (1989); Edwards  
J.B.D.M. et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 19:5227-5232 (1991)) and  
3'RACE (3' rapid amplification of cDNA ends) techniques  
(Frohman M.A. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 85:8998-9002  
(1988); Belyavsky A. et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 17:2919-2932  
35 (1989)).

The plasmid (pMAH2-17) carrying cDNA encoding a  
full-length open reading frame of the receptor protein of the

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present invention has been subjected to sequencing analysis. As a result, the nucleotide sequence of the region coding for the receptor protein is represented by SEQ ID NO: 41 and the amino acid sequence deduced therefrom is represented by SEQ ID NO: 39 (Figure 69). Based on the amino acid sequence, hydrophobicity plotting has been carried out. The results are shown in Figure 70.

It has been clarified from the hydrophobicity plotting that the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain, MIN6-derived receptor protein of the present invention has seven hydrophobic domains. Thus, it has been confirmed that the receptor protein encoded by the cDNA included in pMAH2-17 according to the present invention is a seven transmembrane G protein coupled receptor protein.

Data base retrieval has been carried out based on the full-length amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA included in pMAH2-17, and it has been observed that the amino acid sequence has 44.0% homology to mouse P<sub>2U</sub> purinoceptor (P35383) and 38.1% homology to chicken P<sub>2Y</sub> purinoceptor (P34996), respectively (Figure 71), which are known G protein coupled receptor proteins. The aforementioned abbreviations in parentheses are reference numbers that are assigned when they are registered as data to NBRF-PIR/Swiss-PROT and are, usually, each called "Accession Number". Since the receptor protein encoded by pMAH2-17 is highly homologous to prinoceptors, it is considered that there are strong possibility of a subtype within prinoceptor families. Therefore, the present inventors have carried out an electrophysiological analysis of the receptor gene in Xenopus oocytes and found significant inward currents elicited by Xenopus oocytes carrying the subject receptor gene in response to ATP stimulation (Figure 75). As a result, it has been determined that the receptor encoded by pMAH2-17 is one of the subtypes within prinoceptor families. It has been discussed and expected that there are a variety of subtypes among purinoceptors (Pharmac. Ther., Vol. 64, pp. 445-475 (1994)).

All data are supporting that the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain, MIN6-derived receptor protein of the present invention (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 38 and SEQ ID NO: 39, or proteins encoded by pMAH2-17) is a novel purinoceptor subtype which is clearly distinct from chicken  $P_{2y1}$  purinoceptor (FEBS LETTERS, Vol. 324(2), 219-225 (1993)); mouse  $P_{2y2}$  or  $P_{2u}$  purinoceptor (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 90, pp. 5113-5117 (1993)); rat  $P_{2u}$  or  $P_{2y2}$  purinoceptor (Am. J. Respir. Cell Mol. Biol., Vol. 12, pp. 27-32 (1995)); human  $P_{2u}$  or  $P_{2y2}$  purinoceptor (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 91, pp. 3275-3279 (1994)); and rat  $P_{2x}$  purinoceptor (Nature, Vol. 371.6, pp. 516-519 (1994)).

It is also strongly suggested that agonists and/or antagonists related to the receptor encoded by pMAH2-17 would be useful in therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of diseases or syndromes in connection with purine ligand compounds. It is expected that the agonists of the receptor encoded by pMAH2-17 are useful as an immunomodulator or an antitumor agent, in addition they are useful in therapeutically or prophylactically treating hypertension, diabetes, cystic fibrosis, etc. It is still expected that the antagonists of the receptor encoded by pMAH2-17 are useful as hypotensive agents, analgesics, agents for therapeutically or prophylactically treating incontinence of urine, etc.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a novel human-derived protein coupled receptor protein of prinoceptor type, a DNA containing a DNA coding for said G protein coupled receptor protein, a process for producing said G protein coupled receptor protein, and use of said protein and DNA. The present inventors have synthesized DNA primers for efficiently isolating a DNA coding for prinoceptor type G protein coupled receptor proteins on the basis of the nucleotide sequence of mouse purinoceptor, amplified a human-derived cDNA with the above primer, and have analyzed it.

As a result, the present inventors have succeeded in isolating a human-derived cDNA coding for a novel G protein coupled receptor protein and have determined its full-length structure [Figure 77]. The isolated cDNA is homologous to

mouse G protein coupled receptor (purinoceptor) at the nucleotide sequence level and at the amino acid sequence level (87% homology; Figure 79) and is considered to be encoding a novel purinoceptor protein. The receptor proteins expressed by 5 a suitable means, furthermore, permit screening for a ligand to the receptor protein from the living body or from natural and non-natural compounds relying on indications obtainable in receptor protein-binding experiments, etc. It further allows one to screen for compounds capable of inhibiting the binding 10 of the ligand with the receptor protein.

It is also strongly suggested that agonists and/or antagonists related to the human receptor encoded by phAH2-17 would be useful in therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of diseases or syndromes in connection with purine ligand 15 compounds. It is expected that the agonists of the human receptor are useful as an immunomodulator or an antitumor agent, in addition they are useful in therapeutically or prophylactically treating hypertension, diabetes, cystic fibrosis, etc. It is still expected that the antagonists of 20 the human receptor are useful as hypotensive agents, analgesics, agents for therapeutically or prophylactically treating incontinence of urine, etc.

Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention is  
25 (1) DNAs comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by a SEQ ID NO selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 19;

(2) DNAs according to the above (1) comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by a SEQ ID NO selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 9;

30 (3) DNAs according to the above (1) comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO: 2;

(4) DNAs according to the above (1) wherein the DNA is a primer for polymerase chain reaction in order to amplify 35 a DNA coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein;

(5) a method for amplifying a DNA coding for a G

protein coupled receptor protein by polymerase chain reaction techniques, which comprises:

(i) carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- 5        ① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18, and
- 10        ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19; or
- 15        (ii) carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of
- 20        ① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template,

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- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12, and

- 5           ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13;

10           (6) a method for screening a DNA library for a DNA coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein, which comprises:

(i) carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- 15           ① said DNA library,

- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18, and

- 20           ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide

25           ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide

sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19,

5 to amplify selectively a template DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, contained in the DNA library; or  
(ii) carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- 10 ① said DNA library
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12, and
- 15 ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13,

to amplify selectively a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, contained in the DNA library;

20 (7) a DNA coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein, which is obtained by a method according to the above (5) or (6); and

25 (8) G protein coupled receptor proteins encoded by a DNA according to the above (7), their peptide segments or fragments and salts thereof.

Another specific aspect of the invention is:

30 (9) a method for amplifying a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. a region corresponding to from the first to sixth membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins or other domains thereof) by polymerase chain reaction techniques, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- 35 ① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers

comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12, and

- ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19;

15 (10) a method for amplifying a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. a region corresponding to from the first to seventh membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins or other domains thereof) by polymerase chain reaction techniques, which comprises carrying 20 out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- ① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template,  
② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12, and  
③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11;

25 (11) a method for amplifying a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. a region corresponding to from the third to sixth membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins or other domains thereof) by polymerase chain reaction techniques, which comprises carrying 30 out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of  
① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein,

said DNA being capable of acting as a template,

② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18, and

③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19;

(12) a method for amplifying a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. a region corresponding to from the third to seventh membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins or other domains thereof) by polymerase chain reaction techniques, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template,

② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers comprising a

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nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18, and

- 5       ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11;

(13) a method for amplifying a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. a region corresponding to from the second to sixth membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins or other domains thereof) by polymerase chain reaction techniques, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- 10      ① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template,
- 15      ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16, and
- 20      ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19;

(14) a method for amplifying a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. a region corresponding to from the second to seventh membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins or other domains thereof) by polymerase chain reaction techniques, which comprises carrying

out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- ① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16, and
- ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11;

10 (15) a method for amplifying a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. a region corresponding to from the first to third membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins or other domains thereof) by polymerase chain reaction techniques, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- ① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12, and
- ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13;

25 (16) a method for amplifying a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein by polymerase chain reaction techniques, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- ① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1, and
- ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group

consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2;

5 (17) a method for amplifying a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein by polymerase chain reaction techniques, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- ① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, and
- ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4;

15 (18) a method for amplifying a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein by polymerase chain reaction techniques, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- ① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, and
- ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8;

25 (19) a method for amplifying a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein by polymerase chain reaction techniques, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- ① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10, and
- ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide

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sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11;

(20) a method for amplifying DNA coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein which comprises

(i) carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence  
5 of a mixture of

- ① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein,  
said DNA being capable of acting as a template,
- ② at least one DNA primer which is capable of  
binding with the 3'-side nucleotide sequence of  
10 the - chain (minus chain) of the template DNA  
coding for G protein coupled receptor protein to  
allow the extension of the + chain (plus chain)  
in the 5' → 3' direction, said DNA primer being  
selected from the group consisting of DNA primers  
15 comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID  
NO: 1, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence  
represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers comprising a  
nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA  
primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by  
SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide  
sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers  
comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by  
SEQ ID NO: 10, DNA primers comprising a  
nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12,  
20 DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence  
represented by SEQ ID NO: 14, DNA primers  
comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by  
SEQ ID NO: 16 and DNA primers comprising a  
nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18,  
25 DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence  
represented by SEQ ID NO: 14, DNA primers  
comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by  
SEQ ID NO: 16 and DNA primers comprising a  
nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18,  
30 and  
③ at least one DNA primer which is capable of  
binding with the 3'-side nucleotide sequence of  
the + chain (plus chain) of the template DNA  
coding for G protein coupled receptor protein to  
allow the extension of the - chain (minus chain)  
35 in the 5' → 3' direction, said DNA primer being  
selected from the group consisting of DNA primers

comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19,  
or  
(ii) carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence  
of a mixture of  
① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein,  
said DNA being capable of acting as a template,  
② at least one DNA primer which is capable of  
binding with the 3'-side nucleotide sequence of  
the - chain (minus chain) of the template DNA  
coding for G protein coupled receptor protein to  
allow the extension of the + chain (plus chain)  
in the 5' → 3' direction, said DNA primer being  
selected from the group consisting of DNA primers  
comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID  
NO: 1 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence  
represented by SEQ ID NO: 12, and  
③ at least one DNA primer which is capable of  
binding with the 3'-side nucleotide sequence of  
the + chain (plus chain) of the template DNA  
coding for G protein coupled receptor protein to  
allow the extension of the - chain (minus chain)  
in the 5' → 3' direction, said DNA primer being  
selected from the group consisting of DNA primers  
comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID  
NO: 13;  
(21) a method for screening DNA libraries for

a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. from the first to sixth membrane-spanning domains or other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein), which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- 5 ① said DNA library,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA

10 primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12, and

- 15 ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by

15 SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by

20 SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19,

25 to amplify selectively a template DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. from the first to sixth membrane-spanning domains or other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein), contained in the DNA library;

(22) a method for screening DNA libraries for

30 a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. from the first to seventh membrane-spanning domains or other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein), which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- 35 ①. said DNA library,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide

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sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12, and

- 5           ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11,

10          to amplify selectively a template DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. from the first to seventh membrane-spanning domains or other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein), contained in the DNA library;

(23) a method for screening DNA libraries for a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. from the third to sixth membrane-spanning domains or other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein), which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- 15          ① said DNA library,  
20          ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by

25          SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18, and

30          ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA

primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19,

5 to amplify selectively a template DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. from the third to sixth membrane-spanning domains or other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein), contained in the DNA library;

(24) a method for screening DNA libraries for  
10 a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. from the third to seventh membrane-spanning domains or other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein), which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- 15 ① said DNA library,  
② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14 and DNA  
20 primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18, and  
③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11,

25 30 to amplify selectively a template DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. from the third to seventh membrane-spanning domains or other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein), contained in the DNA library;

(25) a method for screening DNA libraries for  
35 a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. from the second to sixth membrane-spanning domains or other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein), which comprises

carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- ① said DNA library,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16, and
- ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19,

to amplify selectively a template DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. from the second to sixth membrane-spanning domains or other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein), contained in the DNA library;

(26) a method for screening DNA libraries for a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. from the second to seventh membrane-spanning domains or other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein), which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- ① said DNA library,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16, and

③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11,  
to amplify selectively a template DNA coding for G protein  
5 coupled receptor protein (e.g. from the second to seventh membrane-spanning domains or other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein), contained in the DNA library;

(27) a method for screening DNA libraries for a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. from  
10 the first to third membrane-spanning domains or other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein), which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- 15 ① said DNA library,  
② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12, and  
20 ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13,

to amplify selectively a template DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g. from the first to third  
25 membrane-spanning domains or other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein), contained in the DNA library;

(28) a method for screening DNA libraries for a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the  
30 presence of a mixture of

- ① said DNA library,  
② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1, and  
35 ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2,

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to amplify selectively the template DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, contained in the DNA library;

5 (29) a method for screening DNA libraries to detect a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- ① said DNA library,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, and
- ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4,

10 to amplify selectively a template DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, contained in the DNA library;

15 (30) a method for screening DNA libraries for a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- 20
- ① said DNA library,
  - ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, and
  - ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8,

25 to amplify selectively a template DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, contained in the DNA library;

30 (31) a method for screening DNA libraries for a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- 35
- ① said DNA library,
  - ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10, and
  - ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group

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consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11,

to amplify selectively a template DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, contained in the DNA library; and

5 (32) a method for screening DNA libraries according to any of the above (6), and (21) to (31) wherein said DNA library is derived from an origin selected from the group consisting of human tissues and human cells. Examples of such human tissues include adrenal, umbilical cord, brain, tongue, 10 liver, lymph gland, lung, thymus, placenta, peritoneum, retina, spleen, heart, smooth muscle, intestine, vessel, bone, kidney, skin, fetus, mammary gland, ovary, testis, pituitary gland, pancreas, submandibular gland, spine, prostate gland, stomach, thyroid gland, trachea (windpipe), skeletal muscle, uterus, 15 adipose tissue, urinary bladder, cornea, olfactory bulb, bone marrow, amnion, etc. Examples of such human cells include nerve cells, epithelial cells, endothelial cells, leukocytes, lymphocytes, gliocytes, fibroblasts, keratinized cells, osteoblasts, osteoclasts, astrocytes, melanocytes, various 20 carcinomas, various sarcomas, various cells derived from the above-mentioned human tissues.

Yet another aspect of the present invention is a degenerate deoxynucleotide which has an oligonucleotide sequence to which a SEQ ID NO selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 19 is assigned.

Another aspect of the present invention is

(33) a G protein coupled receptor protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of amino acid sequences represented by SEQ ID NO: 24 and/or SEQ ID NO: 25 and substantial equivalents to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 24 or SEQ ID NO: 25; or a salt thereof;

(34) a G protein coupled receptor protein according to the above (33) comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 26 and substantial equivalents to the amino

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acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 26; or a salt thereof;

(35) a G protein coupled receptor protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 27 and substantial equivalents to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 27; or a salt thereof;

(36) a G protein coupled receptor protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 28 and substantial equivalents to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 28; or a salt thereof;

(37) a G protein coupled receptor protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of amino acid sequences represented by SEQ ID NO: 34 and/or SEQ ID NO: 35 and substantial equivalents to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 34 or SEQ ID NO: 35; or a salt thereof;

(38) a G protein coupled receptor protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 38 and substantial equivalents to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 38; or a salt thereof;

(39) a G protein coupled receptor protein according to the above (38) comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 39 and substantial equivalents to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 39; or a salt thereof;

(40) a G protein coupled receptor protein comprising an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 56 and substantial equivalents to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 56; or a salt thereof;

(41) a peptide segment or fragment of a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40), a modified derivative thereof or a salt thereof;

(42) a DNA which comprises a nucleotide sequence coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein of the above (33);

(43) a DNA which comprises a nucleotide sequence coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein of the above (34);

5 (44) a DNA which comprises a nucleotide sequence coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein of the above (35);

(45) a DNA which comprises a nucleotide sequence coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein of the above (36);

10 (46) a DNA which comprises a nucleotide sequence coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein of the above (37);

15 (47) a DNA which comprises a nucleotide sequence coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein of the above (38);

(48) a DNA which comprises a nucleotide sequence coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein of the above (39);

20 (49) a DNA which comprises a nucleotide sequence coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein of the above (40);

(50) a DNA of the above (42) comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 29 and/or SEQ ID NO: 30;

25 (51) a DNA of the above (43) comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 31;

(52) a DNA of the above (44) comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 32;

(53) a DNA of the above (45) comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 33;

30 (54) a DNA of the above (46) comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 36 and/or SEQ ID NO: 37;

(55) a DNA of the above (47) comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 40;

35 (56) a DNA of the above (48) comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 41;

(57) a DNA of the above (49) comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 57;

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(58) a vector comprising a DNA according to any of the above (42) to (57);

(59) a transformant (including a transfected) carrying a vector of the above (58);

5 (60) a process for producing a G protein coupled receptor protein or a salt thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), which comprises culturing a transformant of the above (59) to express said G protein coupled receptor protein on the membrane of the transformant;

10 (61) a method for determining a ligand to a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40), which comprises contacting

15 (i) at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof,

with

20 (ii) at least one compound to be tested;

(62) a screening method for a compound capable of inhibiting the binding of a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40) with a ligand, which comprises carrying out a comparison between:

25 (i) at least one case where said ligand is contacted with at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof,

30 and

35 (ii) at least one case where said ligand together with a compound to be tested is contacted with at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the

above (41), and mixtures thereof;

(63) a kit for the screening of one or more compounds capable of inhibiting the binding of a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40), with a ligand, which comprises at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof; and

10 (64) an antibody against at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof.

15 Yet another aspect of the present invention is

(65) a G protein coupled receptor protein according to the above (33) comprising

(i) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 24, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24, and amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24 are substituted with one or more other amino acid residues, or/and

30 (ii) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 25, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 25, amino acid

5 sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 25, and amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 25 are substituted with one or more other amino acid residues,  
or a salt thereof;

10 10 (66) a G protein coupled receptor protein according to the above (34) comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 26, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 26, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 26, and amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 26 are substituted with one or more other amino acid residues, or a salt thereof;

15 20 25 (67) a G protein coupled receptor protein according to the above (35) comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 27, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 27, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 27, and amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in

the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 27 are substituted with one or more other amino acid residues, or a salt thereof;

(68) a G protein coupled receptor protein according to the above (36) comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 28, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 28, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 28, and amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 28 are substituted with one or more other amino acid residues, or a salt thereof;

(69) a G protein coupled receptor protein according to the above (37) comprising

- (i) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 34, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34, and amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34 are substituted with one or more other amino acid residues, or/and
- (ii) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 35, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more

preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 35, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 35, and amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 35 are substituted 5 with one or more other amino acid residues,  
10 or a salt thereof;

(70) a G protein coupled receptor protein according to the above (38) comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 38, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in 15 20 are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38, and amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38, and amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in 25 30 are substituted with one or more other amino acid residues, or a salt thereof;

(71) a G protein coupled receptor protein according to the above (39) comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 39, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39, and amino acid sequences wherein one 35 40

or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39 are substituted with one or more other amino acid residues, or a salt thereof;

5 (72) a G protein coupled receptor protein according to the above (40) comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 56, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues)

10 are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 56, amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 56, and amino acid sequences wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 56 are substituted with one or more other amino acid residues, or a salt thereof;

15

20 (73) a method for determining a ligand according to the above (61) wherein said ligand is selected from the group consisting of angiotensin, bombesin, canavinoind, cholecystokinin, glutamine, serotonin, melatonin, neuropeptide Y, opioid, purine, vasopressin, oxytocin, VIP (vasoactive intestinal and related peptides), somatostatin, dopamine, motilin, amylin, bradykinin, CGRP (calcitonin gene related peptides), adrenomedullin, leukotriene, pancreastatin, prostaglandin, thromboxanes, adenosine, adrenaline,  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -chemokine (IL-8, GRO $\alpha$ , GRO $\beta$ , GRO $\gamma$ , NAP-2, ENA-78, PF4, IP10, GCP-2, MCP-1, HC14, MCP-3, I-309, MIP1 $\alpha$ , MIP1 $\beta$ , RANTES, etc.), endothelin, enterogastrin, histamine, neurotensin, TRH, pancreatic polypeptides and galanin;

25

30 (74) a method for the screening of a compound or a salt thereof capable of inhibiting the binding of a ligand with a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40), which comprises measuring amounts of a labeled ligand bound to the said G protein coupled receptor

35

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protein in at least two cases:

(i) where the labeled ligand is contacted with at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof, and

(ii) where the labeled ligand together with a compound to be tested is contacted with at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof,

15 and comparing the measured amounts of the labeled ligand;

(75) a method for the screening of a compound or a salt thereof capable of inhibiting the binding of a ligand with a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40), which comprises measuring amounts of a labeled ligand bound to a cell comprising the said G protein coupled receptor protein in at least two cases:

(i) where the labeled ligand is contacted with the said cell, and

(ii) where the labeled ligand together with a compound to be tested is contacted with the said cell,

25 and comparing the measured amounts of the labeled ligand;

(76) a method for the screening of a compound or a salt thereof capable of inhibiting the binding of a ligand with a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40), which comprises measuring amounts of a labeled ligand bound to a membrane fraction of a cell comprising the said G protein coupled receptor protein in at least two cases:

35 (i) where the labeled ligand is contacted with the said membrane fraction, and

(ii) where the labeled ligand together with a compound to be tested is contacted with the membrane fraction,

and comparing the measured amounts of the labeled ligand;

(77) a method for the screening of a compound or a salt thereof capable of inhibiting the binding of a ligand with a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40), which comprises measuring amounts of a labeled ligand bound to said G protein coupled receptor protein in at least two cases:

(i) where the labeled ligand is contacted with a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40) which is expressed on the membrane of a transformant according to the above (59) during incubation of the transformant, and

(ii) where the labeled ligand together with a compound to be tested is contacted with the G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40) which is expressed on the membrane of a transformant according to the above (59) during incubation of the transformant,

and comparing the measured amounts of the labeled ligand;

(78) a method for the screening of a compound or a salt thereof capable of inhibiting the binding of a ligand with a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40), which comprises measuring G protein coupled receptor protein-mediated cell-stimulating activities in at least two cases:

(i) where a compound capable of activating the G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40) is contacted with a cell comprising the said G protein coupled receptor protein, and

(ii) where the compound capable of activating the G protein together with a compound to be tested is contacted with the cell comprising the said G protein coupled receptor protein,

and comparing the measured cell-stimulating activities;

(79) a method for the screening of a compound or a salt thereof capable of inhibiting the binding of a ligand with a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the

above (33) to (40), which comprises measuring G protein coupled receptor protein-mediated cell-stimulating activities in at least two cases:

- 5           (i) where a compound capable of activating the G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40) is contacted with a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40) which is expressed on the membrane of a transformant according to the above (59) during 10           incubation of the transformant, and  
10           (ii) where the compound capable of activating the G protein together with a compound to be tested is contacted with the G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40) which is expressed on the membrane of a transformant according 15           to the above (59) during incubation of the transformant,

and comparing the measured cell-stimulating activities;

20           (80) a method according to the above (78) or (79) wherein said compound capable of activating the G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40) is selected from the group consisting of angiotensin, bombesin, canavinoïd, cholecystokinin, glutamine, serotonin, melatonin, neuropeptide Y, opioid, purine, vasopressin, oxytocin, VIP (vasoactive intestinal and related peptides), somatostatin, dopamine, motilin, amylin, bradykinin, CGRP (calcitonin gene related peptides), adrenomedullin, leukotriene, pancreastatin, prostaglandin, thromboxane, adenosine, adrenaline,  $\alpha$  - and  $\beta$  -chemokine (IL-8, GRO $\alpha$ , GRO $\beta$ , GRO $\gamma$ , NAP-2, ENA-78, PF4, IP10, GCP-2, MCP-1, HC14, MCP-3, I-309, MIP1 $\alpha$ , MIP-1 $\beta$ , RANTES, etc.), endothelin, enterogastrin, histamine, neuropeptid Y, neurotensin, TRH, pancreatic polypeptides and galanin;

30           (81) a compound which is determined through a method according to any of the above (62) and (74) to (80) or a salt thereof;

35           (82) a pharmaceutical composition comprising an

effective amount of a compound according to the above (81) or a salt thereof;

(83) a screening kit according to the above (63), comprising a cell comprising a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40);

(84) a screening kit according to the above (63), comprising a membrane fraction derived from a cell comprising a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40);

(85) a screening kit according to the above (63), comprising a cell of the (59) or (109) mentioned herein below;

(86) a screening kit according to the above (63), comprising a membrane fraction derived from a cell of the (59) or (109);

(87) a compound which is determined by means of a screening kit according to any of the above (63) and (83) to (86) or a salt thereof;

(88) a pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a compound according to the above (87) or a salt thereof; and

(89) a method for measuring at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof, which comprises contacting an antibody according to the above (64) with the component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof.

Still another aspect of the present invention is

(90) a ligand to a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40), which is determined through the following step of:

contacting (i) at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above

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(33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof,

with (ii) at least one compound to be examined; and

5 (91) a compound capable of inhibiting the binding of a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40) with a ligand, which is determined through carrying out a comparison between:

- 10 (i) at least one case where said ligand is contacted with at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof, and
- 15 (ii) at least one case where said ligand together with a compound to be tested is contacted with at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof.
- 20

Another aspect of the present invention is

25 (92) a recombinant G protein coupled receptor protein and a salt thereof which is obtained by the expression of a DNA according to any of the above (42) to (57), or a modified or fragmented derivative thereof;

30 (93) a method for amplifying a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein by polymerase chain reaction techniques, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- (1) a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template, and
- 35 (2) at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising either SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO: 2; and
- (94) a method for screening DNA libraries for

a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- 5                     (1) said DNA library, and  
                   (2) at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising either SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO: 2,

to amplify selectively the DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, contained in the DNA library.

10                  Yet another aspect of the present invention is  
                   (95) a monoclonal antibody against at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof;

15                  (96) a preparation of purified polyclonal antibodies against at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof;

20                  (97) an immunoassay for detecting a G protein coupled receptor protein which comprising

25                  (i) incubating a sample to be tested with an antibody according to the above (64) to allow formation of an antigen-antibody complex; and

                   (ii) detecting an antigen-antibody complex formed in step (i); and

30                  (98) an immunoassay for detecting antibodies against a G protein coupled receptor protein which comprising

35                  (i) incubating a sample to be tested with at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof to allow formation of an antigen-antibody complex; and

(ii) detecting an antigen-antibody complex formed in step (a).

Still another aspect of the present invention is

5 (99) an antisense DNA or RNA which comprises a nucleotide sequence complementary to at least a portion of a DNA according to any of the above (42) to (57), said antisense DNA or RNA being hybridizable to said DNA according to any of the above (42) to (57);

10 (100) an antisense DNA or RNA according to the above (99) wherein said antisense DNA or RNA comprises the 5' end hairpin loop, 5' end 6-base-pair repeat, 5' end untranslated region, protein translation initiation site or codon, ORF translation initiation site or codon, 3'-untranslated region, 3' end palindrome region, or 3' end hairpin loop of a G protein 15 coupled receptor protein DNA according to any of the above (42) to (57);

(101) an antisense DNA or RNA according to the above (99) in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier;

20 (102) an antisense DNA or RNA according to the above (99) comprising from 2 to 50 nucleotides;

(103) a method for modulating the activity of a G protein coupled receptor protein comprising contacting cells expressing the G protein coupled receptor protein with an antisense DNA or RNA according to the above (99);

25 (104) a method for producing an antibody against a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40), which comprises administering to an individual at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof; and

30 (105) a method for producing a hybridoma which produces a monoclonal antibody against a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of the above (33) to (40), which comprises

(i) immunizing an individual with at least one

component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of the above (33) to (40), peptide fragments or segments or salts thereof according to the above (41), and mixtures thereof;

5 (ii) immortalizing antibody producing cells from  
the immunized individual;

(iii) selecting an immortal cell which produces antibodies reactive with the G protein coupled receptor protein; and

10 (iv) growing said immortal cell.

Yet another aspect of the present invention is

(106) a PCR screening kit for a DNA (or nucleotide sequence) coding for G protein coupled receptor protein in a DNA library which comprises

15 (i) ① at least one DNA primer selected from the group  
consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide  
sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1, DNA primers  
comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID  
NO: 3, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence  
represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers comprising a  
nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA  
primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by  
SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide  
sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10, DNA primers  
comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID  
NO: 14, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence  
represented by SEQ ID NO: 16 and DNA primers comprising  
a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18, and  
20 ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group  
consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide  
sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers  
comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID  
NO: 4, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence  
represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers comprising a  
nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA  
primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by  
35 SEQ ID NO: 11, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide  
sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13.

- sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19; or
- 5        (ii) ① at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12, and
- 10        ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13;
- (107) a vector comprising the DNA according to the above (7);
- 15        (108) an expression system comprising an open reading frame (ORF) of DNA derived from a G protein coupled receptor protein DNA according to any of the above (7) and (42) to (57), wherein the ORF is operably linked to a control sequence compatible with a desired host cell;
- 20        (109) a transformant (including a transfectant) carrying a vector of the above (107) or an expression system of the above (108);
- (110) a process for producing a G protein coupled receptor protein or a salt thereof, which comprises culturing the transformant of the above (109) to express said G protein coupled receptor protein on the membrane of the transformant;
- 25        (111) a method for expressing a polypeptide of G protein coupled receptor protein, comprising:
- (a) providing a transformant of the above (59) or (109); and
- (b) incubating the transformant under conditions which allow expression of the polypeptide of G protein coupled receptor protein;
- (112) a method for preparing a transformant according to the above (59) or (109), comprising:
- (a) providing a host cell capable of transformation;

(b) providing a vector according to the above (58) or (107) or an expression system according to the above (108); and

5 (c) incubating (a) with (b) under conditions which allow transformation of the host cell with the vector or the expression system;

10 (113) a pharmaceutical composition according to the above (82) or (88), comprising an effective amount of a compound according to the above (81) or (87) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient or diluent;

15 (114) the pharmaceutical composition according to the above (82) or (88), for inhibiting the binding of a G protein coupled receptor protein according to the present invention with a ligand;

20 (115) a method for inhibiting the binding of a G protein coupled receptor protein according to the present invention with a ligand in a medium which comprises contacting an effective amount of a compound according to the above (81) or (87) or a salt thereof with said medium;

25 (116) a method for modulating the activity of a G protein coupled receptor protein comprising contacting cells expressing the G protein coupled receptor protein with a an effective amount of a compound according to the above (81) or (87) or a salt thereof;

(117) the ligand according to the above (90) being labeled with a detectable reporter;

30 (118) the antibody according to the above (64) wherein the antibody is labeled with a detectable reporter;

(119) a pharmaceutical composition for controlling an expression of G protein coupled receptor protein, which comprises an effective amount of the antisense DNA according to the above (99), and

35 (120) a culture product produced by a transformant according to the above (59) or (109).

Yet another aspect of the present invention is

(121) a DNA according to the above (1) wherein the

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DNA is an oligonucleotide having from 8 to 60 base residues;  
(122) a DNA according to the above (1) wherein the  
DNA is synthetic;

5       (123) a DNA (or nucleotide sequence) coding for a G  
protein coupled receptor protein or a fragment thereof, which  
is obtained through the method according to any of the above  
(5) to (32);

10      (124) a DNA (or nucleotide sequence) according to  
the above (123), wherein said G protein coupled receptor  
protein is selected from the group consisting of angiotensin  
receptor, bombesin receptor, canavinoind receptor,  
cholecystokinin receptor, glutamine receptor, serotonin  
receptor, melatonin receptor, neuropeptide Y receptor, opioid  
receptor, purine receptor, vasopressin receptor, oxytocin  
receptor, VIP receptor (vasoactive intestinal and related  
peptide receptor), somatostatin receptor, dopamine receptor,  
motilin receptor, amylin receptor, bradykinin receptor, CGRP  
receptor (calcitonin gene related peptide receptor),  
adrenomedullin receptor, leukotriene receptor, pancreastatin  
receptor, prostaglandin receptor, thromboxane receptor,  
adenosine receptor, adrenaline receptor,  $\alpha$  - and  $\beta$  -chemokine  
receptor including IL-8, GRO $\alpha$ , GRO $\beta$ , GRO $\gamma$ , NAP-2, ENA-78,  
PF4, IP10, GCP-2, MCP-1, HC14, MCP-3, I-309, MIP1 $\alpha$ , MIP-1 $\beta$ ,  
and RANTES receptors, endothelin receptor, enterogastrin  
receptor, histamine receptor, neurotensin receptor, TRH  
receptor, pancreatic polypeptide receptor, and galanin  
receptor; and

20      (125) a culture product produced by a transformant  
according to the above (59) or (109).

30      As used herein the term "substantial equivalent(s)"  
means that the activity of the protein, e.g., nature of the  
ligand binding activity, and physical characteristics are  
substantially the same. Substitutions, deletions or  
insertions of amino acids often do not produce radical changes  
35     in the physical and chemical characteristics of a polypeptide,  
in which case polypeptides containing the substitution,

deletion, or insertion would be considered to be substantially equivalent to polypeptides lacking the substitution, deletion, or insertion. Substantially equivalent substitutes for an amino acid within the sequence may be selected from other members of the class to which the amino acid belongs.

5 The non-polar (hydrophobic) amino acids include alanine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, proline, phenylalanine, tryptophan and methionine. The polar neutral amino acids include glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, and 10 glutamine. The positively charged (basic) amino acids include arginine, lysine and histidine. The negatively charged (acidic) amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence of 5' side synthetic DNA primers (HS-1) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 with the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 2 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence which is complementary to 3' side synthetic DNA primers (HS-2) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2 with the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 3 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence of 5' side synthetic DNA primers (3A) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5 or 5' side synthetic DNA primers (3B) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6 relative to the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 4 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence of 5' side synthetic DNA primers (3C) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7 or 5' side synthetic DNA primers (3D) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3 relative to the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs

and genes.

Figure 5 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence (6A) which is complementary to 3' side synthetic DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8 or the nucleotide sequence (6B) which is complementary to 3' side synthetic DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9 relative to the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 6 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence (6C) which is complementary to 3' side synthetic DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4 relative to the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 7 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence of 5' side synthetic DNA primers (T2A) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 with the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 8 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence which is complementary to 3' side synthetic DNA primers (T7A) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11 relative to the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 9 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence of 5' side synthetic DNA primers (TM1-A2) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12 relative to the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 10 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence which is complementary to 3' side synthetic DNA primers (TM3-B2) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13 relative to the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 11 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence of 5' side synthetic DNA primers (TM3-C2) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14 relative to

the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 12 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence which is complementary to 3' side synthetic DNA primers (TM6-E2) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15 relative to the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 13 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence of 5' side synthetic DNA primers (TM2F18) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16 relative to the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 14 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence which is complementary to 3' side synthetic DNA primers (TM6R21) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 relative to the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 15 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence of 5' side synthetic DNA primers (S3A) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18 relative to the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 16 depicts the community (homology) of the sequence which is complementary to 3' side synthetic DNA primers (S6A) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19 relative to the nucleotide sequence each of other G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding cDNAs and genes.

Figure 17 is the 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis profile of cDNA products each obtained from human brain amygdala (1, 2, 7), human pituitary body (3, 4, 8) and rat brain (5, 6, 9) by PCR amplification using the synthetic DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and the synthetic DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, wherein lanes 1 to 6 show the results of when PCR is carried out under severe conditions as disclosed in Examples, lanes 7 to 9 show the results of when PCR is carried out under mild conditions, and M denotes a size

marker which is obtained by cutting  $\lambda$ -phage DNA with restriction enzyme, EcoT14I.

Figure 18 shows the nucleotide sequence determined by sequencing of clone A58 with a T7 primer wherein the 5 clone A58 is obtained by amplifying human brain amygdala-derived cDNA by PCR under mild conditions and subcloning it to pCR<sup>TM</sup> II.

Figure 19 shows the nucleotide sequence determined by sequencing of clone A58 with an SP6 primer.

10 Figure 20 shows the nucleotide sequence determined by sequencing of clone 57-A-2 by using a -21M13 primer wherein the clone 57-A-2 is obtained by amplifying human brain amygdala-derived cDNA by PCR under severe conditions and subcloning it to pCR<sup>TM</sup> II.

15 Figure 21 shows the nucleotide sequence determined by sequencing of clone B54 with a T7 primer wherein the clone B54 is obtained by amplifying rat whole brain-derived cDNA by PCR under mild conditions and subcloning it to pCR<sup>TM</sup> II.

20 Figure 22 illustrates the nucleotide sequence of the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in the cDNA clone p19P2 isolated by PCR using a human pituitary gland-derived cDNA and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the primer used 25 for sequencing is -21M13, and the underlined part corresponds to the synthetic primer.

Figure 23 illustrates the nucleotide sequence of the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in the cDNA clone p19P2 isolated 30 by PCR using a human pituitary gland-derived cDNA and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the primer used for sequencing is M13RV-N (Takara, Japan), and the underlined part corresponds to the synthetic primer.

35 Figure 24 is the partial hydrophobicity plotting profile of the protein encoded by the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p19P2, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence

shown in Figure 22.

Figure 25 is the partial hydrophobicity plotting profile of the protein encoded by the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p19P2, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 23.

Figure 26 shows the partial amino acid sequence (p19P2) of the protein encoded by the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p19P2, as shown in Figures 22 and 23, relative to the known G protein coupled receptor protein, S12863, wherein reverse amino acid residues are in agreement, the 1st to 99th amino acid residues of the p19P2 sequence correspond to the 1st to 99th amino acid residues in Figure 22, and the 156th to 230th amino acid residues thereof correspond to the 1st to 68th amino acid residues in Figure 23.

Figure 27 is the nucleotide sequence of the MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment derived based upon the nucleotide sequences of the MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragments each included in the cDNA clones, pG3-2 and pG1-10, isolated by PCR using a MIN6-derived cDNA and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the underlined parts corresponds to the synthetic primers.

Figure 28 is the partial hydrophobicity plotting profile of the MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein, prepared based upon the partial amino acid sequence shown in Figure 27.

Figure 29 is the partial nucleotide sequence of the novel receptor protein cDNA clone, p63A2, obtained from the human amygdaloid nucleus by PCR amplification and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the underlined part corresponds to the synthetic primer.

Figure 30 is the partial nucleotide sequence of the novel receptor protein cDNA clone, p63A2, obtained from the human amygdaloid nucleus by PCR amplification and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the underlined part

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corresponds to the synthetic primer.

Figure 31 is the hydrophobicity plotting profile, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 29, suggesting the presence of hydrophobic domains as designated  
5 by 1 to 3.

Figure 32 is the hydrophobicity plotting profile, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 30, suggesting the presence of hydrophobic domains as designated by 4 to 6.

10 Figure 33 is the partial amino acid sequence (p63A2) of the protein encoded by the novel receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p63A2, relative to the partial amino acid sequence of the G protein coupled receptor protein (P30731) expressed and induced by a mouse T cell-derived glucocorticoid,  
15 wherein reverse amino acid residues are in agreement.

20 Figure 34 is the whole nucleotide sequence of the the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA, included in the cDNA clone, phGR3, isolated from the human-derived cDNA library by plaque hybridization using an DNA insert in the p19P2 as a probe, and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby.

Figure 35 is the northern blotting profile of the human pituitary gland mRNA of the receptor gene encoded by the human pituitary gland-derived cDNA clone, phGR3.

25 Figure 36 is the hydrophobicity plotting profile of the protein encoded by the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included in phGR3, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 34.

30 Figure 37 is the partial nucleotide sequence of the novel receptor protein cDNA clone, p3H2-17, obtained from mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  -cell strain, MIN6, by PCR amplification and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the underlined part corresponds to the synthetic primer used for the PCR amplification.

35 Figure 38 is the hydrophobicity plotting profile, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 37, suggesting the presence of hydrophobic domains as designated

by 3 to 6.

Figure 39 is the partial amino acid sequence encoded by the novel receptor protein cDNA included in p3H2-17, relative to the partial amino acid sequence each of chicken ATP receptor protein (P34996), human somatostatin receptor subtype 3 protein (A46226), human somatostatin receptor subtype 4 protein (JN0605) and bovine neuropeptide Y receptor protein (S28787), wherein reverse amino acid residues are in agreement.

Figure 40 is the partial nucleotide sequence of the novel receptor protein cDNA clone, p3H2-34, obtained from mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain, MIN6, by PCR amplification and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the underlined parts correspond to the synthetic primers used for the PCR amplification.

Figure 41 is the hydrophobicity plotting profile, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 40, wherein the axis of ordinate represents an index of hydrophobicity, the axis of abscissa represents the number of amino acids and numerals 3 to 6 represent the presence of hydrophobic domains.

Figure 42 is the partial amino acid sequence encoded by the novel receptor protein cDNA included in p3H2-34, relative to the partial amino acid sequence each of human somatostatin receptor subtype 4 protein (JN0605), human somatostatin receptor subtype 2 protein (B41795) and rat-derived ligand unknown receptor protein (A39297), wherein reverse amino acid residues are in agreement.

Figure 43 is the nucleotide sequence of the rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in the novel receptor protein cDNA clone, pMD4, obtained from rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscles by PCR amplification, and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the underlined parts correspond to the synthetic primers used for the PCR amplification.

Figure 44 is the hydrophobicity plotting profile of the protein encoded by the rabbit gastropyloric part smooth

muscle-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in pMD4, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 35, wherein numerals 1 to 3 suggest the presence of hydrophobic domains.

5           Figure 45 is the partial amino acid sequence (pMD4) of the protein encoded by the rabbit gastropylolic part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in pMD4 as shown in Figure 43, relative to the known G protein coupled receptor protein, rat ligand unknown receptor 10 protein (A35639), wherein reverse amino acid residues are in agreement, the 1st to 88th amino acid residues of the pMD4 sequence correspond to the 1st to 88th amino acid residues in Figure 43.

15          Figure 46 shows the nucleotide sequence of the mouse-derived galanin receptor protein cDNA clone, pMGR20, which has been cloned with, as a probe, the cDNA insert in p3H2-34 and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby.

20          Figure 47 is the hydrophobicity plotting profile, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 46, wherein the axis of ordinate represents an index of hydrophobic property, the axis of abscissa represents the number of amino acids, and numerals 1 to 7 represent the presence of hydrophobic domains.

25          Figure 48 is the amino acid sequence (MOUSEGALRECE) of the mouse-derived galanin receptor protein encoded by pMGR20, relative to the amino acid sequence (HUMAGALAMI) of the human-derived galanin receptor protein, wherein reverse amino acid residues are in agreement.

30          Figure 49 is the nucleotide sequence of the rabbit gastropylolic part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in the novel receptor protein cDNA clone, pMJ10, obtained from rabbit gastropylolic part smooth muscles by PCR amplification and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the underlined parts 35 corresponds to the synthetic primers used for the PCR amplification.

Figure 50 is the hydrophobicity plotting profile of

the protein encoded by the rabbit gastropylolic part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDBA fragment included in pMJ10, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 49, wherein numerals 4 to 6 suggest the presence of hydrophobic domains.

Figure 51 is the partial amino acid sequence (pMJ10) of the protein encoded by the rabbit gastropylolic part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in pMJ10 shown in Figure 49, relative to human ligand unknown receptor protein (B42009), human N-formylpeptide receptor protein (JC2014), rabbit N-formylpeptide receptor protein (A46520), mouse C5a anaphylatoxin receptor protein (A46525) and bovine neuropeptide Y receptor protein (S28787) which are known G protein coupled receptor proteins, wherein reverse amino acid residues are in agreement, and the 1st to 125th amino acid residues of pMJ10 correspond to the 1st to 125th amino acid residues in Figure 49.

Figure 52 is the nucleotide sequence of the rabbit gastropylolic part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in the novel receptor protein cDNA clone, pMH28, obtained from rabbit gastropylolic part smooth muscles by PCR amplification and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the underlined parts correspond to the synthetic primers used for the PCR amplification.

Figure 53 is the hydrophobicity plotting profile of the protein encoded by the rabbit gastropylolic part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDBA fragment included in pMH28, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 52, wherein numerals 4 to 6 suggest the presence of hydrophobic domains.

Figure 54 is the partial amino acid sequence (pMH28) of the protein encoded by the rabbit gastropylolic part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in pMH28 shown in Figure 52, relative to mouse IL-8 receptor protein (P35343), human somatostatin receptor protein 1 (A41795) and human somatostatin receptor protein 4 (A47457)

which are known G protein coupled receptor proteins, wherein reverse amino acid residues are in agreement, and the 1st to 119th amino acid residues of pMH28 correspond to the 1st to 119th amino acid residues in Figure 52.

5           Figure 55 is the nucleotide sequence of the rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in the novel receptor protein cDNA clone, pMN7, obtained from rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscles by PCR amplification and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the underlined 5'-end nucleotide sequence part corresponds to the synthetic primer used for the PCR amplification.

10          Figure 56 is the nucleotide sequence of the rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in the novel receptor protein cDNA clone, pMN7, obtained from rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscles by PCR amplification and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the underlined 3'-end nucleotide sequence part corresponds to the synthetic primer used for the PCR amplification.

15          Figure 57 is the hydrophobicity plotting profile of the protein encoded by the rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscle- derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in pMN7, prepared based upon the amino acid sequences shown in Figures 55 and 56, wherein numerals TM2 to TM6 suggest the presence of hydrophobic domains.

20          Figure 58 is the partial hydrophobicity plotting profile of the protein encoded by the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p19P2, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 22.

25          Figure 59 is the partial hydrophobicity plotting profile of the protein encoded by the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p19P2, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 23.

30          Figure 60 shows the partial amino acid sequence

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(p19P2) of the protein encoded by the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p19P2, as shown in Figures 22 and 23, relative to the known G protein coupled receptor protein, S12863, wherein reverse amino acid residues are in agreement, the 1st to 99th amino acid residues of the p19P2 sequence correspond to the 1st to 99th amino acid residues in Figure 22, and the 156th to 230th amino acid residues thereof correspond to the 1st to 68th amino acid residues in Figure 23.

Figure 61 is the partial amino acid sequence (pG3-2/pG1-10) of the MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein, as shown in Figure 27, relative to the partial amino acid sequence (p19P2) of the protein encoded by p19P2, as shown in Figures 22 and 23, wherein reverse amino acid residues are in agreement, the 1st to 99th amino acid residues of the p19P2 sequence correspond to the 1st to 99th amino acid residues in Figure 22, the 156th to 223rd amino acid residues thereof correspond to the 1st to 68th amino acid residues in Figure 23, and the 1st to 223rd amino acid residues of the pG3-2/pG1-10 sequence correspond to the 1st to 223rd amino acid residues in Figure 27.

Figure 62 is the nucleotide sequence of the MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in the cDNA clone, p5S38, isolated by PCR using a MIN6-derived cDNA and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the underlined parts corresponds to the synthetic primers.

Figure 63 is the partial amino acid sequence (p5S38) of the MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein, as shown in Figure 62, relative to the partial amino acid sequence (p19P2) of the G protein coupled receptor protein encoded by p19P2, as shown in Figures 22 and 23, as well as the partial amino acid sequence of the G protein coupled receptor protein encoded by the nucleotide sequence derived from the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA fragment included in pG3-2 and pG1-10, as shown in Figure 27, wherein reverse amino acid residues are in agreement, the 1st to 144th amino acid residues of the p5S38

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sequence correspond to the 1st to 144th amino acid residues in Figure 62, the 1st to 99th amino acid residues of the p19P2 sequence correspond to the 1st to 99th amino acid residues in Figure 22, the 156th to 223rd amino acid residues thereof 5 correspond to the 1st to 68th amino acid residues in Figure 23, and the 1st to 223rd amino acid residues of the pG3-2/pG1-10 sequence correspond to the 1st to 223rd amino acid residues in Figure 27.

Figure 64 is the partial hydrophobicity plotting 10 profile of the protein encoded by the MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p5S38, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 62.

Figure 65 shows the northern blot analysis profile 15 of the receptor gene encoded by the cDNA included in the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  -cell strain MIN6-derived novel receptor protein cDNA clone, p3H2-17, for mouse cell line, MIN6, Neuro-2a cell and mouse brain, thymus, spleen and pancreas poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA, wherein each arrow and number indicates the size marker position (unit of number: kb).

Figure 66 shows the agarose gel electrophoresis 20 analysis profile of the PCR products obtained by 5'RACE PCR of the receptor gene included in p3H2-17 using mouse thymus and spleen poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA.

Lane 1 indicates the size marker 6 (Wako Pure 25 Chemical, Japan).

Lane 2 indicates the internal control which is the thymus-derived PCR product obtained by PCR amplification using the primer having SEQ ID NO: 20 and the primer having SEQ ID NO: 22 with Taq polymerase.

Lane 3 indicates the negative control which is the 30 PCR product obtained by Ex Taq polymerase PCR amplification of thymus cDNA prior to addition of anchors.

Lane 4 indicates the negative control which is the 35 PCR product obtained by Taq polymerase PCR amplification of thymus cDNA prior to addition of anchors.

Lane 5 indicates the PCR product obtained by 5'RACE of thymus poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Pfu polymerase.

Lane 6 indicates the PCR product obtained by 5'RACE of thymus poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Vent polymerase.

Lane 7 indicates the PCR product obtained by 5'RACE of thymus poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Ex Taq polymerase.

5 Lane 8 indicates the PCR product obtained by 5'RACE of thymus poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Taq polymerase.

Lane 9 indicates the size marker 5 (Wako Pure Chemical, Japan).

10 Lane 10 indicates the internal control which is the spleen-derived PCR product obtained by PCR amplification using the primer having SEQ ID NO: 20 and the primer having SEQ ID NO: 22 with Taq polymerase.

15 Lane 11 indicates the negative control which is the PCR product obtained by Ex Taq polymerase PCR amplification of spleen cDNA prior to addition of anchors.

Lane 12 indicates the negative control which is the PCR product obtained by Taq polymerase PCR amplification of spleen cDNA prior to addition of anchors.

20 Lane 13 indicates the PCR product obtained by 5'RACE of poly(A) RNA<sup>+</sup> with Pfu polymerase.

Lane 14 indicates the PCR product obtained by 5'RACE of spleen poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Vent polymerase.

Lane 15 indicates the PCR product obtained by 5'RACE of spleen poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Ex Taq polymerase.

25 Lane 16 indicates the PCR product obtained by 5'RACE of spleen poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Taq polymerase.

Lane 17 indicates the size marker 5 (Wako Pure Chemical, Japan).

Each blacked triangle indicates the band recovered.

30 Figure 67 shows the agarose gel electrophoresis analysis profile of the PCR products obtained by 3'RACE PCR of the receptor gene included in p3H2-17 using mouse thymus and spleen poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA.

35 Lane 1 indicates the size marker 5 (Wako Pure Chemical, Japan).

Lane 2 indicates the PCR product obtained by 3'RACE of spleen poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Taq polymerase.

Lane 3 indicates the PCR product obtained by 3'RACE of spleen poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Ex Taq polymerase.

Lane 4 indicates the PCR product obtained by 3'RACE of spleen poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Vent polymerase.

5 Lane 5 indicates the PCR product obtained by 3'RACE of spleen poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Pfu polymerase.

Lane 6 indicates the PCR product obtained by 3'RACE of thymus poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Taq polymerase.

10 Lane 7 indicates the PCR product obtained by 3'RACE of thymus poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Ex Taq polymerase.

Lane 8 indicates the PCR product obtained by 3'RACE of thymus poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Vent polymerase.

Lane 9 indicates the PCR product obtained by 3'RACE of thymus poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA with Pfu polymerase.

15 Lane 10 indicates the size marker 6 (Wako Pure Chemical, Japan).

Each blacked triangle indicates the band recovered.

Figure 68 depicts the model of the RACE products of the receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p3H2-17 obtained by 5'RACE and 3'RACE. Open squares represent regions which have already been isolated and included in p3H2-17. Small arrows, ①, ②, ③ and ④, indicate the positions and directions of the primers designed in Working Example 19. The big arrow shows a predicted full-length open reading frame of the receptor protein held by p3H2-17. Numbers at both ends, N26, N64, N75, C2, C13 and C15, indicate clone numbers of the RACE products obtained. Among these RACE products, N26, N64 and N75 are inserted into pCR<sup>TM</sup> II vector and C2, C13 and C15 are inserted into the SmaI site of pUC18. The solid triangle indicates the PCR error position which has been clarified through sequencing.

35 Figure 69 is the nucleotide sequence of the open reading frame and neighboring regions thereof of mouse G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included in the cDNA clone pMAH2-17 obtained from mouse spleen and thymus poly(A) RNA by RACE techniques based on the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA fragment included in p3H2-17 and the amino acid

sequence encoded thereby.

Figure 70 is the hydrophobicity plotting profile of the protein encoded by the receptor protein cDNA included in pMAH2-17, prepared based upon the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 69.

Figure 71 is the amino acid sequence (75+13CODING) of the protein encoded by the mouse-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in pMAH2-17, as shown in Figure 69, relative to the known G protein coupled receptor proteins, mouse P<sub>2U</sub> purinoceptor (P2UR MOUSE) and chicken P<sub>2Y</sub> purinoceptor (P2YR CHICK), wherein reverse amino acid residues are in agreement.

Figure 72 is the nucleotide sequence (from 1st to 540th nucleotides) of the rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in the novel receptor protein cDNA clone, pMN128, obtained from rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscles by PCR amplification, and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the underlined 5' part corresponds to the synthetic primer used for the PCR amplification.

Figure 73 is the nucleotide sequence (from 541st to 843rd nucleotides) of the rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in the novel receptor protein cDNA clone, pMN128, obtained from rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscles by PCR amplification, and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby, wherein the underlined 3' part corresponds to the synthetic primer used for the PCR amplification.

Figure 74 is the hydrophobicity plotting profile of the protein encoded by the rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in pMN128, prepared based upon the amino acid sequences shown in Figures 72 and 73, suggesting the presence of hydrophobic domains.

Figure 75 shows inward currents evoked by ATP in Xenopus oocytes injected with cDNA of pMAH2-17-encoded receptor.

Figure 76 is the nucleotide sequence of the human-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in ph3H2-17, relative to the nucleotide sequence of the mouse-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p3H2-17, wherein reverse base residues are in agreement.

Figure 77 is the nucleotide sequence of the open reading frame and neighboring regions thereof of human-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included in phAH2-17 and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby.

Figure 78 is the hydrophobicity plotting profile of the protein encoded by the human-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included in phAH2-17.

Figure 79 is the amino acid sequence of human type purinoceptor encoded by phAH2-17, relative to the mouse purinoceptor encoded by p3H2-17, wherein reverse amino acid residues are in agreement.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

According to the present invention, DNA sequences comprising each a nucleotide sequence indicated by a SEQ ID NO selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 19 have been synthesized and characterized. The DNA is a potent primer for polymerase chain reaction in order to amplify DNA sequences encoding part or all of the polypeptide sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein. PCR

amplification methods of the DNA coding for part or all of the polypeptide sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein can be advantageously carried out with the said primer DNA.

Screening of DNA libraries for the DNA encoding part or all of the polypeptide sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein can be successfully carried out through polymerase chain reaction techniques with the said primer DNA.

As a result, template DNAs coding for part or all of the polypeptide sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein, contained in the DNA library, can be selectively amplified and various DNA sequences encoding part or all of the

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polypeptide sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein may be isolated and characterized. Further, G protein coupled receptor proteins, peptide segments or fragments derived from the G protein coupled receptor protein, modified derivatives or 5 analogues thereof, and salts thereof may be recognized, predicted, deduced, produced, expressed, isolated and characterized.

The primer DNA useful in PCR amplification of the DNA sequence encoding part or all of the polypeptide sequence 10 of G protein coupled receptor protein is a degenerate deoxynucleotide which has an oligonucleotide sequence to which a SEQ ID NO selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 19 is assigned.

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 15 is a base sequence having the following formula:

5'-CGTGGSCMTSSTGGGCAACN<sub>1</sub> YCCTG-3'  
wherein S is G or C, M is A or C, N<sub>1</sub> = A, G, C, or T, and Y is T or C (Figure 1: HS-1).

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2 20 (HS-2) is a base sequence having the following formula:

5'-GTN<sub>1</sub> GWRRGGCAN<sub>1</sub> CCAGCAGAKGGCAAA-3'  
wherein N<sub>1</sub> = A, G, C, or T, W is A or T, R is A or G, and K is G or T, which is complementary to a nucleotide sequence having the following formula:

5'-TTTGCCMTCTGCTGGNTGCCYYWCNAC-3'  
wherein N = A, C, G, or T, M is A or C, Y is T or C, and W is A or T (Figure 2).

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3 is a base sequence having the following formula:

5'-CTCGCSGYMTN<sub>2</sub> RGYATGGAYCGN<sub>2</sub> TAT-3'  
wherein S is G or C, Y is C or T, M is A or C, R is A or G, and N<sub>2</sub> = I (Figure 4: 3D).

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4 is a base sequence having the following formula:

5'-CATGTRGWAGGGAAN<sub>2</sub> CCAGSAMAN<sub>2</sub> RARRAA-3'  
wherein R is A or G, W is T or A, S is G or C, M is A or C, and N<sub>2</sub> = I, which is complementary to a nucleotide sequence

having the following formula:



wherein Y is C or T, N<sub>1</sub> = A, G, C, or T, K is G or T, S is G or C, W is A or T (Figure 6: 6C).

5       The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5  
is a base sequence having the following formula:



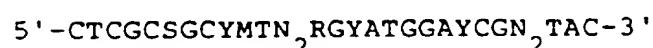
wherein Y is C or T, R is A or G, S is G or C, M is A or C, and V is A, C or G, and N<sub>2</sub> is I (Figure 3: 3A).

10      The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6  
is a base sequence having the following formula:



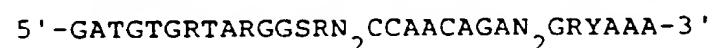
wherein Y is C or T, R is A or G, S is G or C, M is A or C, and V is A, C or G, and N<sub>2</sub> is I (Figure 3: 3B).

15      The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7  
is a base sequence having the following formula:



wherein S is G or C, Y is C or T, M is A or C, R is A or G, and N<sub>2</sub> is I (Figure 4: 3C).

20      The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8  
is a base sequence having the following formula:

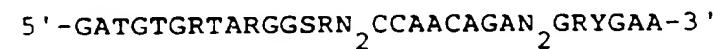


wherein R is A or G, S is G or C, Y is C or T, and N<sub>2</sub> is I,  
which is complementary to a nucleotide sequence having the  
following formula:



wherein R is A or G, Y is C or T, S is G or C, and N<sub>1</sub> is A,  
T, G, or C (Figure 5: 6A).

25      The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9  
is a base sequence having the following formula:



wherein R is A or G, S is G or C, Y is C or T, and N<sub>2</sub> is I,  
which is complementary to a nucleotide sequence having the  
following formula: .

30      5' \text{--} \text{TTCRYCN}\_1 \text{TCTGTTGGN}\_1 \text{YSCCYTAYCACATC-3'}

wherein R is A or G, Y is C or T, S is G or C, and N<sub>1</sub> is A,

T, G, or C (Figure 5: 6B).

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 is a base sequence having the following formula:

5'- $\text{G}Y\text{C}\text{A}\text{C}\text{C}\text{A}\text{A}\text{C}\text{N}_2\text{W}\text{S}\text{T}\text{T}\text{C}\text{A}\text{T}\text{C}\text{C}\text{T}\text{S}\text{W}\text{N}_2\text{H}\text{C}\text{T}\text{G}$ -3'

5 wherein S is G or C, Y is C or T, W is A or T, H is A, C or T, and N<sub>2</sub> is I (Figure 7: T2A).

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11 (Figure 8: T7A) is a base sequence having the following formula:

10 5'- $\text{A}\text{S}\text{N}_2\text{S}\text{A}\text{N}_2\text{R}\text{A}\text{A}\text{G}\text{S}\text{A}\text{T}\text{A}\text{G}\text{A}\text{N}_2\text{G}\text{A}\text{N}_2\text{R}\text{G}\text{G}\text{R}\text{T}\text{T}$ -3'

wherein R is A or G, S is G or C, and N<sub>2</sub> is I, which is complementary to a nucleotide sequence having the following formula:

15 5'- $\text{A}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{C}\text{C}\text{Y}\text{N}_2\text{T}\text{C}\text{N}_2\text{T}\text{C}\text{T}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{T}\text{S}\text{C}\text{T}\text{T}\text{Y}\text{N}_2\text{T}\text{S}\text{N}_2\text{S}\text{T}$ -3'

wherein Y is C or T, N<sub>2</sub> is I, and S is G or C (Figure 8).

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12 is a base sequence having the following formula:

20 5'- $\text{T}\text{G}\text{N}_2\text{T}\text{S}\text{S}\text{T}\text{K}\text{M}\text{T}\text{N}_2\text{G}\text{S}\text{N}_2\text{G}\text{T}\text{K}\text{G}\text{T}\text{N}_2\text{G}\text{G}\text{N}_2\text{A}\text{A}$ -3'

wherein S is G or C, K is G or T, M is A or C, and N<sub>2</sub> is I (Figure 9: TM1-A2).

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13 (Figure 10: TM3-B2) is a base sequence having the following formula:

25 5'- $\text{A}\text{Y}\text{C}\text{K}\text{G}\text{T}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{C}\text{K}\text{G}\text{T}\text{C}\text{C}\text{A}\text{N}_2\text{K}\text{G}\text{W}\text{N}_2\text{A}\text{T}\text{K}\text{G}\text{C}$ -3'

wherein Y is C or T, K is G or T, W is A or T, and N<sub>2</sub> is I, which is complementary to a nucleotide sequence having the following formula:

30 5'- $\text{G}\text{C}\text{M}\text{A}\text{T}\text{N}_2\text{W}\text{C}\text{M}\text{N}_2\text{T}\text{G}\text{G}\text{A}\text{C}\text{M}\text{G}\text{R}\text{T}\text{A}\text{C}\text{M}\text{G}\text{R}\text{T}$ -3'

wherein M is A or C, W is A or T, R is A or G, and N<sub>2</sub> is I (Figure 10).

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14 is a base sequence having the following formula:

35 5'- $\text{C}\text{A}\text{T}\text{K}\text{K}\text{C}\text{C}\text{S}\text{T}\text{G}\text{G}\text{A}\text{S}\text{A}\text{G}\text{N}_2\text{T}\text{A}\text{Y}\text{N}_2\text{T}\text{R}\text{G}\text{C}$ -3'

wherein K is G or T, S is G or C, Y is C or T, R is A or G, and N<sub>2</sub> is I (Figure 11: TM3-C2).

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15 (Figure 12: TM6-E2) is a base sequence having the following

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**formula:**

5' -GWWGGGS<sub>1</sub>AKCCAGCASA<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>GGCRAA-3'

wherein W is A or T, S is G or C, K is G or T, R is A or G, and N<sub>2</sub> is I, which is complementary to a nucleotide sequence having the following formula:

5' - TTYGCCN<sub>2</sub>TSTGCTGGMTSCCCWWC-3'

wherein Y is C or T, S is G or C, M is A or C, W is A or T, and N<sub>2</sub> is I (Figure 12).

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16  
10 is a base sequence having the following formula:

5'-ARYYT<sub>N</sub><sub>2</sub>GCN<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>T<sub>N</sub><sub>2</sub>GCN<sub>1</sub>GAY-3'

wherein R is A or G, Y is C or T,  $N_1$  is A, T, G, or C, and  $N_2$  is I (Figure 13: TM2F18).

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17  
15 (Figure 14: TM6R21) is a base sequence having the following  
formula:

5'-N<sub>2</sub>GGN<sub>2</sub>AN<sub>2</sub>CCARCAN<sub>1</sub>AN<sub>1</sub>N<sub>1</sub>R<sub>1</sub>N<sub>1</sub>RAA-3'

wherein R is A or G, N<sub>1</sub> is A, T, G, or C, and N<sub>2</sub> is I which is complementary to a nucleotide sequence having the following formula:

5'-TTYN<sub>1</sub>YN<sub>1</sub>N<sub>1</sub>TN<sub>1</sub>TGYTGGN<sub>2</sub>TN<sub>2</sub>CCN-3'  
 wherein Y is C or T, N<sub>1</sub> is A, T, G, or C, and N<sub>2</sub> is I  
 (Figure 14).

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18  
25 is a base sequence having the following formula:

5'-GCCTSN<sub>2</sub>TN<sub>2</sub>RN<sub>2</sub>SATGWSGTGGAN<sub>2</sub>MGN<sub>2</sub>T-3'

wherein S is G or C, R is A or G, W is A or T, M is A or C, and N<sub>2</sub> is I (Figure 15: S3A).

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19  
30 (Figure 16: S6A) is a base sequence having the following  
formula:

5'-GAWSN<sub>2</sub>TGMYN<sub>2</sub>AN<sub>2</sub>RTGGWAGGGN<sub>2</sub>AN<sub>2</sub>CCA-3'

wherein W is A or T, S is G or C, M is A or C, Y is C or T, R is A or G, and N<sub>2</sub> is I, which is complementary to a nucleotide sequence having the following formula:

35 nucleotide sequence having the following formula:

5'-TGGN<sub>2</sub>TN<sub>2</sub>CCCTWCCAYN<sub>2</sub>TN<sub>2</sub>RKCAN<sub>2</sub>SWTC-3'

wherein W is A or T, Y is C or T, R is A or G, K is G or T, and S is G or C (Figure 16).

In a specific embodiment, symbols in the aforementioned SEQ ID NOs (R, Y, M, K, S, W, H, V and N) 5 indicate the incorporation of plural bases, leading to multiple oligonucleotides in the primer preparation. In other words, SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 19 are degenerate nucleotide primers.

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 (Figure 1: HS-1) is a nucleotide sequence highly homologous to 10 the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the first membrane-spanning (transmembrane) domain each of known G protein coupled receptor proteins such as human-derived TRH receptor protein (HTRHR), human-derived RANTES receptor protein (L10918, HUMRANTES), 15 human Burkitt's lymphoma-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (X68149, HSBLR1A), human-derived somatostatin receptor protein (L14856, HUMSOMAT0), rat-derived  $\mu$ -opioid receptor protein (U02083, RNU02083), rat-derived  $\kappa$ -opioid receptor protein (U00442, U00442), human-derived 20 neuromedin B receptor protein (M73482, HUMNMBR), human-derived muscarinic acetylcholine receptor protein (X15266, HSHM4), rat-derived adrenaline  $\alpha_1$ B receptor protein (L08609, RATAADRE01), human-derived 25 somatostatin 3 receptor protein (M96738, HUMSSTR3X), human-derived  $C_5$ a receptor protein (HUMC5AAR), human-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (HUMRDC1A), human-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (M84605, HUMOPIODRE), rat-derived adrenaline  $\alpha_2$ B receptor protein (M91466, RATA2BAR) and the like 30 [Figure 1].

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2 (HS-2) is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary to the nucleotide sequence (Figure 2) highly homologous to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or 35 near the sixth membrane-spanning domain of known G protein coupled receptor proteins such as mouse-derived receptor

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protein with an unknown ligand (M80481, MUSGIR), human-derived bombesin receptor protein (L08893, HUMBOMB3S), human-derived adenosine A2 receptor protein (S46950, S46950), mouse-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (D21061, MUSGPCR),  
5 mouse-derived TRH receptor protein (S43387, S43387), rat-derived neuromedin K receptor protein (J05189, RATNEURA), rat-derived adenosine A1 receptor protein (M69045, RATA1ARA), human-derived neurokinin A receptor protein (M57414, HUMNEKAR), rat-derived adenosine A3 receptor protein (M94152, RATADENREC),  
10 human-derived somatostatin 1 receptor protein (M81829, HUMSTR1A), human-derived neurokinin 3 receptor protein (S86390, S86371S4), rat-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (X61496, RNCGPCR), human-derived somatostatin 4 receptor protein (L07061, HUMSSTR4Z), rat-derived GnRH  
15 receptor protein (M31670, RATGNRHA) and the like [Figure 2].

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5 (Figure 3: 3A) or the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6 (Figure 3: 3B) is a nucleotide sequence highly homologous to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the third membrane-spanning domain each of known G protein coupled receptors such as mouse-derived  $\kappa$  -opioid receptor protein (L11064), mouse-derived  $\delta$  -opioid receptor protein (L11065), rat-derived  $\mu$  -opioid receptor protein (D16349), mouse-derived bradykinin B2 receptor protein (X69676), rat-derived bradykinin B2 receptor protein (M59967), mouse-derived bombesin receptor protein (M35328), human-derived neuromedin B receptor protein (M73482), human-derived gastrin releasing peptide receptor protein (M73481), human-derived bombesin receptor protein subtype 3 (L08893), mouse-derived substance K receptor protein (X62933), mouse-derived substance P receptor protein (X62934), rat-derived neurokinin 3 receptor protein (J05189), rat-derived endothelin receptor protein (M60786), rat-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (L04672), rat-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (X61496), rat-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (X59249), rat-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (L09249),

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mouse-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (P30731), human-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (M31210), human-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (U03642) and the like [Figure 3].

5       The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7 (Figure 4: 3C) or the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3 (Figure 4: 3D) is a nucleotide sequence highly homologous to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the third membrane-spanning domain each of known G protein coupled receptors such as mouse-derived angiotensin II receptor protein (L32840), rat-derived angiotensin Ib receptor protein (X64052), rat-derived angiotensin receptor protein subtype (M90065), human-derived angiotensin Ia receptor protein (M91464), 10 rat-derived cholecystokinin a receptor protein (M88096), rat-derived cholecystokinin b receptor protein (M99418), human-derived cholecystokinin b receptor protein (L04473), mouse-derived low affinity interleukin 8 receptor protein (M73969), human-derived high affinity interleukin 8 receptor 15 protein (X65858), mouse-derived C5a anaphylatoxin receptor protein (S46665), human-derived N-formylpeptide receptor protein (M60626) and the like [Figure 4].

20       The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 (Figure 7: T2A) is a nucleotide sequence highly homologous to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the second membrane-spanning domain each of known G protein coupled receptors such as human galanin receptor (HUMGALAREC), rat  $\alpha$ -1B-adrenergic receptor (RATADR1B), human  $\beta$ -1-adrenergic receptor (HUMADRB1), rabbit IL-8 receptor (RABIL8RSB), human opioid receptor (HUMOPIODRE), bovine substance K receptor (BTSKR), human somatostatin receptor-2 (HUMSRI2A), human somatostatin receptor-3 (HUMSSTR3Y), human gastrin receptor (HUMGARE), human cholecystokinin A receptor (HUMCCKAR), human dopamine receptor-D5 (HUMD1B), human serotonin receptor 5HT1E (HUM5HT1E), human dopamine receptor D4 (HUMD4C), mouse serotonin receptor-2 (MMSERO), rat  $\alpha$ -1A-adrenergic receptor 25 30 35

(RATADRA1A), rat histamine H<sub>2</sub> receptor (S57565) and the like [Figure 7].

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8 (complementary to 6A of Figure 5) or the nucleotide sequence 5 represented by SEQ ID NO: 9 (complementary to 6B of Figure 5) is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary to the nucleotide sequence (Figure 5) highly homologous to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the sixth membrane-spanning domain of known G protein 10 coupled receptors such as mouse-derived  $\kappa$ -opioid receptor protein (L11064), mouse-derived  $\delta$ -opioid receptor protein (L11065), rat-derived  $\mu$ -opioid receptor protein (D16349), mouse-derived bradykinin B<sub>2</sub> receptor protein (X69676), rat-derived bradykinin B<sub>2</sub> receptor protein (M59967), 15 mouse-derived bombesin receptor protein (M35328), human-derived neuromedin B receptor protein (M73482), human-derived gastrin releasing peptide receptor protein (M73481), human-derived bombesin receptor protein subtype 3 (L08893), mouse-derived substance K receptor protein (X62933), 20 mouse-derived substance P receptor protein (X62934), rat-derived neurokinin 3 receptor protein (J05189), rat-derived endothelin receptor protein (M60786), rat-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (L04672), rat-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (X61496), 25 rat-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (X59249), rat-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (L09249), mouse-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (P30731), human-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (M31210) human-derived receptor protein with an unknown ligand (U03642) 30 and the like [Figure 5].

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4 (complementary to 6C of Figure 6) is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary to the nucleotide sequence (Figure 6) highly homologous to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid 35 sequence corresponding to or near the sixth membrane-spanning domain of known G protein coupled receptors such as mouse-derived angiotensin II receptor protein (L32840),

rat-derived angiotensin Ib receptor protein (X64052),  
rat-derived angiotensin receptor protein subtype (M90065),  
human-derived angiotensin Ia receptor protein (M91464),  
rat-derived cholecystokinin a receptor protein (M88096),  
5 rat-derived cholecystokinin b receptor protein (M99418),  
human-derived cholecystokinin 8 receptor protein (L04473),  
mouse-derived low affinity interleukin 8 receptor protein  
(M73969), human-derived high affinity interleukin 8 receptor  
protein (X65858), mouse-derived C5a anaphylatoxin receptor  
10 protein (S46665), human-derived N-formylpeptide receptor  
protein (M60626) and the like [Figure 6].

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11  
(Figure 8: T7A ) is a nucleotide sequence which is  
complementary to the nucleotide sequence (Figure 8) highly  
15 homologous to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid  
sequence corresponding to or near the seventh  
membrane-spanning domain each of known G protein coupled  
receptors such as human galanin receptor (HUMGALAREC),  
rat A1 adenosine receptor (RAT1DREC), porcine angiotensin  
20 receptor (PIGA2R), rat serotonin receptor (RAT5HTRTC),  
human dopamine receptor (S58541), human gastrin releasing  
peptide receptor (HUMGRPR), mouse GRP/bombesin receptor  
(MUSGRPBM), rat vascular type 1 angiotensin receptor  
(RRVT1AIIR), human muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (HSHM4),  
25 human  $\beta$  -1 adrenergic receptor (HUMDRB1), human gastrin  
receptor (HUMGARE), rat cholecystokinin receptor (RATCCKAR),  
rat receptor with an unknown ligand (S59748), human  
somatostatin receptor (HUMSST28A), rat receptor with an unknown  
30 ligand (RNGPROCR), mouse somatostatin receptor-1 (MUSSRI1A),  
human  $\alpha$  -A1-adrenergic receptor (HUMA1AADR), mouse  
delta-opioid receptor (S66181), human somatostatin receptor-3  
(HUMSSTR3Y) and the like [Figure 8].

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12  
(Figure 9: TM1-A2) is a nucleotide sequence highly homologous  
35 to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid sequence  
within the first membrane-spanning (transmembrane) domain  
each of known G protein coupled receptors such as

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mouse-derived bradykinin B<sub>2</sub> receptor (MUSBB2R),  
bovine-derived substance K receptor (BTSKR), bovine-derived  
endothelin ET<sub>B</sub> receptor (BOVEETBR), human-derived  
neuropeptide Y receptor (MMSUBKREC), human-derived  
5 prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> receptor (HUMPGE2R), human-derived  
prostacyclin receptor (HUMPIR), human-derived  $\kappa$ -opioid  
receptor (HSU11053), rat-derived melanocortin 3 receptor  
(RRMC3RA), human-derived melanocortin receptor (HUMMR),  
mouse-derived bombesin/GRP receptor (MUSGRPBM),  
rat-derived cholecystokinin B receptor (RATCHOLREC),  
10 rat-derived cholecystokinin A receptor (RATCCKAR) and the  
like [Figure 9].

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13  
(Figure 10: TM3-B2) is a nucleotide sequence which  
15 is complementary to the nucleotide sequence (Figure 10) highly  
homologous to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid  
sequence corresponding to or near the end of the third  
membrane-spanning domain of known G protein coupled receptors  
such as human-derived cholecystokinin receptor (HUMCCKR),  
20 human-derived cholecystokinin B receptor (HUMCCKBGR),  
mouse-derived melanocortin 5 receptor (MMGMC5R),  
human-derived vasopressin receptor (HUMV2R), rat-derived  
neuromedin K receptor (RATNEURA), dog-derived gastrin receptor  
(DOGGSTRN), rat-derived serotonin receptor (RAT5HT5A),  
25 mouse-derived  $\alpha_2$ -adrenalin receptor (MUSALP2ADA),  
human-derived adenosine A<sub>1</sub> receptor (HUMADORA1X),  
human-derived opioid (presumed) receptor (HUMOPIODRE),  
mouse-derived bombesin/GRP receptor (MUSGRPBM),  
rat-derived cholecystokinin A receptor (RATCCKAR),  
30 human-derived TRH receptor (HSTRHREC) and the like [Figure 10].

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14  
(Figure 11: TM3-C2) is a nucleotide sequence highly homologous  
to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid sequence  
corresponding to or near the end of the third membrane-spanning  
35 domain of known G protein coupled receptors such as  
human-derived neurokinin 3 receptor (HUMNK3R), human-derived  
oxytocin receptor (HSMRNAOXY), guinea pig-derived

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cholecystokinin A receptor (S68242), dog-derived  
cholecystokinin A receptor with an unknown ligand (CFGPCR4),  
mouse-derived substance P receptor (MMSUBPREC), human-derived  
receptor with an unknown ligand (HUMOPIODRE), human-derived  
5 galanin receptor (HUMGALAREC), human-derived serotonin  
receptor (HSS31G), human-derived  $\beta_3$ -adrenaline receptor  
(HUMARB3A), human-derived prostacyclin receptor (HUMHPR),  
rat-derived cholecystokinin A receptor (RATCCKAR) and the  
like [Figure 11].

10 The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15  
(Figure 12: TM6-E2) is a nucleotide sequence which  
is complementary to the nucleotide sequence (Figure 12) highly  
homologous to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid  
sequence within the sixth membrane-spanning domain of known  
15 G protein coupled receptors such as human-derived neurokinin A  
receptor (HUMNEKAR), human-derived substance P receptor  
(HUMSUBPRA), rat-derived substance K receptor (RATSKR),  
mouse-derived bombesin/GRP receptor (MUSGRPBM),  
human-derived opioid (presumed) receptor (HUMOPIODRE),  
20 human-derived adenosine A<sub>2</sub> receptor (HUMA2XXX),  
human-derived  $\beta_2$ -adrenaline receptor (HUMADRBR),  
canine-derived receptor RDC5 with an unknown ligand (CFGPCR8),  
human-derived endothelin receptor (HUMETSR), mouse-derived  
neuropeptide Y1 receptor (MMNPY1CDS), human-derived oxytocin  
25 receptor (HSMRNAOXY), rat-derived cholecystokinin A receptor  
(RATCCKAR) and the like [Figure 12].

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16  
(Figure 13: TM2F18) is a nucleotide sequence highly homologous  
to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid sequence  
30 corresponding to or near the second membrane-spanning domain  
of known G protein coupled receptors such as human-derived TSH  
receptor (HUMTSHX), human-derived neurokinin A receptor  
(HUMNEKAR), human-derived FMLP receptor (HUMFMLP),  
human-derived IL8 receptor B (HUMINTLEU8), human-derived  
35  $\alpha$ -A1 adrenergic receptor (HUMA1AADR), human-derived IL8  
receptor A (HUMIL8RA), human-derived dopamine D2 receptor  
(HSDD2), human-derived angiotensin type I receptor (HUMANTIR).

human-derived somatostatin receptor (HUSOMAT), human-derived TRH receptor (HSTRHREC), human-derived delta-opioid receptor (HSUO7882) and the like [Figure 13].

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 (Figure 14: TM6R21) is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary to the nucleotide sequence (Figure 14) highly homologous to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the sixth membrane-spanning domain of known G protein coupled receptors such as 5 human-derived  $\beta$ -adrenergic receptor (HSBAR), human-derived neurokinin A receptor (HUMNEKAR), human-derived endothelin-1 receptor (HUMETN1R), human-derived histamine H<sub>2</sub> receptor (HUMHISH2R), human-derived  $\alpha$ -A1 adrenergic receptor (HUMA1AADR), human-derived IL8 receptor A (HUMIL8RA), 10 human-derived neuromedin B receptor (HUMNMBR), human-derived neurokinin 1 receptor (HUMNKIRX), human-derived substance P receptor (HUMSUBPRA), human-derived 5-HT1D serotonin receptor (HUM5HT1DA), human-derived formylpeptide receptor (HUMPFPR2A), human-derived dopamine D2 receptor (HSDD2), human-derived 15 neuropeptide Y receptor (HUMNEYREC), human-derived adenosine A2 receptor (HUMA2XXX), human-derived bradykinin receptor BK-2 (HUMBK2A), human-derived FMLP-related receptor II (HUMFMLPX), human-derived somatostatin receptor subtype 3 (HUMSSTR3X), human-derived cholecystokinin receptor (HUMCCKR), human-derived 20 neurotensin receptor (HSNEURA) and the like [Figure 14].

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18 (Figure 15: S3A) is a nucleotide sequence highly homologous to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the third membrane-spanning domain 30 of known G protein coupled receptors such as human-derived galanin receptor (HUMGALAREC), human-derived CCK-B receptor (S70057), human-derived ET<sub>A</sub> receptor (S67127), human-derived ET<sub>B</sub> receptor (S44866), human-derived C5A receptor (HUMC5AAR), human-derived angiotensin II receptor (HUMANTIR), 35 human-derived bradykinin receptor (HUMBK2R), human-derived neurotensin receptor (HSNEURA), human-derived GRP receptor (HUMGRPR), human-derived somatostatin 5 receptor (HUMFSRS),

human-derived IL-8 receptor (HUMIL8RA), human-derived neurokinin 2 (neurokinin A) receptor (HUMNEKAR) and the like [Figure 15].

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19 (Figure 16: S6A) is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary to the nucleotide sequence (Figure 16) highly homologous to the DNA sequence coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the sixth membrane-spanning domain of known G protein coupled receptors such as human-derived galanin receptor (HUMGLAREC), human-derived CCK-B receptor (S70057), human-derived ET<sub>A</sub> receptor (S67127), human-derived ET<sub>B</sub> receptor (S44866), human-derived C5A receptor (HUMC5AAR), human-derived angiotensin II receptor (HUMANTIR), human-derived bradykinin receptor (HUMBK2R), human-derived neurotensin receptor (HSNEURA), human-derived GRP receptor (HUMGRPR), human-derived somatostatin 5 receptor (HUMFSRS), human-derived IL-8 receptor (HUMIL8RA), human-derived neurokinin 2 (neurokinin A) receptor (HUMNEKAR) and the like [Figure 16].

The above-mentioned abbreviations in the parentheses are the identifiers (or reference numbers) which are shown when GenBank/EMBL Data Bank is searched using a DNASIS Gene/Protein Sequence Data Base (CD019; Hitachi Software Engineering, Japan) and are usually called "Accession Numbers" or "Entry Names". HTRHR is, however, the sequence as described in Japanese Patent Application No. Hei 5-286986 (or No. 286986/1993) (EPA 638645).

The DNA (or nucleotides) of the present invention may be manufactured by DNA synthetic methods which are known per se or by methods similar thereto. The DNA (or nucleotides) of the present invention may be an oligonucleotide sequence having 8 to 60 base residues, preferably 12 to 50 base residues, more preferably 15 to 40 residues and most preferably 18 to 30 residues.

Among the DNAs of the present invention, the DNA having the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 or

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SEQ ID NO: 12 is a nucleotide sequence which is commonly present in the nucleotide sequence of the DNA encoding the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the first membrane-spanning domain of the above-mentioned known G protein coupled receptor protein. Therefore, it can be complementarily bonded (i.e. is hybridizable) with RNA or DNA (including genome DNA, cDNA) coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the first membrane-spanning domain of known or unknown G protein coupled receptor proteins and, furthermore, it can be complementarily bonded (i.e. is hybridizable) with nucleotide sequences encoding other membrane-spanning domains as well.

The DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 14 or SEQ ID NO: 18 is a nucleotide sequence which is commonly present in the nucleotide sequence of the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the third membrane-spanning domain of the above-mentioned known G protein coupled receptor protein. Therefore, it can be complementarily bonded with RNA or DNA (including genome DNA, cDNA) coding for the part corresponding to or near the third membrane-spanning domain of known or unknown G protein coupled receptor proteins and, furthermore, it can be complementarily bonded with nucleotide sequences encoding other membrane-spanning domains as well.

The DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 or SEQ ID NO: 16 is a nucleotide sequence which is commonly present in the nucleotide sequence of the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the second membrane-spanning domain of the above-mentioned known G protein coupled receptor protein. Therefore, it can be complementarily bonded with RNA or DNA (including genome DNA, cDNA) coding for the part corresponding to or near the second membrane-spanning domain of known or unknown G protein coupled receptor proteins and, furthermore, it can be complementarily bonded with nucleotide sequences encoding other membrane-spanning domains as well.

The DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 17 or SEQ ID NO: 19 is a nucleotide sequence which is commonly present in the nucleotide sequence of the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the sixth membrane-spanning domain of the above-mentioned known G protein coupled receptor protein. Therefore, it can be complementarily bonded with RNA or DNA (including genome DNA, cDNA) coding for the part corresponding to or near the sixth membrane-spanning domain of known or unknown G protein coupled receptor proteins and, furthermore, it can be complementarily bonded with nucleotide sequences encoding other membrane-spanning domains as well.

The DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11 is a nucleotide sequence which is commonly present in the nucleotide sequence of the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the seventh membrane-spanning domain of the above-mentioned known G protein coupled receptor protein. Therefore, it can be complementarily bonded with RNA or DNA (including genome DNA, cDNA) coding for the part corresponding to or near the seventh membrane-spanning domain of known or unknown G protein coupled receptor proteins and, further more, it can be complementarily bonded with nucleotide sequences encoding other transmembrane domains as well.

The DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13 is a nucleotide sequence which is commonly present in the nucleotide sequence of the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the third membrane-spanning domain of the above-mentioned known G protein coupled receptor protein. Therefore, it can be complementarily bonded with RNA or DNA (including genome DNA, cDNA) coding for the part corresponding to or near the third membrane-spanning domain of known or unknown G protein coupled receptor proteins and, furthermore, it can be complementarily bonded with nucleotide sequences encoding other membrane-spanning domains as well.

Accordingly, the DNAs (or nucleotides) of the present invention can be used as DNA primers for a polymerase chain reaction (hereinafter, sometimes referred to as PCR).

For example:

- 5        (i) a polymerase chain reaction is carried out by mixing  
              (1) a small amount of DNA (or DNA fragment(s)) which codes  
                  for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA (or DNA  
                  fragment(s)) acting as a template,  
10        (2) at least one DNA primer selected from the group  
                  consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence  
                  represented by SEQ ID NO: 1, DNA primers having a  
                  nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA  
                  primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ  
15        ID NO: 5, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence  
                  represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers having a  
                  nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA  
                  primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ  
                  ID NO: 10, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence  
                  represented by SEQ ID NO: 12, DNA primers having a  
                  nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14, DNA  
                  primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ  
                  ID NO: 16 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence  
                  represented by SEQ ID NO: 18 and  
20        (3) at least one DNA primer selected from the group  
                  consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence  
                  represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers having a  
                  nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA  
                  primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ  
                  ID NO: 8, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence  
                  represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers having a  
                  nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11, DNA  
                  primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ  
                  ID NO: 15, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence  
                  represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers having a  
                  nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19; or  
35        (ii) a polymerase chain reaction is carried out by mixing

(1) a small amount of DNA (or DNA fragment(s)) coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA (or DNA fragment(s)) acting as a template,  
5 (2) at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12 and  
(3) at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13  
10 so that it is possible to amplify the target DNA (or DNA fragment(s)) coding for said receptor protein.

When the PCR is carried out using at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19, said DNA primer(s) is(are) bonded (hybridized) with the nucleotide sequence at the 3'-side of the + chain (plus chain) of template RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the sixth membrane-spanning domain or other membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor protein whereupon an elongation of the - chain (minus chain) proceeds in the 5' → 3' direction.  
25  
30

When the PCR is carried out using at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11, said DNA primer is bonded with the nucleotide sequence at the 3'-side of the + chain (plus chain) of template RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the seventh membrane-spanning domain or other membrane-spanning domains of the G protein  
35

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coupled receptor protein whereupon an elongation of the - chain (minus chain) proceeds in the 5' → 3' direction.

When the PCR is carried out using at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12, said DNA primer is bonded with the nucleotide sequence at the 3'-side of the - chain (minus chain) of template RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the first membrane-spanning domain or other membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor protein whereupon an elongation of the + chain (plus chain) proceeds in the 5' → 3' direction.

When the PCR is carried out using at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16, said DNA primer is bonded with the nucleotide sequence at the 3'-side of the - chain (minus chain) of template RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the second membrane-spanning domain or other membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor protein whereupon an elongation of the + chain (plus chain) proceeds in the 5' → 3' direction.

When the PCR is carried out using at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18, said DNA primer is bonded with the nucleotide sequence at the 3'-side of the - chain (minus chain) of template RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the third membrane-spanning domain or other membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor protein whereupon an elongation of the + chain (plus chain) proceeds in the 5' → 3' direction.

Accordingly, when the DNA primers having nucleotide sequences represented by any of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 19 of the present invention are used in combination each other, DNA (or DNA fragment(s)) coding for G protein coupled receptor protein can be successfully amplified.

One embodiment of the present invention provides:

(A) a method of amplifying DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g., from the first to sixth membrane-spanning (transmembrane) domains or other segments of the G protein coupled receptor protein), characterized in that a polymerase chain reaction is carried out by mixing

① a DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA acting as a template,

② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12 and

③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19;

(B) a method of amplifying DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g., from the first to seventh membrane-spanning (transmembrane) domains or other segments of the G protein coupled receptor protein), characterized in that a polymerase chain reaction is carried out by mixing

① a DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA acting as a template,

② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers having a

nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12 and

③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:11;

5 (C) a method of amplifying a DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g., from the second to sixth membrane-spanning (transmembrane) domains or other segments of the G protein coupled receptor protein), characterized in that a polymerase chain reaction is carried out by mixing

10 ① a DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA acting as a template,

② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 and DNA primers having a 15 nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16 and

③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers having a 20 nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers having a 25 nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19;

(D) a method of amplifying a DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g., from the second to seventh membrane-spanning (transmembrane) domains or other segments of the G protein coupled receptor protein), characterized in 30 that a polymerase chain reaction is carried out by mixing

① a DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA acting as a template,

② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence 35 represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16 and

③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group

consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11;

(E) a method of amplifying a DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g., from the third to sixth membrane-spanning (transmembrane) domains or other segments of the G protein coupled receptor protein), characterized in that a polymerase chain reaction is carried out by mixing

① a DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA acting as a template,

② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18 and

③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19;

(F) a method of amplifying a DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g., from the third to seventh membrane-spanning (transmembrane) domains or other segments of the G protein coupled receptor protein), characterized in that a polymerase chain reaction is carried out by mixing

① a DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA acting as a template,

② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence

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- represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7,
- 5 DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18 and
- ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11; and
- 10 (G) a method of amplifying a DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein (e.g., from the first to third membrane-spanning (transmembrane) domains or other segments of the G protein coupled receptor protein), characterized in that a polymerase chain reaction is carried out by mixing
- 15     ① a DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA acting as a template,
- 20     ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12 and
- 25     ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13.
- An example of more preferred combination of the DNA primers in the amplification according to the above-mentioned (A) includes a combination of a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 with a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2 and the like.
- 30 An example of more preferred combination of the DNA primers in the amplification according to the above-mentioned (D) includes a combination of a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 with a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11 and the like.
- An example of more preferred combination of the DNA

primers in the amplification according to the above-mentioned (E) includes:

(i) a combination of a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5 or a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6 with a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8 or a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9;

(ii) a combination of a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3 or a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7 with a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4 and the like.

An example of more preferred combination of the DNA primers in the amplification according to the above-mentioned (G) includes a combination of a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12 with a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13 and the like.

The amplification may be carried out in accordance with known PCR techniques. For example, it may be carried out by the method described in Saiki, R. K. et al., Science, 239:487-491 (1988). Temperature, time, buffer, number of reaction cycles, enzyme such as DNA polymerase, addition of 2'-deoxy-7-deazaguanosine triphosphate or inosine, etc. in the PCR amplification may be suitably selected depending upon the type of target DNA and other factors.

When RNA is used as a template, PCR amplification may be carried out, for example, by the method described in Saiki, R. K. et al., Science, 239:487-491(1988).

Moreover, the DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO: 12 of the present invention can be selectively and complementarily bonded (hybridized) with the nucleotide sequence at the 3'-side of the - chain of the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the first membrane-spanning domain of the G protein coupled receptor protein; the DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 or SEQ ID

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NO: 16 of the present invention can be selectively and complementarily bonded (hybridized) with the nucleotide sequence at the 3'-side of the - chain of the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the second membrane-spanning domain of the G protein coupled receptor protein; the DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 14 or SEQ ID NO: 18 of the present invention can be selectively and complementarily bonded (hybridized) with the nucleotide sequence at the 3'-side of the - chain of the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the third membrane-spanning domain of the G protein coupled receptor protein; the DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 17 or SEQ ID NO: 19 of the present invention can be selectively and complementarily bonded (hybridized) with the nucleotide sequence at the 3'-side of the + chain of the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the sixth membrane-spanning domain of the G protein coupled receptor protein; the DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11 of the present invention can be selectively and complementarily bonded (hybridized) with the nucleotide sequence at the 3'-side of the + chain of the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the third membrane-spanning domain of the G protein coupled receptor protein; and the DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13 of the present invention can be selectively and complementarily bonded (hybridized) with the nucleotide sequence at the 3'-side of the + chain of the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence corresponding to or near the third membrane-spanning domain of the G protein coupled receptor protein and, accordingly, said DNA is also advantageously useful as a probe for screening DNA libraries for DNA (or DNA fragment(s)) encoding part or all of the polypeptide sequence of G protein coupled receptor proteins.

These screening methods for DNA (or DNA fragment(s))

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encoding part or all of the polypeptide sequence of G protein coupled receptor proteins from the DNA library by using as a reagent, because it can be used as a probe the DNA of the present invention may be carried out according to DNA cloning methods known per se by those of skill in the art or methods similar thereto. Especially when the DNA of the present invention is used as a DNA primer for the PCR, both amplification and screening of the DNA (or DNA fragment) coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein can be conducted in a single step.

Thus, when the DNAs of the present invention are suitably combined and used as the DNA primer for the PCR, said DNA primer(s) is(are) bonded (hybridized) with RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) encoding the amino acid sequence of the first membrane-spanning (transmembrane) domain, the second membrane-spanning domain, the third membrane-spanning domain, the sixth membrane-spanning domain, the seventh membrane-spanning domain or other membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins to amplify, for example,

① RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of from the first membrane-spanning to the sixth membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins,

② RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of from the first membrane-spanning to the seventh membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins,

③ RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of from the third membrane-spanning to the sixth membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins,

④ RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of from the third membrane-spanning to the seventh membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins,

⑤ RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of from the second membrane-spanning to the

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sixth membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins or RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of other domains thereof,

5       ⑥ RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of from the second membrane-spanning to the seventh membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins,

10      ⑦ RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of from the first membrane-spanning to the third membrane-spanning domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins or

15      ⑧ RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of other domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins.

15           Through using the DNA primer according to the present invention, therefore, selective amplifications of:  
① RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence covering from the first membrane-spanning domain to the sixth membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor proteins;

20      ② RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence covering from the first membrane-spanning domain to the seventh membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor proteins;

25      ③ RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence covering from the third membrane-spanning domain to the sixth membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor proteins;

30      ④ RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence covering from the third membrane-spanning domain to the seventh membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor proteins;

35      ⑤ RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence covering from the second membrane-spanning domain to the sixth membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor proteins or RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence covering other areas thereof,

⑥ RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence covering from the second membrane-spanning domain to the seventh membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor proteins;

- 5 ⑦ RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence covering from the first membrane-spanning domain to the third membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor proteins; and the like,  
from DNA libraries can be successfully achieved.

10 Among the DNA primers of the present invention,  
the combination of

- ① a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO: 2; with  
② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting  
15 of a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, a DNA primer  
20 having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19;  
is, unlike conventional primers, capable of selectively  
25 amplifying a broad area covering from the first membrane-  
spanning domain to the sixth membrane-spanning domain or other  
domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins.

Among the DNA primers of the present invention, the  
combination of

- 30 ① a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO: 12; with  
② a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11;  
is, unlike conventional primers, capable of selectively  
35 amplifying a broad area covering from the first membrane-  
spanning domain to the seventh membrane-spanning domain or  
other domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins.

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Among the DNA primers of the present invention, the combination of

- ① a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 or SEQ ID NO: 16; with
- 5 ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19;
- 10 15 is, unlike conventional primers, capable of selectively amplifying a broad area covering from the second membrane-spanning domain to the sixth membrane-spanning domain or other domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins.

Among the DNA primers of the present invention, the combination of

- ① a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:10 or SEQ ID NO:16; with
- 20 ② a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:11;
- 25 is, unlike conventional primers, capable of selectively amplifying a broad area covering from the second membrane-spanning domain to the seventh membrane-spanning domain or other domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins.

Among the DNA primers of the present invention, the combination of

- ① at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14 and a DNA

primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18; with

② a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11;

5 is, unlike conventional primers, capable of selectively amplifying a broad area covering from the third membrane-spanning domain to the seventh membrane-spanning domain or other domains of G protein coupled receptor proteins.

Therefore, the protein hydrophobicity plotting of G 10 protein coupled receptor proteins and the homology at the amino acid level or the nucleic acid level between G protein coupled receptor proteins and other similar receptor proteins [said hydrophobicity plotting and homology both serve as standards for determining whether or not RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) 15 thereof) obtained according to the present invention is(are) encoding part or all of the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein] can now be more clearly calculated.

Among the DNA primers of the present invention, the combination of

20 ① at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14 and a DNA 25 primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18; with

30 ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID 35

NO: 19;

is capable of amplifying the areas covering from the third membrane-spanning domain to the sixth membrane-spanning domain thereof at once like the conventional DNA primers and,  
5 moreover, it is capable of more selectively and efficiently amplifying DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor proteins though it has not been obtained through the conventional DNA primers.

Moreover, among the DNA primers of the present  
10 invention, the combination of

- ① at least one DNA primer selected from DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12; with
- ② a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by  
15 SEQ ID NO: 13;

is capable of amplifying the areas covering from the first membrane-spanning domain to the third membrane-spanning domain thereof at once.

Then (a) the amplified DNA (or fragment(s) thereof)  
20 coding for the amino acid sequence of from the first membrane-spanning domain to the sixth membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor protein, (b) the amplified DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of from the first membrane-spanning domain to the seventh membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor protein,  
25 (c) the amplified DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of from the third membrane-spanning domain to the sixth membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor protein, (d) the amplified DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of from the third membrane-spanning domain to the seventh membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor protein, (e) the amplified DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of from the second membrane-spanning domain to the sixth membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor protein,  
30 (f) the amplified DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of from the second membrane-spanning domain

to the seventh membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor protein, (g) the amplified DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of from the first membrane-spanning domain to the third membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor protein or (h) the amplified DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for the amino acid sequence of other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein may be used as a probe(s) to screen for full-length DNA which completely encodes G protein coupled receptor proteins from DNA libraries according to methods known per se by those of skill in the art or methods similar thereto.

The DNA libraries used in the present invention include any of genome DNA libraries, cDNA libraries and RNA libraries. The term "DNA library" or "DNA libraries" as used herein refers to a DNA library or DNA libraries including all of those libraries.

The present invention further provides screening methods for target DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for G protein coupled receptor protein from the DNA library containing DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for receptor proteins, which comprise employing the DNA of the present invention as a DNA primer for the PCR.

One preferred embodiment of the present invention is a method for cloning full-length DNA which completely encodes an amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein from DNA libraries which comprises the steps of (i) using the DNA of the present invention as a DNA primer for PCR; (ii) carrying out PCR in the presence of a mixture of said DNA primer with the DNA library to amplify and select (i.e. screen for) a DNA fragment coding for the amino acid sequence of from the first membrane-spanning domain to the sixth membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor protein, a DNA fragment coding for the amino acid sequence of from the first membrane-spanning domain to the seventh membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor protein, a DNA fragment coding for the amino acid sequence of from the third membrane-

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spanning domain to the sixth membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor protein, a DNA fragment coding for the amino acid sequence of from the third membrane-spanning domain to the seventh membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor protein, a DNA fragment coding for the amino acid sequence of from the second membrane-spanning domain to the sixth membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor protein, a DNA fragment coding for the amino acid sequence of from the second membrane-spanning domain to the seventh membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor protein, a DNA fragment coding for the amino acid sequence of from the first membrane-spanning domain to the third membrane-spanning domain of G protein coupled receptor protein or a DNA fragment coding for other domains of G protein coupled receptor protein; and  
5 (iii) cloning said full-length DNA from the DNA library according to cloning methods known per se by those of skill in the art or methods similar thereto by using, as a probe, the DNA fragment obtained in the above step (ii).

10

20 Preferably, an embodiment of the present invention is a screening method of DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor proteins from DNA libraries, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of  
25 ① the DNA library,  
② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18 and  
30  
35

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③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19 to selectively amplify template DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein contained in the DNA library.

More preferably, embodiments of the present invention include:

- (1) a screening method of DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein and the like (e.g. the regions spanning from the first transmembrane domain to the sixth transmembrane domain of G protein coupled receptor protein or other domains thereof) from a DNA library, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of
  - ① the DNA library,
  - ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12 and
  - ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19

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- to selectively amplify the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein and the like (e.g. the regions spanning from the first transmembrane domain to the sixth transmembrane domain of G protein coupled receptor protein or other domains thereof) contained in the DNA library;
- (2) a screening method of DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein and the like (e.g. the regions spanning from the first transmembrane domain to the seventh transmembrane domain of G protein coupled receptor protein or other domains thereof) from a DNA library, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of
- ① the DNA library,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12 and
- ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11
- to selectively amplify the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein and the like (e.g. the regions spanning from the first transmembrane domain to the seventh transmembrane domain of G protein coupled receptor protein or other domains thereof) contained in the DNA library;
- (3) a screening method of DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein and the like (e.g. the regions spanning from the second transmembrane domain to the sixth transmembrane domain of G protein coupled receptor protein or other domains thereof) from a DNA library, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of
- ① the DNA library,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by

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SEQ ID NO: 10 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16 and

③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by

5 SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, 10 DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19

to selectively amplify the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein and the like

15 (e.g. the regions spanning from the second transmembrane domain to the sixth transmembrane domain of G protein coupled receptor protein or other domains thereof) contained in the DNA library;

(4) a screening method of DNA coding for the amino acid 20 sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein and the like (e.g. the regions spanning from the second transmembrane domain to the seventh transmembrane domain of G protein coupled receptor protein or other domains thereof) from a DNA library, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the 25 presence of a mixture of

① the DNA library,

② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence

30 represented by SEQ ID NO: 16 and

③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11

35 to selectively amplify the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein and the like (e.g. the regions spanning from the second transmembrane domain to the seventh transmembrane domain of G protein coupled

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receptor protein or other domains thereof) contained in the DNA library;

(5) a screening method of DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein and the like (e.g. the regions spanning from the third transmembrane domain to the sixth transmembrane domain of G protein coupled receptor protein or other domains thereof) from a DNA library, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

10 ① the DNA library,

② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18 and

20 ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15,

25 DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19

30 to selectively amplify the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein and the like (e.g. the regions spanning from the third transmembrane domain to the sixth transmembrane domain of G protein coupled receptor protein or other domains thereof) contained in the DNA library;

35 (6) a screening method of DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein and the like

(e.g. the regions spanning from the third transmembrane domain to the seventh transmembrane domain of G protein coupled receptor protein or other domains thereof) from a DNA library, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

5       ①     the DNA library,

      ②     at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by

10      SEQ ID NO: 18 and

15      ③     at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11

      to selectively amplify the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein and the like (e.g. the regions spanning from the third transmembrane domain to the seventh transmembrane domain of G protein coupled receptor protein or other domains thereof) contained in the DNA library; and

20      (7)    a screening method of DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein and the like (e.g. the regions spanning from the first transmembrane domain to the third transmembrane domain of G protein coupled receptor protein or other domains thereof) from a DNA library, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

25      ①     the DNA library,

      ②     at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12 and

30      ③     at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting

of DNA primers having a nucleotide sequence represented by  
SEQ ID NO: 13  
to selectively amplify the DNA coding for the amino acid  
sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein and the like  
5 (e.g. the regions spanning from the first transmembrane  
domain to the third transmembrane domain of G protein coupled  
receptor protein or other domains thereof) contained in  
the DNA library.

Particularly preferably, embodiments of the present  
10 invention include:

- (8) a screening method of DNA coding for the amino acid  
sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein from a DNA  
library, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain  
reaction in the presence of a mixture of  
15 ① the DNA library,  
② a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by  
SEQ ID NO: 1 and  
③ a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by  
SEQ ID NO: 2  
20 to selectively amplify the DNA coding for the amino acid  
sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein contained in  
the DNA library;
- (9) a screening method of DNA coding for the amino acid  
sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein from a DNA  
25 library, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain  
reaction in the presence of a mixture of  
① the DNA library,  
② a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by  
SEQ ID NO: 3 and  
30 ③ a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by  
SEQ ID NO: 4  
to selectively amplify the DNA coding for the amino acid  
sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein contained in  
the DNA library;
- 35 (10) a screening method of DNA coding for the amino acid  
sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein from a DNA  
library, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain

segments) thereof.

Preferably, the RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) obtained via the instant screening method for G protein coupled receptor protein coding DNA wherein said method uses the DNA according to the present invention is a G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) contained in the used DNA library. More specifically, it is an RNA or DNA (or RNA fragment(s) or DNA fragment(s) (hereinafter, may be often abbreviated as just "DNA") coding for G protein coupled receptor proteins such as angiotensin receptor, bombesin receptor, canavainoid receptor, cholecystokinin receptor, glutamine receptor, serotonin receptor, melatonin receptor, neuropeptide Y receptor, opioid receptor, purine receptor, vasopressin receptor, oxytocin receptor, VIP receptor (vasoactive intestinal and related peptide receptor), somatostatin receptor, dopamine receptor, motilin receptor, amylin receptor, bradykinin receptor, CGRP receptor (calcitonin gene related peptide receptor), adrenomedullin receptor, leukotriene receptor, pancreastatin receptor, prostaglandin receptor, thromboxane receptor, adenosine receptor, adrenaline receptor,  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -chemokine receptor (receptors to IL-8, GRO $\alpha$ , GRO $\beta$ , GRO $\gamma$ , NAP-2, ENA-78, PF4, IP10, GCP-2, MCP-1, HC14, MCP-3, I-309, MIP1 $\alpha$ , MIP-1 $\beta$ , RANTES, etc.), endothelin receptor, enterogastrin receptor, histamine receptor, neuropeptid Y receptor, TRH receptor, pancreatic polypeptide receptor, galanin receptor, their family member receptors, etc.

When the DNA obtained by the screening method of the present invention is the DNA fragment which partially codes for a G protein coupled receptor protein, it is possible to isolate DNA completely encoding said G protein coupled receptor protein from a suitable DNA library according to cloning techniques known per se by using said DNA fragment as a probe.

Means for cloning the DNA completely encoding G protein coupled receptor proteins may include a PCR amplification employing a synthetic DNA primer having the partial nucleotide sequence of the DNA fragment partially

coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein and a selection of the target DNA via a hybridization with DNA or synthetic DNA having part or all of the region of said DNA fragments. The hybridization may be conducted, for example, 5 by the methods described in Molecular Cloning, 2nd ed.; J. Sambrook et al., Cold Spring Harbor Lab. Press, 1989. When the commercially available library is used, it may be conducted according to the manners described in the protocols attached thereto.

10           The DNA completely encoding G protein coupled receptor protein (full-length G protein coupled receptor protein DNA) may be used, depending upon its object, either as it is or after digesting with a restriction enzyme or after ligating with a linker if desired. Said DNA may have 15 ATG at the 5'-terminal as the translation initiation codon and TAA, TGA or TAG at the 3' terminal as the translation termination codon. These translation initiation codons and translation termination codons may be added using a suitable synthetic DNA adaptor. In addition, it is possible to 20 determine said receptor protein-expressing tissues/cells by northern blottings using said DNA as a probe. It is also possible to express target receptor proteins by introducing DNA having the entire coding region of the receptor protein into animal cells after binding with a suitable promoter.

25           The G protein coupled receptor protein according to the present invention is a G protein coupled receptor protein encoded by the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA obtained by the screening method of the present invention. More specifically, the G protein coupled receptor 30 protein according to the present invention includes G protein coupled receptor proteins such as angiotensin receptor protein, bombesin receptor protein, canavinoind receptor protein, cholecystokinin receptor protein, glutamine receptor protein, serotonin receptor protein, melatonin receptor protein, 35 neuropeptide Y receptor protein, opioid receptor protein, purine receptor protein, vasopressin receptor protein, oxytocin receptor protein, VIP receptor protein (vasoactive

intestinal and related peptide receptor protein), somatostatin receptor protein, dopamine receptor protein, motilin receptor protein, amylin receptor protein, bradykinin receptor protein, CGRP receptor protein (calcitonin gene related peptide receptor protein), adrenomedullin receptor protein, leukotriene receptor protein, pancreastatin receptor protein, prostaglandin receptor protein, thromboxane receptor protein, adenosine receptor protein, adrenaline receptor protein,  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -chemokine receptor protein (receptor protein responsive to IL-8, GRO $\alpha$ , 5 GRO $\beta$ , GRO $\gamma$ , NAP-2, ENA-78, PF4, IP10, GCP-2, MCP-1, HC14, MCP-3, I-309, MIP1 $\alpha$ , MIP-1 $\beta$ , RANTES, etc.), endothelin receptor protein, enterogastrin receptor protein, histamine receptor protein, neuropeptid Y receptor protein, TRH receptor protein, pancreatic polypeptide receptor protein, galanin 10 receptor protein, family members thereof, etc.

15

According to the present invention, novel G protein coupled receptors proteins, peptide segments or fragments derived from the G protein coupled receptor protein, modified derivatives or analogues thereof, and salts thereof may be 20 recognized, cloned, produced, isolated or characterized.

These G protein coupled receptor proteins are those derived from all cells and tissues (e.g. pituitary gland, pancreas, brain, kidney, liver, gonad, thyroid gland, cholecyst, bone marrow, adrenal, skin, muscle, lung, digestive 25 duct, blood vessel, heart, etc.) of warm-blooded animals (e.g. guinea pig, rat, mouse, swine, sheep, cattle, monkey, human beings, rabbit, cat, dog, horse, etc.), and any of proteins as long as they comprise an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by 30 SEQ ID NO: 24, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 25, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 26, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 27, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 28, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 34, an amino acid sequence 35 represented by SEQ ID NO: 35, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 38, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 39, an amino acid sequence

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represented by SEQ ID NO: 56, and substantial equivalents to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 24, SEQ ID NO: 25, SEQ ID NO: 26, SEQ ID NO: 27, SEQ ID NO: 28, SEQ ID NO: 34, SEQ ID NO: 35, SEQ ID NO: 38, SEQ ID NO: 39, and/or SEQ ID NO: 56.

In one embodiment of the present invention, G protein coupled receptor proteins are those derived from all cells and tissues (e.g. pituitary gland, pancreas, brain, kidney, liver, gonad, thyroid gland, cholecyst, bone marrow, adrenal, skin, muscle, lung, digestive duct, blood vessel, heart, etc.) of warm-blooded animals (e.g. guinea pig, rat, mouse, swine, sheep, cattle, monkey, human beings, cat, dog, horse, etc.), and any of proteins as long as they comprise an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 24, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 25, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 26, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 27, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 28, and substantial equivalents to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 24, SEQ ID NO: 25, SEQ ID NO: 26, SEQ ID NO: 27, or SEQ ID NO: 28.

These G protein coupled receptor proteins may include proteins having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 24, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 25, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 26, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 27 and an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 28, proteins wherein the amino acid sequence thereof is about 90% to 99.9% homologous to an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 24, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 25, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 26, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 27 or an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 28 and the activity thereof is substantially equivalent to the protein having an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 24, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 25, an amino acid sequence

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reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- ① the DNA library,
- ② a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6 and

5 ③ a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8

to selectively amplify the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein contained in the DNA library; and

10 (11) a screening method of DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein from a DNA library, which comprises carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- ① the DNA library,

15 ② a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 and

- ③ a DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11

20 to selectively amplify the DNA coding for the amino acid sequence of G protein coupled receptor protein contained in the DNA library.

The cloned DNAs can be analyzed, usually by restriction enzyme analysis and/or sequencing.

Target RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) coding for G protein coupled receptor protein in the amplification and the screening by the PCR techniques wherein the DNA of the present invention is employed may include RNA, DNA or fragments thereof coding for known (or prior art) G protein coupled receptor proteins and RNA, DNA or fragments thereof coding for unknown (novel) G protein coupled receptor proteins.

These target RNA or DNA (or fragment(s) thereof) may include novel nucleotide sequences and even known nucleotide sequences.

35 Examples of such nucleotide sequences are RNA or DNA (or fragment(s)) coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein, said RNA or DNA (or fragment(s)) being derived from

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all cells and tissues (e.g. pituitary gland, brain, pancreas, lung, adrenal gland, etc.) of vertebrate animals (e.g. mice, rats, cats, dogs, swines, cattle, horses, monkeys, human beings, etc.), insects or other invertebrate animals (e.g. 5 drosophilae, silkworms, Barathra brassicae, etc.), plants (e.g. rice plant, wheat, tomato, etc.) and cultured cell lines derived therefrom, etc.

Specific examples of the nucleotide sequences are RNA or DNA (or fragment(s)) coding for G protein coupled 10 receptor proteins such as receptor proteins to angiotensin, bombesin, canavinoind, cholecystokinin, glutamine, serotonin, melatonin, neuropeptide Y, opioid, purine, vasopressin, oxytocin, VIP (vasoactive intestinal and related peptide), somatostatin, dopamine, motilin, amylin, bradykinin, CGRP 15 (calcitonin gene related peptide), adrenomedullin, leukotriene, pancreastatin, prostaglandin, thromboxane, adenosine, adrenaline,  $\alpha$  - and  $\beta$  -chemokine (IL-8, GRO $\alpha$ , GRO $\beta$ , GRO $\gamma$ , NAP-2, ENA-78, PF4, IP10, GCP-2, MCP-1, HC14, MCP-3, I-309, MIP1 $\alpha$ , MIP-1 $\beta$ , RANTES, etc.), endothelin, enterogastrin, 20 histamine, neuropeptid Y, neurotensin, TRH, pancreatic polypeptide, galanin, family members thereof, etc.

In the PCR amplification using the DNA of the present invention, the DNA (or DNA fragment) acting as a template may include any DNA so far as it is derived from the 25 above-mentioned tissues and cells. More specifically, the template DNA (or DNA fragment) includes any of genome DNA, genome DNA libraries, cDNA derived from the tissues and cells and cDNA libraries derived from the tissues and cells. cDNA libraries derived from human tissues and cells are particularly suitable. Vectors to be used in the DNA library 30 may include any of bacteriophages, plasmids, cosmids, phagimids, etc. It is also possible to directly amplify the template DNA (or DNA fragment) by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) techniques using mRNA 35 fractions prepared from the tissues and cells. The DNA which is to be a template may be either DNA completely coding for G protein coupled receptor proteins or DNA fragments (or

represented by SEQ ID NO: 26, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 27 or an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 28 and the like. The substantially equivalent activity may include ligand binding activity, signal information transmitting, etc. The term "substantially equivalent" or "substantial equivalent" means that the nature of the ligand binding activity and the like is equivalent. Therefore, it is allowable that even differences among grades such as ligand binding affinity grades and ligand binding activity grades and quantitative factors such as molecular weights of receptor proteins are present.

In another embodiment of the present invention, G protein coupled receptor proteins include human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor proteins comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 24, and/or an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 25, mouse pancreas-derived G protein coupled receptor proteins comprising an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 27, mouse pancreas-derived G protein coupled receptor proteins comprising an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 28, etc. Examples of the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 24, and an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 25, are human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor proteins comprising an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 24, etc. These G protein coupled receptor proteins may include proteins wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24, SEQ ID NO: 25, SEQ ID NO: 26, SEQ ID NO: 27 or SEQ ID NO: 28, proteins wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24, SEQ ID NO: 25, SEQ ID NO: 26, SEQ ID NO: 27 or SEQ ID NO: 28, proteins

wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24, SEQ ID NO: 25, SEQ ID NO: 26, SEQ ID NO: 27 or SEQ ID NO: 28, are substituted with one or more amino acid residues, etc.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention, G protein coupled receptor proteins include those derived from all cells and tissues (e.g. amygdaloid nucleus, pituitary gland, pancreas, brain, kidney, liver, gonad, thyroid gland, cholecyst, bone marrow, lung, digestive duct, blood vessel, heart, thymus, spleen, leukocyte, etc.) of warm-blooded animals (e.g. guinea pig, rat, mouse, pig, sheep, cattle, monkey, human beings, etc.), and any of proteins as long as they comprise an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 34 and/or an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 35. These G protein coupled receptor proteins may include proteins having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 34 or/and an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 35, proteins wherein the amino acid sequence thereof is about 90% to 99.9% homologous to an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 34 or/and an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 35 and the activity thereof is substantially equivalent to the protein having an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 34 and/or an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 35, and the like. The substantially equivalent activity may include ligand binding activity, signal information transmitting, etc. The term "substantially equivalent" or "substantial equivalent" means that the nature of the ligand binding activity and the like is equivalent. Therefore, it is allowable that even differences among grades such as ligand binding affinity grades and ligand binding activity grades and quantitative factors such as molecular weights of receptor proteins are present. Examples of the G protein coupled receptor protein are human amygdaloid nucleus-derived G protein coupled receptor proteins

having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 34 and/or an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 35, etc. These G protein coupled receptor proteins may include 5 proteins wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34 or SEQ ID NO: 35, proteins wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34 or SEQ ID NO: 35, proteins wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in the amino acid sequence of 10 SEQ ID NO: 34 or SEQ ID NO: 35, are substituted with one 15 or more amino acid residues, etc.

In still another embodiment of the present invention, these G protein coupled receptor proteins are those derived from all cells and tissues (e.g. amygdaloid nucleus, pituitary 20 body, pancreas, brain, kidney, liver, gonad, thyroid gland, cholecyst, bone marrow, lung, digestive duct, blood vessel, heart, thymus, leukocyte, etc.) of warm-blooded animals (e.g. guinea pig, rat, mouse, swine, sheep, cattle, monkey, human beings, etc.), and any of proteins as long as they 25 comprise an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 38, or substantial equivalents to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 38, preferably an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 39, or substantial equivalents to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 39. 30 These G protein coupled receptor proteins may include proteins having an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 38, proteins wherein the amino acid sequence thereof is about 90% to 99.9% homologous to an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 38 and the activity thereof is substantially equivalent to the protein having an amino acid sequence 35 represented by SEQ ID NO: 38 and the like. These G protein coupled receptor proteins are preferably

proteins having an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 39, proteins wherein the amino acid sequence thereof is about 90% to 99.9% homologous to an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 39 and the activity thereof is substantially equivalent to the protein having an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 39, etc. The substantially equivalent activity may include ligand binding activity, signal information transmitting, etc. The term "substantially equivalent" or "substantial equivalent" means that the nature of the ligand binding activity and the like is equivalent. Therefore, it is allowable that even differences among grades such as ligand binding affinity grades and ligand binding activity grades and quantitative factors such as molecular sizes or weights of receptor proteins are present.

It is suggested by data that the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain, MIN6-derived receptor protein of the present invention (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 38 and SEQ ID NO: 39, or proteins encoded by pMAH2-17) is a novel purinoceptor subtype which is clearly distinct from prior art purinoceptors.

In another more specific embodiment of the present invention, G protein coupled receptor proteins include mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6, derived G protein coupled receptor proteins comprising an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 38, mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6, derived G protein coupled receptor proteins wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38, proteins wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38, proteins wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are substituted with other amino acid residues in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38, etc. Further preferably these G protein coupled receptor proteins include mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6, derived G

protein coupled receptor proteins comprising an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 39, mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6, derived G protein coupled receptor proteins wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39, proteins wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39, proteins wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39 are substituted with other amino acid residues, etc.

In still another embodiment of the present invention, these G protein coupled receptor proteins are those derived from all cells and tissues (e.g. placenta, gonad, amygdaloid nucleus, pituitary body, pancreas, brain, kidney, liver, thyroid gland, cholecyst, bone marrow, lung, digestive duct, blood vessel, heart, thymus, leukocyte, etc.) of human beings, and any of proteins as long as they comprise an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 56, or substantial equivalents to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 56. These G protein coupled receptor proteins may include proteins having an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 56, proteins wherein the amino acid sequence thereof is about 90% to 99.9% homologous to an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 56 and the activity thereof is substantially equivalent to the protein having an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 56 and the like. The substantially equivalent activity may include ligand binding activity, signal information transmitting, etc. The term "substantially equivalent" or "substantial equivalent" means that the nature of the ligand binding activity and the like is equivalent. Therefore, it is allowable that even differences among grades such as ligand binding affinity grades and ligand binding activity grades and quantitative factors

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such as molecular sizes or weights of receptor proteins are present.

In another more specific embodiment of the present invention, G protein coupled receptor proteins include G protein coupled receptor proteins comprising an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 56, G protein coupled receptor proteins wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 56, proteins wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) are added to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 56, proteins wherein one or more amino acid residues (preferably from 2 to 30 amino acid residues, more preferably from 2 to 10 amino acid residues) in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 56, are substituted with other amino acid residues, etc.

A portion of the amino acid sequence may be modified (e.g. addition, deletion, substitution with other amino acids, etc.) in the G protein coupled receptor proteins of the present invention.

Furthermore, the G protein coupled receptor proteins of the present invention includes those wherein N-terminal Met is protected with a protecting group (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> acyl group such as formyl, acetyl, etc.), those wherein the N-terminal side of Glu is cleaved in vivo to make said Glu pyroglutaminated, those wherein the intramolecular side chain of amino acids is protected with a suitable protecting group (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> acyl group such as formyl, acetyl, etc.), conjugated proteins such as so-called "glycoproteins" wherein saccharide chains are bonded, etc.

The salt of said G protein coupled receptor protein of the present invention includes preferably physiologically acceptable acid addition salts. Examples of such salts are salts thereof with inorganic acids (e.g. hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, etc.), salts

thereof with organic acids (e.g. acetic acid, formic acid, propionic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, malic acid, oxalic acid, benzoic acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, etc.), etc.

5       The G protein coupled receptor protein or its salt of the present invention may be manufactured from the tissues or cells of warm-blooded animals by purifying methods which are known per se by those skilled in the art or methods similar thereto or may be manufactured by culturing the transformant 10 (or transfectant) (as described herein below) containing G protein coupled receptor protein encoding DNA . The protein or its salt of the present invention may be manufactured by the peptide synthesis as described herein below.

The G protein coupled receptor protein fragment (the 15 partial peptide of said G protein coupled receptor protein) may include, for example, the site which is exposed outside cell membranes, among the G protein coupled receptor protein molecule. Examples of the fragment are peptides containing a region which is analyzed as an extracellular area 20 (hydrophilic region or site) in a hydrophobic plotting analysis on the G protein coupled receptor protein represented by any of Figures 24, 25, 28, 31, 32, 36, 38, 41, 44, 47, 50, 53, 57, 58, 59, 64, 70, 74, and 78. A peptide which partly contains a hydrophobic region or site 25 may be used as well. Further, a peptide which separately contains each domain may be used too although the partial peptide (peptide fragment) which contains plural domains at the same time will be used as well.

The salt of said G protein coupled receptor protein 30 fragment (partial peptide thereof) includes preferably physiologically acceptable acid addition salts. Examples of such salts are salts thereof with inorganic acids (e.g. hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, etc.), salts thereof with organic acids (e.g. acetic acid, formic acid, propionic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, malic acid, oxalic acid, benzoic acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic

acid, etc.), etc.

The G protein coupled receptor protein fragment (the partial peptide of the G protein coupled receptor protein) may be manufactured by synthesizing methods for peptides which are known per se by those skilled in the art or methods similar thereto or by cleaving (digesting) G protein coupled receptor proteins by a suitable peptidase. Methods of synthesizing peptide may be any of a solid phase synthesis and a liquid phase synthesis. Thus, a partial peptide (peptide fragment) or amino acids which can construct the protein of the present invention is condensed with the residual part thereof and, when the product has a protective group, said protective group is detached whereupon a desired peptide can be manufactured. Examples of the known methods for condensation and for detachment of protective groups include the following

① to ⑤ :

- ① M. Bodanszky and M. A. Ondetti: Peptide Synthesis, Interscience Publishers, New York (1966).
- ② Schroeder and Luebke: The Peptide, Academic Press, New York, 1965.
- ③ Nobuo Izumiya et al.: Fundamentals and Experiments of the Peptide Synthesis, Maruzen KK, Japan (1975).
- ④ Haruaki Yajima and Shumpei Sakakibara: "Seikagaku Jikken Koza 1" (Experiments of Biochemistry, Part 1), "Tanjakusitu No Kagaku IV" (Chemistry of Protein, IV), p.205 (1977), Japan.
- ⑤ Haruaki Yajima (ed): Development of Pharmaceuticals (Second Series), Vol. 14, Peptide Synthesis, Hirokawa Shoten, Japan.

After the reaction, conventional purifying techniques such as salting-out, extraction with solvents, distillation, column chromatography, liquid chromatography, electrophoresis, recrystallization, etc. are optionally combined so that the protein of the present invention can be purified and isolated.

When the protein obtained as such is a free compound, it may be

converted to a suitable salt by known methods while, when it is obtained as a salt, the salt may be converted to a free compound or other salt compounds by known methods.

Furthermore, the product may be manufactured by  
5 culturing the transformant (transfector) containing the DNA coding for said partial peptide.

The G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA obtained by the above-mentioned screening method using the DNA of the present invention and the G protein coupled receptor 10 protein encoded by said DNA or the peptide fragment (partial peptide thereof) encoded by said DNA may, for example, be used for the determination of a ligand to said G protein coupled receptor protein or for the screening of a compound which inhibits the binding of said protein coupled receptor protein 15 with a ligand.

In that case, an expression system for the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA is at first constructed. Hosts for said DNA may be any of animal cells, insect cells, yeasts, Bacillus subtilis, Escherichia coli, etc.

Promoters used therefor may be anyone so far as it is suitable 20 as a promoter for the host used for gene expression. Incidentally, the utilization of enhancers for expression is effective as well.

Then the expressing cells per se which constructed 25 to express the G protein coupled receptor protein or the cell membrane fractions prepared therefrom by methods known per se by those skilled in the art or methods similar thereto may be subjected to a variety of receptor binding experiments. Ligands used therefor may include any of compounds labeled by 30 a commercially available radioisotope, etc., culture supernatants and tissue extracts which are directly labeled by a chloramine T method or by a lactoperoxidase method. Separation of bonded or free ligands may be carried out by a direct washing when cells adhered to substrates are used, 35 while, in the case of floating cells or cell membrane fractions thereof, it may be carried out by means of centrifugal separation or filtration. Nonspecific binding with container,

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etc. may be estimated by addition of unlabeled ligands which are about 100 times as much concentrated relatively to the poured labeled ligand.

5       The ligand which is obtained by such a receptor binding experiment may be subjected to a discrimination of agonist versus antagonist.

To be more specific, a natural substance or compound which is presumed to be a ligand with the G protein coupled receptor protein-expressing cell is cultured and, after that, 10 the culture supernatant liquid is collected or the cell is extracted. A change in the components contained therein is measured by, for example, a commercially available measuring kit (e.g. kits for cAMP, diacylglycerol, cGMP, proteinkinase A, etc.). Alternatively, it is possible to measure 15 physiological responses such as liberation of Fura-2, <sup>3</sup>H]arachidonic acid and <sup>3</sup>H]inositol phosphate metabolites by methods known per se by those skilled in the art or methods similar thereto. The compound or natural substance which is obtained by such a screening is an agonist for said G 20 protein coupled receptor protein or an antagonist for said G protein coupled receptor protein and is presumed to act on the tissues and cells in which said receptor is distributed. Accordingly, it is possible to check the pharmaceutical 25 response (pharmaceutical effect) more efficiently by referring to the distribution disclosed (clarified) by a northern blotting or the like. Moreover, a development of compounds having a novel pharmaceutical response (pharmaceutical effect) in, for example, central nervous tissues, circulatory system, kidney, pancreas, etc. is expected. An efficient development 30 of pharmaceuticals can be proceeded by amplifying G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA selectively from tissues.

The G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA of the present invention may be any coding DNA as long as it contains a nucleotide sequence coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein which contains an amino acid sequence substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequence having SEQ ID NO: 24 and/or which has an activity substantially

equivalent to the amino acid sequence having SEQ ID NO: 24,  
a C protein coupled receptor protein which contains an amino  
acid sequence substantially equivalent to the amino acid  
sequence having SEQ ID NO: 25 and/or which has an activity  
5 substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequence having SEQ  
ID NO: 25, a G protein coupled receptor protein which contains  
an amino acid sequence substantially equivalent to the amino  
acid sequence having SEQ ID NO: 26 and/or which has an activity  
substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequence having SEQ  
10 ID NO: 26, a G protein coupled receptor protein which contains  
an amino acid sequence substantially equivalent to the amino  
acid sequence having SEQ ID NO: 27 and/or which has an activity  
substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequence having SEQ  
ID NO: 27, or a G protein coupled receptor protein which  
15 contains an amino acid sequence substantially equivalent to the  
amino acid sequence having SEQ ID NO: 28 and/or which has an  
activity substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequence  
having SEQ ID NO: 28.

Still the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding  
20 DNA of the present invention may be any coding DNA as long as  
it contains a nucleotide sequence coding for a G protein  
coupled receptor protein which contains an amino acid sequence  
substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequence having  
SEQ ID NO: 34 and/or which has an activity substantially  
equivalent to the amino acid sequence having SEQ ID NO: 34,  
25 or a G protein coupled receptor protein which contains an amino  
acid sequence substantially equivalent to the amino acid  
sequence having SEQ ID NO: 35 and/or which has an activity  
substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequence having SEQ  
ID NO: 35.

Yet the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding  
DNA of the present invention may be any coding DNA as long as  
it contains a nucleotide sequence coding for a G protein  
coupled receptor protein which contains an amino acid sequence  
35 substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequence having  
SEQ ID NO: 38 and/or which has an activity substantially  
equivalent to the amino acid sequence having SEQ ID NO: 38, or

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preferably a G protein coupled receptor protein which contains an amino acid sequence substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequence having SEQ ID NO: 39 and/or which has an activity substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequence having SEQ 5 ID NO: 39.

Yet the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA of the present invention may be any coding DNA as long as it contains a nucleotide sequence coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein which contains an amino acid sequence substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequence having SEQ ID NO: 56 and/or which has an activity substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequence having SEQ ID NO: 56, or preferably a G protein coupled receptor protein which contains an amino acid sequence substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequence having SEQ ID NO: 56 and/or which has an activity substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequence having SEQ 10 ID NO: 56. 15

The DNA of the present invention may be any one of a human genome DNA, a human genome DNA library, a human tissue and cell-derived cDNA, a human tissue and cell-derived cDNA library and a synthetic DNA. The vector used for the library may include bacteriophage, plasmid, cosmid, phagemid, etc. The DNA can be further amplified directly by the reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (hereinafter briefly referred to as "RT-PCR") using mRNA fractions prepared from 20 tissues and cells. 25

In an embodiment, the DNA coding for the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24 includes DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 29, etc. The DNA coding for the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 25 includes DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 30, etc. The DNA coding 30 for the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 26 includes DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by 35

SEQ ID NO: 31, etc. The DNA coding for the mouse pancreas-derived G protein coupled receptor protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 27 includes DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 32, etc. The DNA coding for 5 the mouse pancreas-derived G protein coupled receptor protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 28 includes DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 33, etc.

In another embodiment, the DNA coding for the human 10 amygdaloid nucleus-derived G protein coupled receptor protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34 includes DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 36, etc. The DNA coding for the human amygdaloid nucleus-derived G protein coupled receptor protein comprising the amino acid 15 sequence of SEQ ID NO: 35 includes DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 37, etc. The DNA coding for the human amygdaloid nucleus-derived G protein coupled receptor protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 35 includes DNA 20 having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 36, DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 37, etc. Still in another embodiment, the DNA coding for the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38 includes DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 39, etc. 25 The DNA coding for the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 41, DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 41, etc. Yet in another embodiment, the DNA coding for the 30 human-derived G protein coupled receptor protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 56 includes DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 57, etc.

The DNA completely coding for the G protein coupled 35 receptor protein of the present invention can be cloned by (1) carrying out the PCR amplification using a synthetic DNA primer having a partial nucleotide sequence (nucleotide

fragment) of the G protein coupled receptor protein; or  
(2) effecting the selection of a DNA constructed in a  
suitable vector, based on the hybridization with a labeled  
DNA fragment having part or all of the region encoding a human  
5 G protein coupled receptor protein or a labeled synthetic DNA  
having part or all of the coding region thereof.  
The hybridization is carried out according to methods as  
disclosed in, for example, Molecular Cloning, 2nd Ed., J.  
Sambrook et al., Cold Spring Harbor Lab. Press, 1989.  
10 When a DNA library commercially available in the market is  
used, the hybridization is carried out according to protocols  
manuals attached thereto.

The cloned G protein coupled receptor protein-  
encoding DNA of the present invention can be used as it is, or  
15 can be used, as desired, after modifications including  
digestion with a restriction enzyme or addition of a linker  
or adapter, etc. depending upon objects. The DNA may have  
an initiation codon, ATG, on the 5' terminal side and  
a termination codon, TAA, TGA or TAG, on the 3' terminal side.  
20 These initiation and termination codons can be ligated by  
using a suitable synthetic DNA adapter.

An expression vector for G protein coupled receptor  
proteins can be produced by, for example, (a) cutting out a  
target DNA fragment from the G protein coupled receptor  
25 protein-encoding DNA of the present invention and (b) ligating  
the target DNA fragment with the downstream site of a promoter  
in a suitable expression vector.

The vector may include plasmids derived from  
Escherichia coli (e.g., pBR322, pBR325, pUC12, pUC13, etc.),  
30 plasmids derived from Bacillus subtilis (e.g., pUB110, pTP5,  
pC194, etc.), plasmids derived from yeasts (e.g., pSH19, pSH15,  
etc.), bacteriophages such as  $\lambda$ -phage, and animal virus such  
as retrovirus, vaccinia virus and baculovirus.

According to the present invention, any promoter can  
35 be used as long as it is compatible with a host which is used  
for expressing a gene. When the host for the transformation is  
E. coli, the promoters are preferably trp promoters, lac

promoters, recA promoters,  $\lambda$  promoters,  $\lambda$ <sub>PL</sub> promoters, lpp promoters, etc. When the host for the transformation is the Bacillus, the promoters are preferably SPO1 promoters, SPO2 promoters, penP promoters, etc. When the host is an yeast, the promoters are 5 preferably PHO5 promoters, PGK promoters, GAP promoters, ADH promoters, etc. When the host is an animal cell, the promoters include SV40-derived promoters, retrovirus promoters, metallothionein promoters, heat shock promoters, cytomegalovirus promoters, SR $\alpha$  promoters, etc. An enhancer 10 can be effectively utilized for the expression.

As required, furthermore, a host-compatible signal sequence is added to the N-terminal side of the G protein coupled receptor protein. When the host is E. coli, the utilizable signal sequences may include alkaline phosphatase 15 signal sequences, OmpA signal sequences, etc. When the host is the Bacillus, they may include  $\alpha$ -amylase signal sequences, subtilisin signal sequences, etc. When the host is an yeast, they may include mating factor  $\alpha$  signal sequences, invertase signal sequences, etc. When the host is an animal cell, they 20 may include insulin signal sequences,  $\alpha$ -interferon signal sequences, antibody molecule signal sequences, etc.

A transformant or transfectant is produced by using the vector thus constructed, which carries the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA of the present invention. 25 The host may be, for example, Escherichia microorganisms, Bacillus microorganisms, yeasts, insect cells, animal cells, etc. Examples of the Escherichia and Bacillus microorganisms include Escherichia coli K12-DH1 [Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 60, 160 (1968)], JM103 [Nucleic Acids Research, Vol. 9, 30 309 (1981)], JA221 [Journal of Molecular Biology, Vol. 120, 517 (1978)], HB101 [Journal of Molecular Biology, Vol. 41, 459 (1969)], C600 [Genetics, Vol. 39, 440 (1954)], etc. Examples of the Bacillus microorganism are, for example, 35 Bacillus subtilis M1114 [Gene, Vol. 24, 255 (1983)], 207-21 [Journal of Biochemistry, Vol. 95, 87 (1984)], etc. The yeast may be, for example, Saccharomyces cerevisiae AH22, AH22R<sup>-</sup>, NA87-11A, DKD-5D, 20B-12, etc. The insect may include

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a silkworm (Bombyx mori larva), [Maeda et al, Nature, Vol. 315, 592 (1985)] etc. The host animal cell may be, for example, monkey-derived cell line, COS-7, Vero, Chinese hamster ovary cell line (CHO cell), DHFR gene-deficient Chinese hamster cell line (dhfr CHO cell), mouse L cell, murine myeloma cell, human FL cell, etc.

5                 Depending on the host cell used, transformation is done using standard techniques appropriate to such cells. Transformation of Escherichia microorganisms can be carried  
10                 out in accordance with methods as disclosed in, for example, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 69, 2110 (1972), Gene, Vol. 17, 107 (1982), etc. Transformation of Bacillus microorganisms can be carried out in accordance with methods as disclosed in, for example, Molecular & General Genetics, Vol. 168, 111 (1979), etc. Transformation of the yeast can be carried out  
15                 in accordance with methods as disclosed in, for example, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 75, 1929 (1978), etc. The insect cells can be transformed in accordance with methods as disclosed in, for example, Bio/Technology, 6, 47-55,  
20                 1988. The animal cells can be transformed by methods as disclosed in, for example, Virology, Vol. 52, 456, 1973, etc. The transformants or transfectants which are transformed with expression vectors containing a G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA are produced according to the  
25                 aforementioned techniques.

Cultivation of the transformant (transfector) in which the host is Escherichia or Bacillus microorganism can be carried out suitably in a liquid culture medium. The culture medium may contain carbon sources, nitrogen sources, minerals, etc. necessary for growing the transformant. The carbon source may include glucose, dextrin, soluble starch, sucrose, etc. The nitrogen source may include organic or inorganic substances such as ammonium salts, nitrates, corn steep liquor, peptone, casein, meat extracts, bean-cakes, potato extracts, etc.  
30                 35 Examples of the minerals may include calcium chloride, sodium dihydrogen phosphate, magnesium chloride, etc. It is further allowable to add yeasts, vitamins, growth-

promoting factors, etc. It is desired that the culture medium is pH from about 5 to about 8.

The Escherichia microorganism culture medium is preferably an M9 medium containing, for example, glucose and casamino acid (Miller, Journal of Experiments in Molecular Genetics), 431-433, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York, 1972. Depending on necessity, the medium may be supplemented with drugs such as 3 $\beta$ -indolyl acrylic acid in order to improve efficiency of the promoter. In the case of the Escherichia host, the cultivation is carried out usually at about 15 to 43 °C for about 3 to 24 hours. As required, aeration and stirring may be applied. In the case of the Bacillus host, the cultivation is carried out usually at about 30 to 40 °C for about 6 to 24 hours. As required, aeration and stirring may be also applied. In the case of the transformant in which the host is an yeast, the culture medium used may include, for example, a Burkholder minimum medium [Bostian, K.L. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 77, 4505 (1980)], an SD medium containing 0.5% casamino acid [Bitter, G.A. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 81, 5330 (1984)], etc. It is preferable that pH of the culture medium is adjusted to be from about 5 to about 8. The cultivation is carried out usually at about 20 to 35 °C for about 24 to 72 hours. As required, aeration and stirring may be applied.

In the case of the transformant in which the host is an insect, the culture medium used may include those obtained by suitably adding additives such as passivated (or immobilized) 10% bovine serum and the like to the Grace's insect medium (Grace, T.C.C., Nature, 195, 788 (1962)). It is preferable that pH of the culture medium is adjusted to be about 6.2 to 6.4. The cultivation is usually carried out at about 27 °C for about 3 to 5 days. As desired, aeration and stirring may be applied. In the case of the transformant in which the host is an animal cell, the culture medium used may include MEM medium [Science, Vol. 122, 501 (1952)], DMEM medium [Virology, Vol. 8, 396 (1959)], RPMI 1640 medium [Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. 199, 519 (1967)], 199 medium [Proceedings of

the Society of the Biological Medicine, Vol. 73, 1 (1950)], etc. which are containing, for example, about 5 to 20% of fetal calf serum. It is preferable that the pH is from about 6 to about 8. The cultivation is usually carried out at about 5 30 to 40 °C for about 15 to 60 hours. As required, aeration and stirring may be applied.

Separation and purification of the G protein coupled receptor protein from the above-mentioned cultures can be carried out according to methods described herein below.

10 To extract G protein coupled receptor proteins from the cultured microorganisms or cells, the microorganisms or cells are collected by known methods after the cultivation, suspended in a suitable buffer solution, disrupted by ultrasonic waves, lysozyme and/or freezing and thawing, etc. 15 and, then, a crude extract of the G protein coupled receptor protein is obtained by centrifugation or filtration. Other conventional extracting or isolating methods can be applied. The buffer solution may contain a protein-denaturing agent such as urea or guanidine hydrochloride or a surfactant such 20 as Triton X-100 (registered trademark, hereinafter often referred to as "TM").

In case where G protein coupled receptor proteins are secreted into culture media, supernatant liquids are separated from the microorganisms or cells after the 25 cultivation is finished and the resulting supernatant liquid is collected by widely known methods. The culture supernatant liquid and extract containing G protein coupled receptor proteins can be purified by suitable combinations of widely known methods for separation, isolation and purification. 30 The widely known methods of separation, isolation and purification may include methods which utilizes solubility, such as salting out or sedimentation with solvents methods which utilizes chiefly a difference in the molecular size or weight, such as dialysis, ultrafiltration, gel 35 filtration and SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, methods utilizing a difference in the electric charge, such as ion-exchange chromatography, methods utilizing specific

affinity such as affinity chromatography, methods utilizing a difference in the hydrophobic property, such as inverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatography, and methods utilizing a difference in the isoelectric point such as isoelectric 5 electrophoresis, etc.

In case where the G protein coupled receptor protein thus obtained is in a free form, the free protein can be converted into a salt thereof by known methods or method analogous thereto. In case where the G protein coupled 10 receptor protein thus obtained is in a salt form vice versa, the protein salt can be converted into a free form or into any other salt thereof by known methods or method analogous thereto.

The G protein coupled receptor protein produced by 15 the transformant can be arbitrarily modified or a polypeptide can be partly removed therefrom, by the action of a suitable protein-modifying enzyme before or after the purification. The protein-modifying enzyme may include trypsin, chymotrypsin, arginyl endopeptidase, protein kinase, glycosidase, etc. 20 The activity of the G protein coupled receptor protein thus formed can be measured by experimenting the coupling (or binding) with a ligand or by enzyme immunoassays (enzyme linked immunoassays) using specific antibodies.

The G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA 25 and the G protein coupled receptor protein of the present invention can be used for:

- ① methods of determining ligands for the G protein coupled receptor protein of the present invention,
- ② obtaining an antibody and an antiserum,
- 30 ③ constructing a system for expressing a recombinant receptor protein,
- ④ developing a receptor-binding assay system using the above developing system and screening pharmaceutical candidate compounds,
- 35 ⑤ designing drugs based upon the comparison with ligands and receptors which have a similar or analogous structure,

- ⑥ preparing a probe in the analysis of genes and preparing a PCR primer, and
- ⑦ gene manipulating therapy.

In particular, it is allowable to screen a G protein coupled receptor agonist or antagonist specific to a warm-blooded animal such as human being by a receptor-binding assay system which uses a system for expressing a recombinant G protein coupled receptor protein of the present invention. The agonist or antagonist thus screened or characterized permits various applications including prevention and/or therapy of a variety of diseases.

Concretely described below are uses of G protein coupled receptor proteins, partial peptide thereof (peptide fragment thereof), G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNAs and antibodies against the G protein coupled receptor protein according to the present invention.

As hereunder, more detailed description will be made on the usefulness of the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA obtained by the screening method for G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNAs according to the present invention, the G protein coupled receptor proteins encoded by said DNA, peptide fragments or segments thereof (including partial peptides thereof) or salts thereof (hereinafter, those including their salts, will be referred to as the "G protein coupled receptor protein or a peptide fragment thereof"), cells or cell membrane fractions thereof each containing the recombinant type G protein coupled receptor protein, etc. Their various applications are also disclosed herein below.

(1) Method for Determining Ligands to the G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein

The G protein coupled receptor protein (or the peptide segment thereof) is useful as a reagent for investigating or determining a ligand to said G protein coupled receptor protein.

According to the present invention, methods for determining a ligand to the G protein coupled receptor protein

which comprises contacting the G protein coupled receptor protein or the peptide segment or fragment thereof with the compound to be tested are provided.

The compound to be tested may include not only known ligands such as angiotensins, bombesins, canavineoids, cholecystokinins, glutamine, serotonin, melatonin, neuropeptides Y, opioids, purine, vasopressins, oxytocins, VIP (vasoactive intestinal and related peptides), somatostatins, dopamine, motilins, amylin, bradykinins, CGRP (calcitonin gene related peptides), adrenomedullins, leukotrienes, pancreastatins, prostaglandins, thromboxanes, adenosine, adrenaline,  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -chemokines (IL-8, GRO $\alpha$ , GRO $\beta$ , GRO $\gamma$ , NAP-2, ENA-78, PF4, IP10, GCP-2, MCP-1, HC14, MCP-3, I-309, MIP1 $\alpha$ , MIP-1 $\beta$ , RANTES, etc.), endothelins, enterogastrins, histamine, neurotensins, TRH, pancreatic polypeptides, galanin, modified derivatives thereof, analogues thereof, family members thereof and the like but also tissue extracts, cell culture supernatants, etc. of warm-blooded animals (such as mice, rats, swines, cattle, sheep, monkeys and human being), etc. For example, said tissue extract, said cell culture supernatant, etc. is added to the G protein coupled receptor protein for measurement of the cell stimulating activity, etc. and fractionated by relying on the measurements whereupon a single ligand can be finally obtained.

In one specific embodiment of the present invention, said method for determining the ligand includes a method for determining a compound or a salt thereof capable of stimulating a target cell which comprises binding said compound with the G protein coupled receptor protein either in the presence of the G protein coupled receptor protein or the peptide segment thereof or in a receptor binding assay system in which the expression system for the recombinant type receptor protein is constructed and used; and measuring the receptor-mediated cell stimulating activity, etc. Examples of said cell stimulating activities include promoting activity or inhibiting activity on biological responses,

e.g. liberation of arachidonic acid, liberation of acetylcholine, liberation of endocellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , production of endocellular cAMP, production of endocellular cGMP, production of inositol phosphate, changes in the cell membrane potential, 5 phosphorylation of endocellular protein, activation of c-fos, lowering in pH, activation of G protein, cell promulgation, etc. Examples of said compound or salt capable of stimulating the cell via binding with the G protein coupled receptor protein include peptides, proteins, nonpeptidic compounds, 10 synthetic compounds, fermented products, etc.

In said method for determining the ligand, the characteristic feature is that when the G protein coupled receptor protein or the peptide segment thereof is contacted with the test compound, for example, the binding amount, the 15 cell stimulating activity, etc. of the test compound to the G protein coupled receptor protein or the peptide segment thereof is measured.

In more specific embodiments of the present invention, said methods for determining the ligand includes:

- 20 ① a method of determining a ligand to a G protein coupled receptor protein, which comprises contacting a labeled test compound with a G protein coupled receptor protein or a peptide segment thereof, and measuring the amount of the labeled test compound binding with said protein or salt thereof or with said peptide fragment or salt thereof;
- 25 ② a method of determining a ligand to a G protein coupled receptor protein, which comprises contacting a labeled test compound with cells containing the G protein coupled receptor protein or the membrane fraction of said cell, and measuring the amount of the labeled test compound binding with said cells or said cell fraction;
- 30 ③ a method of determining a ligand to a G protein coupled receptor protein, which comprises contacting a labeled test compound with the G protein coupled receptor protein expressed on cell membranes by culturing transformants containing the DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein, and measuring the amount of the labeled test compound binding with

said G protein coupled receptor protein;

④ a method of determining a ligand to a G protein coupled receptor protein, which comprises contacting a test compound with cells containing the G protein coupled receptor protein, and measuring the cell stimulating activity (e.g. promoting or inhibiting activity on biological responses such as liberation of arachidonic acid, liberation of acetylcholine, liberation of endocellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , production of endocellular cAMP, production of endocellular cGMP, production of inositol phosphate, changes in the cell membrane potential, phosphorylation of endocellular protein, activation of c-fos, lowering in pH, activation of G protein, cell promulgation, etc.) via the G protein coupled receptor protein; and

⑤ a method of determining a ligand to the G protein coupled receptor protein, which comprises contacting a test compound with the G protein coupled receptor protein expressed on the cell membrane by culturing transformants containing the DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein, and measuring the cell stimulating activity (activity for promoting or inhibiting physiological responses such as liberation of arachidonic acid, liberation of acetylcholine, liberation of endocellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , production of endocellular cAMP, production of endocellular cGMP, production of inositol phosphate, changes in the cell membrane potential, phosphorylation of endocellular protein, activation of c-fos, lowering in pH, activation of G protein, cell promulgation, etc.) via the G protein coupled receptor protein.

Described below are specific explanations on the determining method of ligands according to the present invention which are provided only for illustrative purposes.

First, the G protein coupled receptor protein used for the method for determining the ligand may include any material so far as it contains a G protein coupled receptor protein or a peptide fragment or segment thereof (including a partial peptide thereof) or a salt thereof although it is preferable to express a large amount of G protein coupled receptor proteins in animal cells.

In the manufacture of the G protein coupled receptor protein, the above-mentioned method can be used and it may be carried out by expressing said protein encoding DNA in mammalian cells or in insect cells. With respect to the DNA fragment coding for the aimed region, complementary DNA may be used although it is not limited thereto. For example, gene fragments or synthetic DNA may be used as well.

In order to introduce the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA fragment into host animal cells and to express it efficiently, it is preferred that said DNA fragment is incorporated into the downstream site of polyhedron promoters derived from nuclear polyhedrosis virus belonging to baculovirus, promoters derived from SV40, promoters derived from retrovirus, metallothionein promoters, 15 human heat shock promoters, cytomegalovirus promoters, SR $\alpha$  promoters, etc. Examinations of the quantity and the quality of the expressed receptor can be carried out by methods per se known to those of skill in the art or methods similar thereto. For example, they may be conducted by methods described in publications such as Nambi, P. et al: The Journal 20 of Biochemical Society, vol.267, pages 19555-19559 (1992).

Accordingly, with respect to the determination of the ligand, the material containing a G protein coupled receptor protein or peptide segment thereof may include products containing G protein coupled receptor proteins which are purified by methods per se known to those of skill in the art or methods similar thereto, peptide fragments of said G protein coupled receptor protein, cells containing said G protein coupled receptor protein, membrane fractions of the 30 cell containing said protein, etc.

When the G protein coupled receptor protein-containing cell is used in the determining method of the ligand, said cell may be immobilized with binding agents including glutaraldehyde, formalin, etc. The immobilization may be carried out by methods per se known to those of skill in the art or methods similar thereto.

The G protein coupled receptor protein-

containing cells are host cells expressing the G protein coupled receptor protein. Examples of said host cells are microorganisms such as Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis, yeasts, insect cells, animal cells, etc.

5       The cell membrane fraction is a cell membrane-rich fraction which is prepared by methods per se known to those of skill in the art or methods similar thereto after disruption of cells. Examples of cell disruption may include a method for squeezing cells using a Potter-Elvehjem homogenizer,

10      a disruption by a Waring blender or a Polytron (manufactured by Kinematica), a disruption by ultrasonic waves, a disruption via blowing out cells from small nozzles together with applying a pressure using a French press or the like, etc. In the fractionation of the cell membrane, a fractionation method by

15      means of centrifugal force such as a fractional centrifugal separation and a density gradient centrifugal separation is mainly used. For example, disrupted cellular liquid is centrifuged at a low speed (500 rpm to 3,000 rpm) for a short period (usually, from about one to ten minutes), the

20      supernatant liquid is further centrifuged at a high speed (1,500 rpm to 3,000 rpm) usually for 30 minutes to two hours and the resulting precipitate is used as a membrane fraction. Said membrane fraction contains a lot of the expressed G protein coupled receptor protein and a lot of membrane

25      components such as phospholipids and membrane proteins derived from the cells.

The amount of the G protein coupled receptor protein in the membrane fraction cell containing said G protein coupled receptor protein is preferably  $10^3$  -  $10^8$  molecules per cell or, suitably,  $10^5$  to  $10^7$  molecules per cell.

30      Incidentally, the more the expressed amount, the higher the ligand binding activity (specific activity) per membrane fraction whereby the construction of a highly sensitive screening system becomes possible and, moreover, it may enable us to measure the large amount of samples within the same lot.

In conducting the above-mentioned methods ① to ② wherein ligands capable of binding with the G protein coupled

receptor protein are determined, a suitable G protein coupled receptor fraction and a labeled test compound are necessary. The G protein coupled receptor fraction is preferably a naturally occurring (natural type) G protein coupled receptor, 5 a recombinant type G protein coupled receptor having the activity equivalent to that of the natural type. Here, the term "activity equivalent to" means the equivalent ligand binding activity, etc.

Suitable examples of the labeled test compound are 10 angiotensin, bombesin, canavinoind, cholecystokinin, glutamine, serotonin, melatonin, neuropeptide Y, opioid, purine, vasopressin, oxytocin, VIP (vasoactive intestinal and related peptides), somatostatin, dopamine, motilin, amylin, bradykinin, 15 CGRP (calcitonin gene related peptides), adrenomedullin, leukotriene, pancreastatin, prostaglandin, thromboxane, adenosine, adrenaline,  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -chemokine (IL-8, GRO $\alpha$ , GRO $\beta$ , GRO $\gamma$ , NAP-2, ENA-78, PF4, IP10, GCP-2, MCP-1, HC14, MCP-3, I-309, MIP1 $\alpha$ , MIP-1 $\beta$ , RANTES, etc.), endothelin, enterogastrin, histamine, neuropeptid Y, TRH, pancreatic 20 polypeptides, galanin, an analogue derivative thereof, etc. which are labeled with [ $^3$ H], [ $^{125}$ I], [ $^{14}$ C], [ $^{35}$ S], etc.

Specifically, the determination of ligands capable of binding with G protein coupled receptor proteins is carried out as follows:

25 First, cells or cell membrane fractions containing the G protein coupled receptor protein are suspended in a buffer suitable for the determining method to prepare the receptor sample in conducting the method of determining the ligand binding with the G protein coupled receptor protein. 30 The buffer may include any buffer such as Tris-HCl buffer or phosphate buffer with pH 4-10 (preferably, pH 6-8), etc., as long as it does not inhibit the binding of the ligand with the receptor. In addition, surface-active agents such as CHAPS, Tween 80<sup>TM</sup> (Kao-Atlas, Japan), digitonin, deoxycholate, 35 etc. and various proteins such as bovine serum albumin (BSA), gelatin, milk derivatives, etc. may be added to the buffer with an object of decreasing the non-specific binding.

Further, a protease inhibitor such as PMSF, leupeptin, E-64 (manufactured by Peptide Laboratory), pepstatin, etc. may be added with an object of inhibiting the decomposition of the receptor and the ligand by protease. A test compound labeled 5 with a predetermined (or certain) amount (5,000 cpm to 500,000 cpm) of [<sup>3</sup>H], [<sup>125</sup>I], [<sup>14</sup>C], [<sup>35</sup>S], etc. is made copresent in 0.01 ml to 10 ml of said receptor solution.

In order to know the non-specific binding amount (NSB), a reaction tube to which a great excessive amount of the 10 unlabeled test compound is added is prepared as well. The reaction is carried out at 0-50° C (preferably at 4-37° C) for 20 minutes to 24 hours (preferably 30 minutes to three hours). After the reaction, it is filtered through a glass fiber filter or the like, washed with a suitable amount of 15 the same buffer and the radioactivity remaining in the glass fiber filter is measured by means of a liquid scintillation counter or a gamma-counter. The test compound in which the count (B - NSB) obtained by subtracting the non-specific binding amount (NSB) from the total binding amount (B) is 20 more than 0 cpm can be selected as a ligand to the G protein coupled receptor protein of the present invention.

In conducting the above-mentioned methods ④ to ⑤ wherein ligands capable of binding with the G protein coupled receptor protein are determined, the cell stimulating activity 25 (e.g. the liberation of arachidonic acid, the liberation of acetylcholine, endocellular Ca 2+ liberation, endocellular cAMP production, the production of inositol phosphate, changes in the cell membrane potential, the phosphorylation of endocellular protein, the activation of c-fos, lowering of pH, 30 the activation of G protein, cell promulgation, etc.) mediated by the G protein coupled receptor protein may be measured by known methods or by the use of commercially available measuring kits. To be more specific, G protein coupled receptor protein-containing cells are at first cultured in a 35 multi-well plate or the like.

In conducting the determination of ligand, it is substituted with a fresh medium or a suitable buffer which

does not show toxicity to the cells in advance of the experiment, and incubated for certain period after adding a test compound, etc. thereto. Then, the cells are extracted or the supernatant liquid is recovered and the resulting product 5 is determined by each of the methods. When it is difficult to identify the production of the substance (e.g. arachdonic acid) which is to be an index for the cell stimulating activity due to the decomposing enzyme contained in the cell, an assay may be carried out by adding an inhibitor against said decomposing 10 enzyme. With respect to the activity such as an inhibitory action against cAMP production, it may be detected as an inhibitory action against the production of the cells whose fundamental production is increased by forskolin or the like.

The kit used for the method of determining the ligand binding with the G protein coupled receptor protein includes a G protein coupled receptor protein or a peptide fragment thereof, cells containing the G protein coupled receptor protein, a membrane fraction from the cells containing the G protein coupled receptor protein, etc.

20 Examples of the kit for determining the ligand are as follows:

1. Reagent for Determining the Ligand.

① Buffer for Measurement and Buffer for Washing.

25 The buffering product wherein 0.05% of bovine serum albumin (manufactured by Sigma) is added to Hanks' Balanced Salt Solution (manufactured by Gibco).

This product may be sterilized by filtration through a membrane filter with a  $0.45 \mu m$  pore size, and stored at  $4^\circ C$  or may be formulated upon use.

30 ② G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein Sample.

CHO cells in which G protein coupled receptor proteins are expressed are subcultured at the rate of  $5 \times 10^5$  cells/well in a 12-well plate and cultured at  $37^\circ C$  in a humidified 5%  $CO_2$ /95% air atmosphere for two days to prepare 35 the sample.

③ Labeled Test Compound.

The compound which is labeled with commercially

available [<sup>3</sup>H], [<sup>125</sup>I], [<sup>14</sup>C], [<sup>35</sup>S], etc. or labeled with a suitable method.

The product in a state of an aqueous solution is stored at 4°C or at -20°C and, upon use, diluted to 1 μM with a buffer for the measurement. In the case of the test compound which is hardly soluble in water, it is dissolved in dimethylformamide, DMSO, methanol, etc.

④ Unlabeled Test Compound.

The same compound for the labeled one is prepared in a concentration of 100 to 1,000-fold concentrated state.

2. Method of Measurement.

① G protein coupled receptor protein-expressing CHO cells cultured in a 12-well tissue culture plate are washed twice with 1 ml of buffer for the measurement and then 490 μl of buffer for the measurement is added to each well.

② Five μl of the labeled test compound is added and the mixture is made to react at room temperature for one hour. For measuring the nonspecific binding amount, 5 μl of the unlabeled test compound is added.

③ The reaction solution is removed from each well, which is washed with 1 ml of a buffer for the measurement three times. The labeled test compound which is binding with the cells is dissolved in 0.2N NaOH-1% SDS and mixed with 4 ml of a liquid scintillator A (manufactured by Wako Pure Chemical, Japan).

④ Radioactivity is measured using a liquid scintillation counter (manufactured by Beckmann).

The ligand which can bind with the G protein coupled receptor protein include substances occurring or existing, for example, in brain, pituitary gland, pancreas, etc. Examples of the ligand are angiotensin, bombesin, canavainoid, cholecystokinin, glutamine, serotonin, melatonin, neuropeptide Y, opioid, purine, vasopressin, oxytocin, VIP (vasoactive intestinal and related peptide), somatostatin, dopamine, motilin, amylin, bradykinin, CGRP (calcitonin gene related

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peptide), adrenomedullin, leukotriene, pancreastatin, prostaglandin, thromboxane, thromboxatin, adenosine, adrenaline,  $\alpha$  - and  $\beta$  -chemokine (IL-8, GRO $\alpha$ , GRO $\beta$ , GRO $\gamma$ , NAP-2, ENA-78, PF4, IP10, GCP-2, MCP-1, HC14, MCP-3, I-309, 5 MIP1 $\alpha$ , MIP-1 $\beta$ , RANTES, etc.), endothelin, enterogastrin, histamine, neuropeptides, neurotensin, TRH, pancreatic polypeptide, galanin, modified derivatives thereof, analogues thereof, etc.

Since the receptor protein encoded by pMAH2-17 is highly homologous to prinoceptors, it is considered that there 10 are strong possibility of a subtype within prinoceptor families. All data including electrophysiological measurements are supporting that the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  -cell strain, MIN6-derived receptor protein of the present invention (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 38 and SEQ ID NO: 39, or proteins encoded by 15 pMAH2-17) is a novel purinoceptor subtype. In other words, it is suggested that the ligand capable of binding with the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  -cell strain, MIN6-derived receptor protein of the present invention (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 38 and SEQ ID NO: 39, or proteins encoded by pMAH2-17) is a purine 20 compound such as ATP. Further, the receptor protein (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 56, or proteins encoded by phAH2-17) is considered to be a novel human type purinoceptor. It is presumed that it 25 is advantageously useful in efficiently screening for agonists or antagonists to receptor proteins which control or regulate functions in the central nervous system or immune system, related to purine compounds, and in developing pharmaceuticals.

(2) Preventive and Therapeutic Agent for of G Protein Conjugated Receptor Protein Deficiency Diseases

If a ligand to the G protein coupled receptor protein 30 is disclosed via the aforementioned method (1), the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA can be used a preventive and/or therapeutic agent for treating said G protein coupled receptor protein deficiency diseases depending upon the action that said ligand exerts.

For example, when there is a patient for whom the 35 physiological action of the ligand cannot be expected because

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of a decrease in the G protein coupled receptor protein in vivo, the amount of the G protein coupled receptor protein in the brain cells of said patient can be increased whereby the action of the ligand can be fully achieved by:

- 5       (a) administering the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA to the patient to express it; or  
         (b) inserting the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA into brain cells or the like to express it, followed by transplanting said brain cells or the like to said patient.

10     Accordingly, the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA can be used as a safe and less toxic preventive and therapeutic agent for the G protein coupled receptor protein deficiency diseases. In an embodiment, it is suggested that the ligands capable of binding with the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain, MIN6-derived receptor protein of the present invention (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 38 and SEQ ID NO: 39, or proteins encoded by pMAH2-17) and further with the human-derived receptor protein of the present invention (e.g., SEQ ID NO: 56, or proteins encoded by pH2-17) are purine compounds such as ATP. Therefore, the disease to be treated may include diseases or syndromes in connection with purine ligand compounds. Examples of such diseases may include cancer, immunodeficiency, autoimmune disease, rheumatoid arthritis, rejection on internal organ transplant, hypertension, diabetes, cystic fibrosis, hypotension, incontinence of urine, pain, etc.

(3) Preventive and Therapeutic Pharmaceutical Composition for Human-Derived G Protein Conjugated Receptor Protein Deficiency Diseases

If the human-derived G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA is screened and a ligand for said human-derived G protein coupled receptor protein can be clarified using the above-mentioned method (1), the human-derived G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA can be used as an agent for the prevention or therapy of the deficiency diseases of said human-derived G protein coupled receptor protein depending upon the action that said ligand exhibits.

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For example, when there is a patient for whom the physiological action of the ligand cannot be expected because of a decrease in the G protein coupled receptor protein *in vivo*, the amount of the G protein coupled receptor protein in the 5 brain cells of said patient can be increased whereby the action of the ligand can be fully achieved by:

(a) administering the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA to the patient to express it; or

(b) inserting the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding 10 DNA into brain cells or the like to express it, followed by transplanting said brain cells or the like to said patient. Accordingly, the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA can be used as a safe and less toxic preventive and therapeutic agent for the G protein coupled receptor protein 15 deficiency diseases.

When the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA is used as the above-mentioned agent, said DNA may be used alone or after inserting it into a suitable vector such as retrovirus vector, adenovirus vector, adenovirus-associated 20 virus vector, etc. followed by subjecting the product vector to a conventional means. Thus, it may be administered orally parenterally, by inhalation spray, rectally, or topically as pharmaceutical compositions or formulations. Oral formulations include tablets (sugar-coated if necessary), capsules, 25 elixirs, microcapsules, etc. Parenteral formulations include injections such as an aseptic solution or a suspension in water or in other pharmaceutically acceptable liquid. For example, the DNA of the present invention is admixed in a unit dose form which is required for preparing generally approved 30 pharmaceutical preparations together with a physiologically acceptable carriers, flavoring agents, adjuvants, excipients, diluents, fillers, vehicles, antiseptics, stabilizers, binders, etc. whereupon the preparation can be manufactured. The amount of the effective component in those preparations is to be in 35 such an extent that the suitable dose within an indicated range is achieved.

Examples of the additives which can be admixed in the

tablets, capsules, etc. are binders such as gelatin, corn starch, tragacanth and gum arabicum; fillers such as crystalline cellulose; swelling agents such as corn starch, gelatin and alginic acid; lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate; sweetening agents such as sucrose, lactose and saccharine; and flavoring agents such as pepper mint, akamono oil and cherry. When the unit dose form of the preparation is a capsule, a liquid carrier such as fat/oil may be further added in addition of the above-mentioned types of materials.

10 The aseptic composition for injection may be formulated by conventional practices for the preparations such that the active substance in a vehicle such as water for injection is dissolved or suspended in naturally occurring plant oil such as sesame oil and palm oil.

15 Examples of an aqueous liquid for injection are a physiological saline solution and isotonic solutions containing glucose and other auxiliary agents (e.g. D-sorbitol, D-mannitol, sodium chloride, etc.) wherein a suitable auxiliary solubilizers such as alcohol (e.g. ethanol, etc.), polyalcohol (e.g. propylene glycol polyethylene glycol, etc.), nonionic surface-active agent (e.g. Polysorbate 80<sup>TM</sup>, HCO-50, etc.), etc. may be jointly used. Examples of an oily liquid include sesame oil, soybean oil, etc. wherein benzyl benzoate, benzyl alcohol, etc. may be jointly used as auxiliary solubilizers. In addition, buffers (e.g. phosphate buffer, sodium acetate buffer, etc.), analgesic agents (e.g. benzalkonium chloride, procaine hydrochloride, etc.), stabilizers (e.g. human serum albumin, polyethylene glycol, etc.), stabilizers (e.g. benzyl alcohol phenol, etc.), antioxidants, etc. may be admixed therewith too.

20 25 30

The prepared injection solution is filled in suitable ampoules. The preparation prepared as such is safe and less toxic and, therefore, it can be administered to warm-blooded animals (e.g., rat, rabbit, sheep, swine, cattle, cat, dog, monkey, human beings, etc.).

35 Specific dose levels of said DNA may vary depending upon a variety of factors including the activity of drugs employed, the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet,

time of administration, route of administration, drug combination, and the severity of the symptom. In the case of oral administration, it is usually about 0.1-100 mg, preferably about 1.0-50 mg or, more preferably, about 1.0-20 mg per day  
5 for adults (as 60 kg). When it is administered parenterally, its dose at a time may vary depending upon the object (patient) to be administered, organs to be administered, symptoms, administering methods, etc. but, in the case of injections, it is usually convenient to give by an intravenous route in an  
10 amount of about 0.01-30 mg, preferably about 0.1-20 mg or, more preferably, about 0.1-10mg per day to adults (as 60 kg).  
In the case of other animals, the dose calculated for 60 kg may be administered as well.

(4) Quantitative Determination of Ligand to the G Protein  
15 Conjugated Receptor Protein of the Present Invention.

The G protein coupled receptor protein or a peptide fragment thereof has a binding property to ligand and, therefore, it is capable of determining quantitatively an amount of ligands in vivo with good sensitivity.

20 This quantitative determination may be carried out by, for example, combining with a competitive method. Thus, samples to be determined is contacted with G protein coupled receptor proteins or peptide fragments thereof so that the ligand concentration in said sample can be determined.

25 In one embodiment of the quantitative determination, the protocols described in the following ① and ② or the methods similar thereto may be used:

- ① Hiroshi Irie (ed): "Radioimmunoassay" (Kodansha, Japan, 1974); and
- 30 ② Hiroshi Irie (ed): "Radioimmunoassay, Second Series" (Kodansha, Japan, 1979).

(5) Screening of Compound Inhibiting the Binding of Ligand with the G Protein Conjugated Receptor Protein of the Present Invention.

35 G Protein coupled receptor proteins or peptide

fragments thereof are used. Alternatively, expression systems for recombinant type G Protein coupled receptor proteins or peptide fragments thereof are constructed and receptor binding assay systems using said expression system are used. In these 5 assay systems, it is possible to screen compounds (e.g. peptides, proteins, nonpeptidic compounds, synthetic compounds, fermented products, cell extracts, plant extracts, animal tissue extracts, etc.) or salts thereof which inhibits the binding of a ligand with the G protein coupled receptor 10 protein. Such a compound includes a compound exhibiting a G protein coupled receptor-mediated cell stimulating activity (e.g. activity of promoting or activity of inhibiting physiological reactions including liberation of arachdonic acid, liberation of acetylcholine, endocellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  liberation, 15 endocellular cAMP production, endocellular cGMP production, production of inositol phosphate, changes in cell membrane potential, phosphorylation of endocellular proteins, activation of c-fos, lowering of pH, activation of G protein, cell promulgation, etc.) (so-called "G protein coupled receptor-agonist"), a compound free of such a cell stimulating 20 activity (so-called "G protein coupled receptor-antagonist"), etc.

Thus, the present invention provides a method of screening a compound which inhibits the binding of a ligand with a G protein coupled receptor protein or a salt thereof, 25 characterized in comparing the following two cases:  
(i) the case wherein the ligand is contacted with the G protein coupled receptor protein or salt thereof, or a peptide fragment thereof or a salt thereof; and  
30 (ii) the case wherein the ligand is contacted with a mixture of the G protein coupled receptor protein or salt thereof or the peptide fragment or salt thereof and said test compound.

In said screening method, one characteristic feature of the present invention resides in that the amount of the 35 ligand bonded with said G protein coupled receptor protein or the peptide fragment thereof, the cell stimulating activity of the ligand, etc. are measured in the case where (i) the

ligand is contacted with G protein coupled receptor proteins or peptide fragments thereof and in the case where (ii) the ligand and the test compound are contacted with the G protein coupled receptor protein or the peptide fragment thereof, respectively and then compared therebetween.

- 5           In one more specific embodiment of the present invention, the following is provided:
- ①        a method of screening a compound or a salt thereof which inhibits the binding of a ligand with a G protein coupled receptor protein, characterized in that, when a labeled ligand is contacted with a G protein coupled receptor protein or a peptide fragment thereof and when a labeled ligand and a test compound are contacted with a G protein coupled receptor protein or a peptide fragment thereof, the amounts of the labeled ligand bonded with said protein or peptide fragment thereof or salt thereof are measured and compared;
- 10         ②        a method of screening a compound or a salt thereof which inhibits the binding of a ligand with a G protein coupled receptor protein, characterized in that, when a labeled ligand is contacted with cells containing G protein coupled receptor proteins or a membrane fraction of said cells and when a labeled ligand and a test compound are contacted with cells containing G protein coupled receptor proteins or a membrane fraction of said cells, the amounts of the labeled ligand binding with said protein or peptide fragment thereof or salt thereof are measured and compared;
- 15         ③        a method of screening a compound or a salt thereof which inhibits the binding of a ligand with a G protein coupled receptor protein, characterized in that, when a labeled ligand is contacted with G protein coupled receptor proteins expressed on the cell membrane by culturing a transformant containing a G protein coupled receptor protein encoding DNA and when a labeled ligand and a test compound are contacted with G protein coupled receptor proteins expressed on the cell membrane by culturing a transformant containing a G protein coupled receptor protein encoding DNA, the amounts of the labeled ligand binding with said G protein coupled receptor

protein are measured and compared;

- ④ a method of screening a compound or a salt thereof which inhibits the binding of a ligand with a G protein coupled receptor protein, characterized in that, when a G protein coupled receptor protein-activating compound (e.g. a ligand to the G protein coupled receptor protein) is contacted with cells containing G protein coupled receptor proteins and when the G protein coupled receptor protein-activating compound and a test compound are contacted with cells containing G protein coupled receptor proteins, the resulting G protein coupled receptor protein-mediated cell stimulating activities (e.g. activities of promoting or activities of inhibiting physiological responses including liberation of arachdonic acid, liberation of acetylcholine, endocellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  liberation, endocellular cAMP production, endocellular cGMP production, production of inositol phosphate, changes in cell membrane potential, phosphorylation of endocellular proteins, activation of c-fos, lowering of pH, activation of G protein, cell promulgation, etc.) are measured and compared; and
- ⑤ a method of screening a compound or a salt thereof which inhibits the binding of a ligand with a G protein coupled receptor protein, characterized in that, when a G protein coupled receptor protein-activating compound (e.g. a ligand to the G protein coupled receptor protein) is contacted with G protein coupled receptor proteins expressed on cell membranes by culturing transformants containing G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA and when a G protein coupled receptor protein-activating compound and a test compound are contacted with the G protein coupled receptor protein expressed on the cell membrane by culturing the transformant containing the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA, the resulting G protein coupled receptor protein-mediated cell stimulating activities (activities of promoting or activities of inhibiting physiological responses such as liberation of arachdonic acid, liberation of acetylcholine, endocellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  liberation, endocellular cAMP production, endocellular cGMP production, production of inositol phosphate, changes in cell

membrane potential, phosphorylation of endocellular proteins, activation of c-fos, lowering of pH, activation of G protein, and cell promulgation) are measured and compared.

Before the G protein coupled receptor protein of the present invention was obtained, the G protein coupled receptor agonist or antagonist had to be screened by, first, obtaining a candidate compound by using G protein coupled receptor protein-containing cells, tissues or cell membrane fractions derived from rat or the like (primary screening) and, then, making sure whether the candidate compound really inhibits the binding between human G protein coupled receptor proteins and ligands (secondary screening). Other receptor proteins inevitably exist when the cells, the tissues or the cell membrane fractions are used as they are, whereby they intrinsically make it difficult to screen agonists or antagonists to the desired receptor proteins. By using the human-derived G protein coupled receptor protein, however, there is no need of effecting the primary screening, whereby it is allowable to efficiently screen a compound that inhibits the binding between a ligand and a G protein coupled receptor. Besides, it is allowable to evaluate whether the compound that is screened is a G protein coupled receptor agonist or a G protein coupled receptor antagonist.

Specific explanations of the screening method will be given as hereunder.

First, with respect to the G protein coupled receptor protein used for the screening method of the present invention, any product may be used so far as it contains G protein coupled receptor proteins or peptide fragment thereof although the use of a membrane fraction of mammalian organs is suitable. However, human organs is extremely hardly available and, accordingly, G protein coupled receptor proteins which are expressed in a large amount using a recombinant are suitable for the screening.

In the manufacture of the G protein coupled receptor protein, the above-mentioned method can be used and it may be carried out by expressing the DNA coding for said protein in

mammalian cells or in insect cells. With respect to the DNA fragment coding for the target region, complementary DNA may be used although it is not limited thereto. Thus, for example, gene fragments or synthetic DNA may be used as well.

5 In order to introduce the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA fragment into host animal cells and to express it efficiently, it is preferred that said DNA fragment is incorporated into the downstream of polyhedron promoter of nuclear polyhedrosis virus belonging to baculovirus, promoter  
10 derived from SV40, promoter of retrovirus, metallothionein promoter, human heat shock promoter, cytomegalovirus promoter, SR<sup>a</sup> promoter, etc. Examinations of the quantity and the quality of expressed receptors can be carried out by known methods per se or modified methods substantially analogous  
15 thereto. For example, they may be conducted by the method described in publications such as Nambi, P. et al.: The Journal of Biochemical Society, vol.267, pages 19555-19559 (1992).

20 Accordingly, in the screening method, the substance containing a G protein coupled receptor protein or a peptide fragment thereof may be a G protein coupled receptor protein which is purified by known methods per se or a G protein coupled receptor protein fragment which is purified by known methods per se, or a cell containing said protein or a cell  
25 membrane fraction of the cell containing said protein, etc.

When the G protein coupled receptor protein-containing cells are used in the screening method, said cells may be immobilized with glutaraldehyde, formalin, etc. The immobilization may be carried out by known methods per se or modified methods substantially analogous thereto.  
30

The G protein coupled receptor protein-containing cells are host cells expressing the G protein coupled receptor protein. Examples of said host cells may include Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis, yeasts, insect cells, animal cells such as CHO cell and COS cell, etc.  
35

Cell membrane fractions are fractions which contain a lot of cell membranes prepared by known methods per se or

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modified methods substantially analogous thereto after disrupting or crushing the cells. Examples of disruptions of the cell may include methods by squeezing the cells with a Potter-Elvehjem homogenizer, disrupting or crushing by a Waring 5 blender or a Polytron (manufactured by Kinematica), disrupting or crushing by means of ultrasonic wave, disrupting by blowing out the cells from small nozzles together with applying a pressure with a French press or the like, etc.

Fractionation of the cell membrane is carried out mainly by 10 fractionation techniques by means of centrifugal force such as a fractional centrifugal separation and a density gradient centrifugal separation. For example, disrupted liquid of cells is centrifuged at a low speed (500 rpm to 3,000 rpm) for a short period (usually, from about one to ten minutes), the 15 supernatant liquid is further centrifuged at a high speed (1,500 rpm to 3,000 rpm) usually for 30 minutes to two hours and the resulting precipitate is used as a membrane fraction. Said membrane fraction contains a lot of expressed G protein coupled receptor proteins and membrane components such as 20 phospholipids and membrane proteins derived from the cells.

The amount of the G protein coupled receptor protein in the G protein coupled receptor protein-containing cell and in the cell membrane fraction obtained from the cell is preferably  $10^3$  to  $10^8$  molecules per cell or, suitably, 25  $10^5$  to  $10^7$  molecules per cell. Incidentally, the more the expressed amount, the higher the ligand binding activity (specific activity) per membrane fraction whereby the construction of a highly sensitive screening system is possible and, moreover, it is possible to measure the large 30 amount of samples in the same lot.

In conducting the above-mentioned methods ① to ③ for screening the compound capable of inhibiting the binding of the ligand with the G protein coupled receptor protein, a suitable G protein coupled receptor fraction and a labeled 35 ligand are necessary. With respect to the G protein coupled receptor fraction, it is preferred to use naturally occurring G protein coupled receptors (natural type G protein coupled

receptors) or recombinant type G protein coupled receptor fractions with the activity equivalent to that of the natural type G protein coupled. Here the term "activity equivalent to" means the same ligand binding activity, or the substantially equivalent ligand binding activity.

With respect to the labeled ligand, it is possible to use labeled ligands, labeled ligand analogized compounds, etc. For example, ligands labeled with [<sup>3</sup>H], [<sup>125</sup>I], [<sup>14</sup>C], [<sup>35</sup>S], etc. and other labeled substances may be utilized.

Specifically, G protein coupled receptor protein-containing cells or cell membrane fractions are first suspended in a buffer which is suitable for the determining method to prepare the receptor sample in conducting the screening for a compound which inhibits the binding of the ligand with the G protein coupled receptor protein.

With respect to the buffer, any buffer such as Tris-HCl buffer or phosphate buffer of pH 4-10 (preferably, pH 6-8) which does not inhibit the binding of the ligand with the receptor may be used.

In addition, a surface-active agent such as CHAPS, Tween 80<sup>TM</sup> (Kao-Atlas, Japan), digitonin, deoxycholate, etc. and/or various proteins such as bovine serum albumin (BSA), gelatine, etc. may be added to the buffer with an object of decreasing the nonspecific binding. Further, a protease inhibitor such as PMSF, leupeptin, E-64 (manufactured by Peptide Laboratory, Japan), pepstatin, etc. may be added with an object of inhibiting the decomposition of the receptor and the ligand by protease. A labeled ligand in a certain amount (5,000 cpm to 500,000 cpm) is added to 0.01 ml to 10 ml of said receptor solution and, at the same time, 10<sup>-4</sup> M to 10<sup>-10</sup> M of a test compound is made copresent. In order to determine the nonspecific binding amount (NSB), a reaction tube to which a great excessive amount of unlabeled test compounds is added is prepared as well.

The reaction is carried out at 0-50°C (preferably at 4-37°C) for 20 minutes to 24 hours (preferably 30 minutes to three hours). After the reaction, it is filtered through a

glass fiber filter, a filter paper, or the like, washed with a suitable amount of the same buffer and the radioactivity retained in the glass fiber filter, etc. is measured by means of a liquid scintillation counter or a gamma-counter.

5 Supposing that the count ( $B_0$  - NSB) obtained by subtracting the nonspecific binding amount (NSB) from the total binding amount ( $B_0$ ) wherein an antagonizing substance is not present is set at 100%, the test compound in which the specific binding amount (B - NSB) obtained by subtracting the nonspecific binding 10 amount (NSB) from the total binding amount (B) is, for example, less than 50% may be selected as a candidate ligand to the G protein coupled receptor protein of the present invention.

In conducting the above-mentioned methods ④ to ⑤ for screening the compound which inhibits the binding of the 15 ligand with the G protein coupled receptor protein, the G protein coupled receptor protein-mediated cell stimulating activity (e.g. activities of promoting or activities of inhibiting physiological responses such as liberation of arachidonic acid, liberation of acetylcholine, endocellular 20  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  liberation, endocellular cAMP production, production of insitol phosphate, changes in the cell membrane potential, phosphorylation of endocellular proteins, activation of c-fos, lowering of pH, activation of G protein and cell promulgation, etc.) may be measured by known methods or by the use of 25 commercially available measuring kits. To be more specific, G protein coupled receptor protein-containing cells are at first cultured in a multiwell plate or the like.

In conducting the screening, it is substituted with a suitable buffer which does not show toxicity to fresh media 30 or cells in advance, incubated for a certain period after adding a test compound, etc. thereto. The resultant cells are extracted or the supernatant liquid is recovered and the resulting product is determined, preferably quantitatively, by each of the methods. When it is difficult to identify the 35 production of the index substance (e.g. arachidonic acid, etc.) which is to be an index for the cell stimulating activity due to the presence of decomposing enzymes contained in the cell,

an assay may be carried out by adding an inhibitor against said decomposing enzyme. With respect to the activities such as an inhibitory action against cAMP production, it may be detected as an inhibitory action against the cAMP production 5 in the cells whose fundamental production has been increased by forskolin or the like.

In conducting a screening by measuring the cell stimulating activity, cells in which a suitable G protein coupled receptor protein is expressed are necessary.  
10 Preferred G protein coupled receptor protein-expressing cells are naturally occurring G protein coupled receptor protein (natural type G protein coupled receptor protein)-containing cell lines or strains (e.g. mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  cell line, MIN6, etc.), the above-mentioned recombinant type G protein  
15 coupled receptor protein-expressing cell lines or strains, etc.

Examples of the test compound includes peptides, proteins, non-peptidic compounds, synthesized compounds, fermented products, cell extracts, plant extracts, animal  
20 tissue extracts, serum, blood, body fluid, etc. Those compounds may be novel or known.

A kit for screening the compound which inhibits the binding of the ligand with the G protein coupled receptor protein or a salt thereof of the present invention comprises  
25 a G protein coupled receptor protein or a peptide fragment thereof, or G protein coupled receptor protein-containing cells or cell membrane fraction thereof.

Examples of the screening kit include as follows:  
1. Reagent for Determining Ligand.  
30 ① Buffer for Measurement and Buffer for Washing.  
The product wherein 0.05% of bovine serum albumin (manufactured by Sigma) is added to Hanks' Balanced Salt Solution (manufactured by Gibco).  
This may be sterilized by filtration through  
35 a membrane filter with a 0.45  $\mu$ m pore size, and stored at 4°C or may be prepared upon use.

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## ② Sample of G Protein Conjugated Receptor Protein.

CHO cells in which a G protein coupled receptor protein is expressed are subcultured at the rate of  $5 \times 10^5$  cells/well in a 12-well plate and cultured at 37°C with a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> and 95% air atmosphere for two days to prepare the sample.

## ③ Labeled Ligand.

The ligand which is labeled with commercially available [<sup>3</sup>H], [<sup>125</sup>I], [<sup>14</sup>C], [<sup>35</sup>S], etc.

The product in a state of an aqueous solution is stored at 4°C or at -20°C and, upon use, diluted to 1 μM with a buffer for the measurement.

## ④ Standard Ligand Solution.

Ligand is dissolved in PBS containing 0.1% of bovine serum albumin (manufactured by Sigma) to make 1 mM and stored at -20°C.

## 2. Method of the Measurement.

① CHO cells are cultured in a 12-well tissue culture plate to express G protein coupled receptor proteins. The G protein coupled receptor protein-expressing CHO cells are washed with 1 ml of buffer for the measurement twice. Then 490 μl of buffer for the measurement is added to each well.

② Five μl of a test compound solution of  $10^{-3}$  to  $10^{-10}$  M is added, then 5 μl of a labeled ligand is added and is made to react at room temperature for one hour. For knowing the non-specific binding amount, 5 μl of the ligand of  $10^{-3}$  M is added instead of the test compound.

③ The reaction solution is removed from the well, which is washed with 1 ml of buffer for the measurement three times. The labeled ligand binding with the cells is dissolved in 0.2N NaOH-1% SDS and mixed with 4 ml of a liquid scintillator A (manufactured by Wako Pure Chemical, Japan).

④ Radioactivity is measured using a liquid scintillation counter (manufactured by Beckmann) and PMB (percent of maximum binding) is calculated by the following expression:

35

$$\text{PMB} = [(B - NSB)/(B_0 - NSB)] \times 100$$

PMB: Percent of maximum binding  
B: Value when a sample is added  
NSB: Nonspecific binding  
 $B_0$ : Maximum binding

5                 The compound or a salt thereof obtained by the screening method or by the screening kit is a compound which inhibits the binding of a ligand with a G protein coupled receptor protein and, more particularly, it is a compound having a cell stimulating activity mediated via a G protein  
10                 coupled receptor or a salt thereof (so-called "G protein coupled receptor agonist") or a compound having no said stimulating activity (so-called "G protein coupled receptor antagonist"). Examples of said compound are peptides, proteins, non-peptidic compounds, synthesized compounds,  
15                 fermented products, etc. and the compound may be novel or known.

Said G protein coupled receptor agonist has the same physiological action as the ligand to the G protein coupled receptor protein has and, therefore, it is useful as a safe  
20                 and less toxic pharmaceutical composition depending upon said ligand activity.

On the other hand, said G protein coupled receptor antagonist is capable of inhibiting the physiological activity of the ligand to the G protein coupled receptor protein and,  
25                 there fore, it is useful as a safe and less toxic pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting said ligand activity.

It is also strongly suggested that agonists and/or antagonists related to the receptor encoded by pMAH2-17  
30                 obtained in Example 19 and/or the receptor encoded by phAH2-17 obtained in Example 21 would be useful in therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of diseases or syndromes in connection with purine ligand compounds or related analogues. It is expected that the agonists of the receptor encoded by pMAH2-17  
35                 and/or of the receptor encoded by phAH2-17 are useful as an immunomodulator or an antitumor agent, in addition they are

useful in therapeutically or prophylactically treating hypertension, diabetes, cystic fibrosis, etc. It is still expected that the antagonists of the receptor encoded by pMAH2-17 and/or of the receptor encoded by pH2-17 are useful as hypotensive agents, analgesics, agents for therapeutically or prophylactically treating incontinence of urine, etc. With regard to purinoceptors, the mutation of conserved basic amino acid residues in the 6th or 7th putative transmembrane domain of purinoceptors introduces alteration into the receptor's responses to ATP (J. Biol. Chem., Vol. 270(9), pp. 4185-4188 (1995)). It is suggested that ATP is related to blood pressure control and circulatory systems via receptors (Circulation Research, Vol. 58(3), pp. 319-330 (1986)) and that ATP and purinoceptors are closely related (Am. Phys. Soc., pp. C577-C606 (1993)).

When the compound or the salt thereof obtained by the screening method or by the screening kit is used as the above-mentioned pharmaceutical composition, a conventional means may be applied therefor. The compound or the salt thereof may be orally, parenterally, by inhalation spray, rectally, or topically administered as pharmaceutical compositions or formulations (e.g. powders, granules, tablets, pills, capsules, injections, syrups, emulsions, elixirs, suspensions, solutions, etc.). For example, it may be used by an oral route as tablets (sugar-coated if necessary), capsules, elixirs, microcapsules, etc. or by a parenteral route as injections such as an aseptic solution or a suspension in water or in other pharmaceutically acceptable liquid. The pharmaceutical compositions or formulations may comprise at least one such compound alone or in admixture with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, adjuvants, vehicles, excipients and/or diluents. The pharmaceutical compositions can be formulated in accordance with conventional methods. For example, said compound or the salt thereof is mixed in a unit dose form which is required for preparing a generally approved pharmaceutical preparations together with a

physiologically acceptable carriers, flavoring and/or perfuming agents (fragrances), fillers, vehicles, antiseptics, stabilizers, binders, etc. whereupon the preparation can be manufactured. An amount of the effective component in those 5 preparations is to be in such an extent that the suitable dose within an indicated range is achieved.

Examples of the additives which can be admixed in the tablets, capsules, etc. are binders such as gelatin, corn starch, tragacanth and gum arabicum; fillers such as 10 crystalline cellulose; swelling agents such as corn starch, gelatin and alginic acid; lubricants such as magnesium stearate; sweetening agents such as sucrose, lactose and saccharine; preservatives such as parabens and sorbic acid; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid,  $\alpha$ -tocopherol and cysteine; 15 fragrances such as peppermint, akamono oil and cherry; disintegrants; buffering agents; etc. Other additives may include mannitol, maltitol, dextran, agar, chitin, chitosan, pectin, collagen, casein, albumin, synthetic or semi-synthetic polymers, glyceride, lactide, etc. When the unit form of the 20 preparation is a capsule, a liquid carrier such as fat/oil may be further added besides the above-mentioned types of materials. The aseptic composition for injection may be formulated by a conventional technique or practice for the 25 preparations such as that the active substance in a vehicle such as water for injection is dissolved or suspended in a naturally occurring plant oil such as sesame oil and palm oil.

Examples of an aqueous liquid for the injection are a physiological saline solution and isotonic solutions containing glucose and other auxiliary agents (e.g. D-sorbitol, 30 D-mannitol, sodium chloride, etc.) wherein a suitable auxiliary solubilizers such as alcohol (e.g. ethanol, etc.), polyalcohol (e.g. propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, etc.), nonionic surface-active agent (e.g. Polysorbate 80<sup>TM</sup>, HCO-50, etc.), etc. may be jointly used. In the case of the oily liquid, 35 sesame oil, soybean oil, etc. may be exemplified wherein benzyl benzoate, benzyl alcohol, etc. may be jointly used as auxiliary solubilizers.

In addition, buffers (e.g. phosphate buffer, sodium acetate buffer, etc.), analgesic agents (e.g. benzalkonium chloride, procaine hydrochloride, etc.), stabilizers (e.g. human serum albumin, polyethylene glycol, etc.), stabilizers 5 (e.g. benzyl alcohol, phenol, etc.), antioxidants, etc. may be compounded therewith too. The prepared injection solution is filled in suitable ampoules. The formulation prepared as such is safe and less toxic and, therefore, it can be administered to warm-blooded mammals such as rats, rabbits, sheep, swines, 10 cattle, cats, dogs, monkeys, human being, etc.

Dose levels of said compound or the salt thereof may vary depending upon the symptom. Specific dose levels for any particular patient will be employed depending upon a variety of factors including the activity of specific compounds employed, 15 the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, route of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination, and the severity of the particular disease undergoing therapy. In the case of oral administration, it is usually about 0.1-100 mg, preferably about 1.0-50 mg or, more 20 preferably, about 1.0-20 mg per day for adults (as 60 kg). When it is administered parenterally, its dose at a time may vary depending upon the object to be administered, organs to be administered, symptoms, administering methods, etc. The term 25 "parenteral" as used herein includes subcutaneous injections, intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal injections, or infusion techniques. In the case of injections, it is usually convenient to give by an intravenous route in an amount of about 0.01-30 mg, preferably about 0.1-20 mg or, more preferably, about 0.1-10 mg per day to adults (as 60 kg). In the case of 30 other animals, the dose calculated for 60 kg may be administered as well.

(6) Manufacture of Antibody or Antiserum against the G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein of the Present Invention, Its Peptide Fragment or Its Salt.

35 Antibodies (e.g. polyclonal antibody and monoclonal antibody) and antisera against the G protein coupled receptor

protein or salt thereof of the present invention or against the peptide fragment of the G protein coupled receptor protein or salt thereof of the present invention may be manufactured by antibody or antiserum-manufacturing methods per se known to  
5 those of skill in the art or methods similar thereto, using the G protein coupled receptor protein or its salt of the present invention or the peptide fragment of the G protein coupled receptor protein or its salt of the present invention.  
For example, monoclonal antibodies can be manufactured by the  
10 method as given below.

[Preparation of Monoclonal Antibody]

(a) Preparation of Monoclonal Antibody-Producing Cells.

The G protein coupled receptor protein of the present invention or its salt or the peptide fragment of the G protein coupled receptor protein of the present invention or its salt (hereinafter, may be abbreviated as the "G protein coupled receptor protein") is administered to warm-blooded animals either solely or together with carriers or diluents to the site where the production of antibody is possible by the administration. In order to potentiate the antibody productivity upon the administration, complete Freund's adjuvants or incomplete Freund's adjuvants may be administered. The administration is usually carried out once every two to six weeks and two to ten times in total.  
25 Examples of the applicable warm-blooded animals are monkeys, rabbits, dogs, guinea pigs, mice, rats, sheep, goats and chickens and the use of mice and rats is preferred.

In the preparation of the cells which produce monoclonal antibodies, an animal wherein the antibody titer is noted is selected from warm-blooded animals (e.g. mice) immunized with antigens, then spleen or lymph node is collected after two to five days from the final immunization and antibody-producing cells contained therein are fused with myeloma cells to give monoclonal antibody-producing  
30 hybridomas. Measurement of the antibody titer in antisera may, for example, be carried out by reacting a labeled

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G protein coupled receptor protein (which will be mentioned later) with the antiserum followed by measuring the binding activity of the labeling agent with the antibody.

The operation for fusing may be carried out, for example, by  
5 a method of Koehler and Milstein (Nature, 256, 495, 1975). Examples of the fusion accelerator are polyethylene glycol (PEG), Sendai virus, etc. and the use of PEG is preferred.

Examples of the myeloma cells are NS-1, P3U1, SP2/0, AP-1, etc. and the use of P3U1 is preferred. The preferred  
10 fusion ratio of the numbers of antibody-producing cells used (spleen cells) to the numbers of myeloma cells is within a range of about 1:1 to 20:1. When PEG (preferably, PEG 1000 to PEG 6000) is added in a concentration of about 10-80% followed by incubating at 20-40°C (preferably, at 30-37°C)  
15 for one to ten minutes, an efficient cell fusion can be carried out.

Various methods may be applied for screening a hybridoma which produces anti-G protein coupled receptor antibody. For example, a supernatant liquid of hybridoma culture is added to a solid phase (e.g. microplate) to which the G protein coupled receptor protein antigen is adsorbed either directly or with a carrier, then anti-immunoglobulin antibody (anti-mouse immunoglobulin antibody is used when the cells used for the cell fusion are those of mouse) which is labeled with a radioactive substance, an enzyme or the like, or protein A is added thereto and then anti-G protein coupled receptor monoclonal antibodies bound on the solid phase are detected; or a supernatant liquid of the hybridoma culture is added to the solid phase to which anti-immunoglobulin or protein A is adsorbed, then the G protein coupled receptor labeled with a radioactive substance or an enzyme is added and anti-G protein coupled receptor monoclonal antibodies bonded with the solid phase is detected.  
20  
25  
30

Selection and cloning of the anti-G protein coupled receptor monoclonal antibody-producing hybridoma may be carried out by methods per se known to those of skill in the art or methods similar thereto. Usually, it is carried out in a  
35

medium for animal cells, containing HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin and thymidine). With respect to a medium for the selection, for the cloning and for the growth, any medium may be used so far as hybridoma is able to grow therein. Examples 5 of the medium are an RPMI 1640 medium (Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan) containing 1-20% (preferably 10-20%) of fetal calf serum (FCS), a GIT medium (Wako Pure Chemical, Japan) containing 1-20% of fetal calf serum and a serum-free medium for hybridoma culturing (SFM-101; Nissui Seiyaku, Japan).

10 The culturing temperature is usually 20-40°C and, preferably, about 37°C. The culturing time is usually from five days to three weeks and, preferably, one to two weeks. The culturing is usually carried out in 5% carbon dioxide gas. The antibody titer of the supernatant liquid of the hybridoma culture may be 15 measured by the same manner as in the above-mentioned measurement of the antibody titer of the anti-G protein coupled receptor in the antiserum.

20 The cloning can be usually carried out by methods known per se such as techniques in semi-solid agar and limiting dilution. The cloned hybridoma is preferably cultured in modern serum-free culture media to obtain optimal amounts of antibody in supernatants. The target monoclonal antibody is also preferably obtained from ascitic fluid derived from a mouse, etc. injected intraperitoneally with 25 live hybridoma cells.

(b) Purification of the Monoclonal Antibody.

Like in the separation/purification of conventional polyclonal antibodies, the separation/purification of the anti-G protein coupled receptor monoclonal antibody may be 30 carried out by methods for separating/purifying immunoglobulin (such as salting-out, precipitation with an alcohol, isoelectric precipitation, electrophoresis, adsorption/deadsorption using ion exchangers such as DEAE, ultracentrifugation, gel filtration, specific purifying 35 methods in which only an antibody is collected by treatment with an active adsorbent (such as an antigen-binding solid

phase, protein A or protein G) and the bond is dissociated whereupon the antibody is obtained.

The G protein coupled receptor antibody of the present invention which is manufactured by the aforementioned method (a) or (b) is capable of specifically recognizing G protein coupled receptors and, accordingly, it can be used for a quantitative determination of the G protein coupled receptor in test liquid samples and particularly for a quantitative determination by sandwich immunoassays.

Thus, the present invention provides, for example, the following methods:

- (i) a quantitative determination of a G protein coupled receptor in a test liquid sample, which comprises
  - (a) competitively reacting the test liquid sample and a labeled G protein coupled receptor with an antibody which reacts with the G protein coupled receptor of the present invention, and
  - (b) measuring the ratio of the labeled G protein coupled receptor binding with said antibody; and
- (ii) a quantitative determination of a G protein coupled receptor in a test liquid sample, which comprises
  - (a) reacting the test liquid sample with an antibody immobilized on an insoluble carrier and a labeled antibody simultaneously or continuously, and
  - (b) measuring the activity of the labeling agent on the insoluble carrier

wherein one antibody is capable of recognizing the N-terminal region of the G protein coupled receptor while another antibody is capable of recognizing the C-terminal region of the G protein coupled receptor.

When the monoclonal antibody of the present invention recognizing a G protein coupled receptor (hereinafter, may be referred to as "anti-G protein coupled receptor antibody") is used, G protein coupled receptors can be measured and, moreover, can be detected by means of a tissue staining, etc. as well. For such an object, antibody molecules per se may be used or  $F(ab')_2$ , Fab' or Fab fractions of the antibody

molecule may be used too. There is no particular limitation for the measuring method using the antibody of the present invention and any measuring method may be used so far as it relates to a method in which the amount of antibody, antigen or antibody-antigen complex, depending on or corresponding to the amount of antigen (e.g. the amount of G protein coupled receptor, etc.) in the liquid sample to be measured, is detected by a chemical or a physical means and then calculated using a standard curve prepared by a standard solution containing the known amount of antigen. For example, nephrometry, competitive method, immunometric method and sandwich method are suitably used and, in terms of sensitivity and specificity, the sandwich method which will be described herein later is particularly preferred.

Examples of the labeling agent used in the measuring method using the labeling substance are radioisotopes, enzymes, fluorescent substances, luminescent substances, colloids, magnetic substances, etc. Examples of the radioisotope are [<sup>125</sup>I], [<sup>131</sup>I], [<sup>3</sup>H] and [<sup>14</sup>C]; preferred examples of the enzyme are those which are stable and with big specific activity, such as  $\beta$ -galactosidase,  $\beta$ -glucosidase, alkali phosphatase, peroxidase and malate dehydrogenase; examples of the fluorescent substance are fluorescamine, fluorescein isothiocyanate, etc.; and examples of the luminescent substance are luminol, luminol derivatives, luciferin, lucigenin, etc. Further, a biotin-avidin system may also be used for binding an antibody or antigen with a labeling agent.

In an insolubilization (immobilization) of antigens or antibodies, a physical adsorption may be used or a chemical binding which is usually used for insolubilization or immobilization of proteins or enzymes may be used as well. Examples of the carrier are insoluble polysaccharides such as agarose, dextran and cellulose; synthetic resins such as polystyrene, polyacrylamide and silicone; glass; etc.

In a sandwich (or two-site) method, the test liquid is made to react with an insolubilized anti-G protein coupled

receptor antibody (the first reaction), then it is made to react with a labeled anti-G protein coupled receptor antibody (the second reaction) and the activity of the labeling agent on the insoluble carrier is measured whereupon the amount of 5 the G protein coupled receptor in the test liquid can be determined. The first reaction and the second reaction may be conducted reversely or simultaneously or they may be conducted with an interval. The type of the labeling agent and the method of insolubilization (immobilization) may be the same as 10 those mentioned already herein. In the immunoassay by means of a sandwich method, it is not always necessary that the antibody used for the labeled antibody and the antibody for the solid phase is one type or one species but, with an object of improving the measuring sensitivity, etc., a mixture of two 15 or more antibodies may be used too.

In the method of measuring G protein coupled receptors by the sandwich method of the present invention, the preferred anti-G protein coupled receptor antibodies used for the first and the second reactions are antibodies wherein 20 their sites binding to the G protein coupled receptors are different each other. Thus, the antibodies used in the first and the second reactions are those wherein, when the antibody used in the second reaction recognizes the C-terminal region of the G protein coupled receptor, then the antibody 25 recognizing the site other than C-terminal regions, e.g. recognizing the N-terminal region, is preferably used in the first reaction.

The anti-G protein coupled receptor antibody of the present invention may be used in a measuring system other than 30 the sandwich method such as a competitive method, an immunometric method and a nephrometry. In a competitive method, an antigen in the test solution and a labeled antigen are made to react with an antibody in a competitive manner, then an unreacted labeled antigen (F) and a labeled 35 antigen binding with an antibody (B) are separated (i.e. B/F separation) and the labeled amount of any of B and F is measured whereupon the amount of the antigen in the test

solution is determined. With respect to a method for such a reaction, there are a liquid phase method in which a soluble antibody is used as the antibody and the B/F separation is conducted by polyethylene glycol, a second antibody to the above-mentioned antibody, etc.; and a solid phase method in which an immobilized antibody is used as the first antibody or a soluble antibody is used as the first antibody while an immobilized antibody is used as the second antibody.

In an immunometric method, an antigen in the test solution and an immobilized antigen are subjected to a competitive reaction with a certain amount of a labeled antibody followed by separating into solid and liquid phases; or the antigen in the test solution and an excess amount of labeled antibody are made to react, then a immobilized antigen is added to bind an unreacted labeled antibody with the solid phase and separated into solid and liquid phases. After that, the labeled amount of any of the phases is measured to determine the antigen amount in the test solution.

In a nephrometry, the amount of insoluble sediment which is produced as a result of the antigen-antibody reaction in a gel or in a solution is measured. Even when the antigen amount in the test solution is small and only a small amount of the sediment is obtained, a laser nephrometry wherein scattering of laser is utilized can be suitably used.

In applying each of those immunological measuring methods (immunoassays) to the measuring method of the present invention, it is not necessary to set up any special condition, operation, etc. therefor. A measuring system (assay system) for G protein coupled receptor may be constructed taking the technical consideration of the persons skilled in the art into consideration in the conventional conditions and operations for each of the methods. With details of those conventional technical means, a variety of reviews, reference books, etc. may be referred to. They are, for example, Hiroshi Irie (ed): "Radioimmunoassay" (Kodansha, Japan, 1974); Hiroshi Irie (ed): "Radioimmunoassay; Second Series" (Kodansha, Japan, 1979); Eiji Ishikwa et al. (ed): "Enzyme Immunoassay" (Igaku Shoin,

Japan, 1978); Eiji Ishikawa et al. (ed): "Enzyme Immunoassay" (Second Edition) (Igaku Shoin, Japan, 1982); Eiji Ishikawa et al. (ed): "Enzyme Immunoassay" (Third Edition) (Igaku Shoin, Japan, 1987); "Methods in Enzymology" Vol. 70 (Immunochemical Techniques (Part A)); ibid. Vol. 73 (Immunochemical Techniques (Part B)); ibid. Vol. 74 (Immunochemical Techniques (Part C)); ibid. Vol. 84 (Immunochemical Techniques (Part D: Selected Immunoassays)); ibid. Vol. 92 (Immunochemical Techniques (Part E: Monoclonal Antibodies and General Immunoassay Methods)); ibid. Vol. 121 (Immunochemical Techniques (Part I: Hybridoma Technology and Monoclonal Antibodies)) (Academic Press); etc.

(7) Preparation of Animals Having the G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein-Encoding DNA of the Present Invention.

15 It is possible to prepare transgenic animals expressing G protein coupled receptors using G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA. Examples of the animals are warm-blooded mammals such as rats, rabbit, sheep, swines, cattle, cats, dogs and monkeys.

20 In transferring the G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA to the aimed animal, it is generally advantageous that said DAN is used by ligating with a site at the downstream of a promoter which is capable of expressing in animal cells. For example, when G protein coupled receptor 25 protein DNA is to be transferred to a rabbit, a gene construct ligated with a site at the downstream of various promoters which are capable of expressing the G protein coupled receptor protein DNA derived from an animal compatible to the animal in animal host cells is subjected to a microinjection to the 30 fertilized ovum (oosperm) of the aimed animal (e.g. fertilized ovum (embryo) of rabbit) whereupon the transgenic animal which produces the G protein coupled receptor protein in a high amount can be prepared.

35 Examples of the promoters used are promoters derived from virus and ubiquitous expression promoters such as metallothionein promoters may be used but, preferably,

enolase gene promoters and NGF gene promoters capable of specifically expressing in brain are used.

Transfer of the G protein coupled receptor protein DNA at a fertilized ovum cell stage is secured in order that 5 the DNA can be present in all of embryonal cells and body somatic cells of an aimed animal. The fact that the G protein coupled receptor protein is present in the fertilized ovum cells of the produced transgenic animal after the DNA transfer means that all progeny of the produced transgenic animal 10 have the G protein coupled receptor protein in all of their embryonal cells and somatic cells. Descendants (offsprings) of the animal of this type which inherited the gene have the G protein coupled receptor protein in all of their embryonal cells and somatic cells.

15 The transgenic animal to which the G protein coupled receptor protein DNA is transferred can be subjected to a mating and a breeding for generations under a common breeding circumstance as the animal holding said DNA after confirming that the gene can be stably retained. Moreover, male and 20 female animals having the desired DNA are mated to give a homozygote having the transduced gene in both homologous chromosomes and then those male and female animals are mated whereby it is possible to breed for generations so that all descendants have said DNA.

25 The animal to which the G protein coupled receptor protein DNA is transferred highly expresses the G protein coupled receptor protein and, accordingly, it is useful as the animal for screening for an agonist or an antagonist to said G protein coupled receptor protein.

30 The DNA-transferred animal can be used as a cell source for a tissue culture. For example, DNA or RNA in the tissue of the DNA-transferred mouse is directly analyzed or protein tissues expressed by gene are analyzed whereupon the G protein coupled receptor protein can be analyzed.  
35 Cells of the G protein coupled receptor protein-containing tissue are cultured by standard tissue culture techniques whereupon it is possible to study the function of the cells

which are usually difficult to culture (e.g. those derived from brain and peripheral tissues) using the resulting culture. By using said cells, it is also possible to select the pharmaceuticals which can potentiate, for example, the functions of various tissues. Moreover, if a cell strain with a high expression is available, it is possible to separate and purify G protein coupled receptor proteins therefrom.

As such, the amount of G protein coupled receptor proteins can now be determined with a high precision using the anti-G protein coupled receptor antibody of the present invention.

(8) Antisense Oligonucleotides Capable of Inhibiting Replication of G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein Gene

In another aspect of the present invention, antisense oligonucleotides (nucleic acids) capable of inhibiting the replication or expression of G protein coupled receptor protein gene may be designed and synthesized based on information on the nucleotide sequences of cloned and determined G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNAs. Such an antisense oligonucleotide (nucleic acid) is capable of hybridizing with RNA of G protein coupled receptor protein genes to inhibit the synthesis or function of said RNA or of modulating the expression of a G protein coupled receptor protein gene via interaction with G protein coupled receptor protein-related RNA. Oligonucleotides complementary to, and specifically hybridizable with, selected sequences of G protein coupled receptor protein-related RNA are useful in controlling or modulating the expression of a G protein coupled receptor protein gene in vitro and in vivo, and in treating or diagnosing disease states of suspected animals. The term "corresponding" means homologous to or complementary to a particular sequence of the nucleotide sequence or nucleic acid including the gene. As between nucleotides (nucleic acids) and peptides (proteins), "corresponding" usually refers to amino acids of a peptide (protein) in an order derived from the sequence of a nucleotides (nucleic acids) or its complement.

The G protein coupled receptor protein gene 5' end hairpin loop, 5' end 6-base-pair repeats, 5' end untranslated region, polypeptide translation initiation codon, protein coding region, ORF translation initiation codon, 3' untranslated region, 3' end palindrome region, and 3' end hairpin loop may be selected as preferred targets though any region may be a target among G protein coupled receptor protein genes.

5 The relationship between the target and oligonucleotides complementary to at least a portion of the target, specifically hybridizable with the target, is denoted as "antisense".

10 The antisense oligonucleotides may be polydeoxynucleotides containing 2-deoxy-D-ribose, polyribonucleotides containing D-ribose, any other type of polynucleotide which is an N-glycoside of a purine or pyrimidine base, or other polymers

15 containing nonnucleotide backbones (e.g., protein nucleic acids and synthetic sequence-specific nucleic acid polymers commercially available) or nonstandard linkages, providing that the polymers contain nucleotides in a configuration which allows for base pairing and base stacking such as is found in

20 DNA and RNA. They may include double- and single-stranded DNA, as well as double- and single-stranded RNA and DNA:RNA hybrids, and also include, as well as unmodified forms of the polynucleotide or oligonucleotide, known types of modifications, for example, labels which are known to those

25 skilled in the art, "caps", methylation, substitution of one or more of the naturally occurring nucleotides with analogue, internucleotide modifications such as, for example, those with uncharged linkages (e.g., methyl phosphonates,

30 phosphotriesters, phosphoramidates, carbamates, etc.) and with charged linkages or sulfur-containing linkages (e.g., phosphorothioates, phosphorodithioates, etc.), those containing pendant moieties, such as, for example, proteins (including nucleases, nuclease inhibitors, toxins, antibodies, signal peptides, poly-L-lysine, etc.) and saccharides (e.g.,

35 monosaccharides, etc.), those with intercalators (e.g., acridine, psoralen, etc.), those containing chelators (e.g., metals, radioactive metals, boron, oxidative metals, etc.).

those containing alkylators, those with modified linkages (e.g., alpha anomeric nucleic acids, etc.). The terms "nucleoside", "nucleotide" and "nucleic acid" will include those moieties which contain not only the known purine and 5 pyrimidine bases, but also other heterocyclic bases which have been modified. Such modifications include methylated purines and pyrimidines, acylated purines and pyrimidines, or other heterocycles. Modified nucleosides or nucleotides will also include modifications on the sugar moiety, e.g., wherein one or 10 more of the hydroxyl groups are replaced with halogen, aliphatic groups, or are functionalized as ethers, amines, or the like.

The antisense nucleic acid of the present invention is RNA, DNA or a modified nucleic acid. Examples of modified 15 nucleic acid are, but not limited to, degradation-resistant sulfurized and thiophosphate derivatives of nucleic acids, and poly- or oligonucleoside amides. Preferred design modifications of the antisense nucleic acids of the present invention are modifications that are designed to:

- 20 (1) increase the intracellular stability of the nucleic acid;
- (2) increase the cellular permeability of the nucleic acid;
- (3) increase the affinity of the nucleic acid for the target sense strand; or
- (4) decrease the toxicity (if any) of the nucleic acid.

25 Many such modifications are known to those skilled in the art, as described in J. Kawakami et al., Pharm Tech Japan, Vol. 8, pp.247, 1992; Vol. 8, pp.395, 1992; S. T. Crooke et al. ed., Antisense Research and Applications, CRC Press, 1993; etc. The nucleic acids may contain altered or modified sugars, bases 30 or linkages, be delivered in specialized systems such as liposomes, microspheres or by gene therapy, or may have attached moieties. Such attached moieties include polycationic moieties such as polylysine that act as charge neutralizers of the phosphate backbone, or hydrophobic moieties such as lipids 35 (e.g., phospholipids, cholesterol, etc.) that enhance interaction with cell membranes or increase uptake of the nucleic acid. Preferred lipids that may attached are

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cholesterols or derivatives thereof (e.g., cholestryl chloroformate, cholic acid, etc.). The moieties may be attached at the 3' or 5' ends of the nucleic acids, and also may be attached through a base, sugar, or internucleoside  
5 linkage. Other moieties may be capping groups specifically placed at the 3' or 5' ends of the nucleic acids to prevent degradation by nuclease such as exonuclease, RNase, etc. Such capping groups include, but are not limited to, hydroxyl  
10 protecting groups known to those skilled in the art, including glycols such as polyethylene glycols, tetraethylene glycol and the like.

The inhibitory activity of antisense nucleic acids can be examined using the transformant (or transfectant) of the present invention, the in vitro and in vivo gene  
15 expression system of the present invention, or the in vitro and in vivo translation system of G protein coupled receptor proteins. The nucleic acid can be placed in the cell through any number of ways known per se.

In the specification and drawings of the present  
20 application, the abbreviations used for bases (nucleotides), amino acids and so forth are those recommended by the IUPAC-IUB Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature or those conventionally used in the art. Examples thereof are given below.  
Amino acids for which optical isomerism is possible are, unless  
25 otherwise specified, in the L form.

DNA : Deoxyribonucleic acid  
cDNA: Complementary deoxyribonucleic acid  
A : Adenine  
T : Thymine  
30 G : Guanine  
C : Cytosine  
RNA : Ribonucleic acid  
mRNA : Messenger ribonucleic acid  
dATP: Deoxyadenosine triphosphate  
35 dTTP: Deoxythymidine triphosphate

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dGTP: Deoxyguanosine triphosphate  
dCTP: Deoxycytidine triphosphate  
ATP : Adenosine triphosphate  
EDTA: Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid  
5 SDS : Sodium dodecyl sulfate  
EIA: Enzyme Immunoassay

G, Gly: Glycine (or Glycyl)  
A, Ala: Alanine (or Alanyl)  
V, Val: Valine (or Valyl)  
10 L, Leu: Leucine (or Leucyl)  
I, Ile: Isoleucine (or Isoleucyl)  
S, Ser: Serine (or Seryl)  
T, Thr: Threonine (or Threonyl)  
C, Cys: Cysteine (or Cysteinyl)  
15 M, Met: Methionine (or Methionyl)  
E, Glu: Glutamic acid (or Glutamyl)  
D, Asp: Aspartic acid (or Aspartyl)  
K, Lys: Lysine (or Lysyl)  
R, Arg: Arginine (or Arginyl)  
20 H, His: Histidine (or Histidyl)  
F, Phe: Phenylalanine (or Phenylalanyl)  
Y, Tyr: Tyrosine (or Tyrosyl)  
W, Trp: Tryptophan (or Tryptophanyl)  
P, Pro: Proline (or Prolyl)  
25 N, Asn: Asparagine (or Asparaginyl)  
Q, Gln: Glutamine (or Glutaminyl)  
NVal: Norvaline (or Norvalyl)  
pGlu: Pyroglutamic acid (or Pyroglutamyl)  
Blc:  $\gamma$ -Butyrolacton- $\gamma$ -carbonyl  
30 Kpc: 2-Ketopiperidinyl-6-carbonyl  
Otc: 3-Oxoperhydro-1,4-thiazin-5-carbonyl  
Me: Methyl  
Et: Ethyl  
Bu: Butyl  
35 Ph: Phenyl  
TC: Thiazolidinyl-4(R)-carboxamide

The transformant *Escherichia coli*, designated INV<sub>a</sub> F'/p19P2, which is obtained in the Example 3 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest Treaty from August 9, 1994, with the National Institute of Bioscience and Human-Technology (NIBH), Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-4776. It is also on deposit from August 22, 1994 with the Institute for Fermentation, Osaka, Japan (IFO) and has been assigned the Accession Number IFO 15739.

The transformant *Escherichia coli*, designated INV<sub>a</sub> F'/pg3-2, which is obtained in the Example 4 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest Treaty from August 9, 1994, with NIBH and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-4775. It is also on deposit from August 22, 1994 with IFO and has been assigned the Accession Number IFO 15740.

The transformant *Escherichia coli*, designated INV<sub>a</sub> F'/p63A2, which is obtained in the Example 5 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest Treaty from August 9, 1994, with NIBH and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-4777. It is also on deposit from August 22, 1994 with IFO and has been assigned the Accession Number IFO 15738.

The transformant *Escherichia coli*, designated JM109/phGR3, which is obtained in the Example 6 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest Treaty from September 27, 1994, with NIBH and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-4807. It is also on deposit from September 22, 1994 with IFO and has been assigned the Accession Number IFO 15748.

The transformant *Escherichia coli*, designated JM109/p3H2-17, which is obtained in the Example 7 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest Treaty from September 27, 1994, with NIBH and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-4806. It is also on deposit from September 22, 1994 with IFO and has been assigned the Accession

Number IFO 15747.

The transformant *Escherichia coli*, designated JM109/p3H2-34, which is obtained in the Example 8 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest Treaty from October 12, 1994, with NIBH and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-4828. It is also on deposit from October 12, 1994 with IFO and has been assigned the Accession Number IFO 15749.

The transformant *Escherichia coli*, designated JM109/pMD4, which is obtained in the Example 9 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest Treaty from November 11, 1994, with NIBH and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-4888. It is also on deposit from November 17, 1994 with IFO and has been assigned the Accession Number IFO 15765.

The transformant *Escherichia coli*, designated JM109/pMGR20, which is obtained in the Example 10 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest Treaty from December 15, 1994, with NIBH and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-4937. It is also on deposit from December 14, 1994 with IFO and has been assigned the Accession Number IFO 15773.

The transformant *Escherichia coli*, designated JM109/pMJ10, which is obtained in the Example 12 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest Treaty from December 15, 1994, with NIBH and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-4936. It is also on deposit from December 16, 1994 with IFO and has been assigned the Accession Number IFO 15784.

The transformant *Escherichia coli*, designated JM109/pMH28, which is obtained in the Example 14 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest Treaty from January 13, 1995, with NIBH and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-4970. It is also on deposit from January 20, 1995 with IFO and has been assigned the Accession Number IFO 15791.

The transformant *Escherichia coli*, designated

JM109/pMN7, which is obtained in the Example 16 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest Treaty from February 22, 1995, with NIBH and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-5011. It is also on deposit from 5 February 27, 1995 with IFO and has been assigned the Accession Number IFO 15803.

The transformant Escherichia coli, designated JM109/p5S38, which is obtained in the Example 17 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest 10 Treaty from October 27, 1994, with NIBH and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-4856. It is also on deposit from October 25, 1994 with IFO and has been assigned the Accession Number IFO 15754.

The transformant Escherichia coli, designated 15 JM109/pMAH2-17, which is obtained in the Example 19 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest Treaty from April 7, 1995, with NIBH and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-5073. It is also on deposit from March 31, 1995 with IFO and has been assigned the Accession 20 Number IFO 15813.

The transformant Escherichia coli, designated JM109/pMN128, which is obtained in the Example 20 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest 25 Treaty from March 17, 1995, with NIBH and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-5039. It is also on deposit from March 22, 1995 with IFO and has been assigned the Accession Number IFO 15810.

The transformant Escherichia coli, designated 30 JM109/phAH2-17, which is obtained in the Example 21 mentioned herein below, is on deposit under the terms of the Budapest Treaty from July 20, 1995, with NIBH and has been assigned the Accession Number FERM BP-5168. It is also on deposit from July 14, 1995 with IFO and has been assigned the Accession Number IFO 15856.

35 Each SEQ ID NO set forth in the SEQUENCE LISTING of the specification refers to the following sequence:

[SEQ ID NO: 24] is a partial amino acid sequence of the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein encoded by the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p19P2,

5 [SEQ ID NO: 25] is a partial amino acid sequence of the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein encoded by the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p19P2,

[SEQ ID NO: 26] is an entire amino acid sequence of the human  
10 pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein encoded by the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in phGR3,

[SEQ ID NO: 27] is a partial amino acid sequence of the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein encoded by the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line,  
15 MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment having a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 32), derived based upon the nucleotide sequences of the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA  
line, MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA  
fragments each included in pG3-2 and pG1-10,

20 [SEQ ID NO: 28] is a partial amino acid sequence of the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein encoded by p5S38,

[SEQ ID NO: 29] is a nucleotide sequence of the human  
25 pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p19P2,

[SEQ ID NO: 30] is a nucleotide sequence of the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p19P2,

30 [SEQ ID NO: 31] is an entire nucleotide sequence of the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included in phGR3,

[SEQ ID NO: 32] is a nucleotide sequence of the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA, derived based upon the nucleotide  
35 sequences of the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA fragments each

included in pG3-2 and pG1-10,  
[SEQ ID NO: 33] is a nucleotide sequence of the mouse  
pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G protein cDNA included  
in p5S38,

5 [SEQ ID NO: 34] is a partial amino acid sequence of the human  
amygdaloid nucleus-derived G protein coupled receptor protein  
encoded by the cDNA fragment included in p63A2,

[SEQ ID NO: 35] is a partial amino acid sequence of the human  
amygdaloid nucleus-derived G protein coupled receptor protein

10 encoded by the cDNA fragment included in p63A2,  
[SEQ ID NO: 36] is a nucleotide sequence of the human  
amygdaloid nucleus-derived G protein coupled receptor protein  
cDNA fragment included in p63A2,

[SEQ ID NO: 37] is a nucleotide sequence of the human  
amygdaloid nucleus-derived G protein coupled receptor protein

15 cDNA fragment included in p63A2,

[SEQ ID NO: 38] is a partial amino acid sequence encoded  
by the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G protein  
coupled receptor protein cDNA included in p3H2-17,

20 [SEQ ID NO: 39] is a full-length amino acid sequence encoded  
by the open reading frame of the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line,  
MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included  
in pMAH2-17,

[SEQ ID NO: 40] is a nucleotide sequence of the mouse  
pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G protein coupled  
receptor protein cDNA included in p3H2-17,

25 [SEQ ID NO: 41] is a nucleotide sequence of the mouse  
pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G protein coupled  
receptor protein cDNA included in pMAH2-17,

[SEQ ID NO: 42] is a partial amino acid sequence encoded  
by the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G protein  
coupled receptor protein cDNA included in p3H2-34,

30 [SEQ ID NO: 43] is a nucleotide sequence of the mouse  
pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G protein coupled  
receptor protein cDNA fragment included in p3H2-34,

35 [SEQ ID NO: 44] is a partial amino acid sequence encoded  
by the rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G

protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included in pMD4,  
[SEQ ID NO: 45] is a nucleotide sequence of the rabbit  
gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled  
receptor protein cDNA fragment included in pMD4,

5 [SEQ ID NO: 46] is an entire amino acid sequence  
encoded by the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G  
protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included in pMGR20,  
[SEQ ID NO: 47] is a nucleotide sequence of the mouse  
pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell line, MIN6-derived G protein coupled  
10 receptor protein cDNA included in pMGR20,  
[SEQ ID NO: 48] is a partial amino acid sequence encoded  
by the rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G  
protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included in pMJ10,  
[SEQ ID NO: 49] is a nucleotide sequence of the rabbit  
15 gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled  
receptor protein cDNA fragment included in pMJ10,  
[SEQ ID NO: 50] is a partial amino acid sequence encoded  
by the rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G  
protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included in pMH28,  
20 [SEQ ID NO: 51] is a nucleotide sequence of the rabbit  
gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled  
receptor protein cDNA fragment included in pMH28,  
[SEQ ID NO: 52] is a partial amino acid sequence encoded  
by the rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G  
25 protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included in pMN7,  
[SEQ ID NO: 53] is a nucleotide sequence of the rabbit  
gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled  
receptor protein cDNA fragment included in pMN7,  
[SEQ ID NO: 54] is a partial amino acid sequence encoded  
30 by the rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G  
protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included in pMN128,  
[SEQ ID NO: 55] is a nucleotide sequence of the rabbit  
gastropyloric part smooth muscle-derived G protein coupled  
receptor protein cDNA fragment included in pMN128,  
35 [SEQ ID NO: 56] is a full-length amino acid sequence of the  
human-derived G protein coupled receptor protein encoded  
by the human-derived G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA

included in phAH2-17, and  
[SEQ ID NO: 57] is a nucleotide sequence of the human-derived  
G protein coupled receptor protein cDNA included in phAH2-17.

#### EXAMPLES

5       Described below are working examples of the present invention which are provided only for illustrative purposes, and not to limit the scope of the present invention. In light of the present disclosure, numerous embodiments within the scope of the claims will be apparent to those of ordinary skill 10 in the art.

##### Example 1

###### Preparation of Synthetic DNA Primer for Amplifying DNA Coding for G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein

A comparison of deoxyribonucleotide sequences coding for the known amino acid sequences corresponding to or near the first membrane-spanning domain each of human-derived TRH receptor protein (HTRHR), human-derived RANTES receptor protein (L10918, HUMRANTES), human Burkitt's lymphoma-derived unknown ligand receptor protein (X68149, HSBLR1A), human-derived somatostatin receptor protein (L14856, HUMSOMAT), rat-derived  $\mu$ -opioid receptor protein (U02083, RNU02083), rat-derived  $\kappa$ -opioid receptor protein (U00442, U00442), human-derived neuromedin B receptor protein (M73482, HUMNMBR), human-derived muscarinic acetylcholine receptor protein (X15266, HSHM4), rat-derived adrenaline  $\alpha_1$  B receptor protein (L08609, RATAADRE01), human-derived somatostatin 3 receptor protein (M96738, HUMSSTR3X), human-derived C<sub>5</sub>a receptor protein (HUMC5AAR), human-derived unknown ligand receptor protein (HUMRDC1A), human-derived unknown ligand receptor protein (M84605, HUMOPIODRE) and rat-derived adrenaline  $\alpha_2$  B receptor protein (M91466, RATA2BAR) was made. As a result, highly homologous regions or parts were found (Figure 1).

Further, a comparison of deoxynucleotide sequences coding for the known amino acid sequences corresponding to or near the sixth membrane-spanning domain each of mouse-derived

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unknown ligand receptor protein (M80481, MUSGIR), human-derived bombesin receptor protein (L08893, HUMBOMB3S), human-derived adenosine A2 receptor protein (S46950, S46950), mouse-derived unknown ligand receptor protein (D21061, MUSGPCR), mouse-derived TRH receptor protein (S43387, S43387), rat-derived neuromedin K receptor protein (J05189, RATNEURA), rat-derived adenosine A1 receptor protein (M69045, RATA1ARA), human-derived neurokinin A receptor protein (M57414, HUMNEKAR), rat-derived adenosine A3 receptor protein (M94152, RATADENREC), human-derived somatostatin 1 receptor protein (M81829, HUMSRI1A), human-derived neurokinin 3 receptor protein (S86390, S86371S4), rat-derived unknown ligand receptor protein (X61496, RNCGPCR), human-derived somatostatin 4 receptor protein (L07061, HUMSSTR4Z) and rat-derived GnRH receptor protein (M31670, RATGNRHA) was made. As a result, highly homologous regions or parts were found (Figure 2).

The aforementioned abbreviations in the parentheses are identifiers (reference numbers) which are indicated when GenBank/EMBL Data Bank is retrieved by using DNASIS Gene/Protein Sequencing Data Base (CD019, Hitachi Software Engineering, Japan) and are usually called "Accession Numbers" or "Entry Names". HTRHR is, however, the sequence as disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 286986/1993 (EPA 638645).

Specifically, it was planned to incorporate mixed bases relying upon the base regions that were in agreement with cDNAs coding for a large number of receptor proteins in order to enhance base agreement of sequences with as many receptor cDNAs as possible even in other regions. Based upon these sequences, the degenerate synthetic DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 which is complementary to the homologous nucleotide sequence of Figure 1 and the degenerate synthetic DNA having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2 which is complementary to the homologous nucleotide sequence of Figure 2 were produced. Nucleotide synthesis was carried out by a DNA synthesizer.

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## [Synthetic DNAs]

5'-CGTGG (G or C) C (A or C) T (G or C) (G or C) TGGGCAAC  
(A, G, C or T) (C or T) CCTG-3'

(SEQ ID NO: 1)

5 5'-GT (A, G, C or T) G (A or T) (A or G) (A or G) GGCA  
(A, G, C or T) CCAGCAGA (G or T) GGCAAA-3'

(SEQ ID NO: 2)

10 The parentheses indicate the incorporation of a plurality of bases, leading to multiple oligonucleotides in the primer preparation. In other words, nucleotide residues in parentheses of the aforementioned DNAs were incorporated in the presence of a mixture of plural bases at the time of synthesis.

Example 2

15 Isolation of Human Somatostatin Receptor Protein-Encoding DNA,  
Human D5 Dopamine Receptor Protein-Encoding DNA, and Rat  
Somatostatin Receptor Protein-Encoding DNA

(1) Amplification of DNA by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)  
CDNAs (QuickClone, CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc.)  
prepared from human brain amygdaloid nucleus, human pituitary  
20 gland and rat brain each in an amount of 1 ng as templates, the  
synthetic DNA primers prepared in Example 1 each in an amount  
of 1 $\mu$  M, 2.5 mM dNTPs (deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates), and  
2.5 units of Taq DNA polymerase (Takara Shuzo Co., Japan)  
were mixed together with a buffer attached to the enzyme kit  
25 such that the total amount was 100 $\mu$  l. The polymerase chain  
reaction was carried out by using a Thermal Cycler manufactured  
by Perkin-Elmer Co. One cycle was set to include 96 °C for  
30 sec., 45 °C for 1 min. and 60 °C for 3 min.. Totally  
this one cycle was repeated 30 times to amplify DNAs.  
30 Amplification of DNAs was confirmed by 1.2% agarose  
electrophoresis [Figure 17].

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(2) Isolation of Amplified DNA and Analysis of DNA Sequence

By using a TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen Co.), the DNA amplified by the PCR was inserted into a plasmid vector, pCR<sup>TM</sup> II. The DNA was transfected into E. coli attached to the 5 kit to form an amplified DNA library. Colonies formed by the transformants were selected under guidance based on the activity of  $\beta$ -galactosidase on X-gal (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl- $\beta$ -D-galactoside)-added LB (Luria-Bertani) plates in order to separate only white colonies in which DNA fragments 10 are inserted. They were cultured in an LB culture medium to which ampicillin was added and plasmid DNAs were prepared with 15 an automatic plasmid extracting machine (Kurabo Co., Japan).

An aliquot of the DNA thus prepared was further digested with EcoRI to confirm DNA fragments that were 20 inserted, and a DNA yield each of clones was compared with a marker. An aliquot of the plasmid DNA thus prepared was treated with RNase, extracted with phenol/chloroform, precipitated in ethanol, and the resulting product was then reacted for sequencing by using a DyeDeoxy terminator cycle sequencing kit (Applied Biosystems Co.).

Sequencing was carried out by using a 370A fluorescent automatic sequencer manufactured by Applied Biosystems Co. The nucleotide sequences obtained were analyzed by using DNASIS (Hitachi Software Engineering, Japan). 25 The nucleotide sequences obtained are shown in Figures 18, 19, 20 and 21. From these Figures and the results of homology retrieval, it was learned that the DNAs obtained were 30 DNAs encoding human somatostatin receptor protein [Figures 18 and 19], human D5 dopamine receptor protein [Figure 20] and rat somatostatin receptor protein [Figure 21] that can be classified each into a group of G protein coupled receptor proteins.

In Figure 18 as described herein, the nucleotide sequence of the DNA is in agreement with the nucleotide sequence encoding somatostatin receptor (HUMSOMAT) and the clone, A58, is a human somatostatin receptor cDNA. 35 The underlined part represents the 5' side synthetic DNA primer

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used for the PCR. Thus, even when parts of the nucleotide sequence are mismatched, amplification is effected to a sufficient degree by the PCR.

It will be understood from Figure 19 that the clone, 5 A58 is in good agreement with the nucleotide sequence coding for the human somatostatin receptor (HUMSOMAT) even when the sequencing is carried out from the opposite side. The underlined part represents the 3' side synthetic DNA primer used for the PCR. In this figure, the nucleotide sequences are 10 mismatched to some extent even in the portions other than the primer portion presumably due to base substitution at the time of PCR or due to partial deviation in the sequencing reaction. It can be confirmed via sequencing of chains complementary thereto as required.

15 In Figure 20 as described herein, the nucleotide sequence of the DNA is in good agreement with a nucleotide sequence coding for the human D5 dopamine receptor (HUMDRD5A) except the primer portion (underlined). It was learned that the clone, 57-A-2, is a human D5 dopamine receptor cDNA.

20 In Figure 21 as described herein, the DNA is in good agreement with a nucleotide sequence coding for the rat somatostatin receptor (RNU04738) except the primer portion (underlined). It was learned that the clone, B54, is a rat somatostatin receptor cDNA.

25

### Example 3

#### Isolation of Human Pituitary Gland-Derived G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein-Encoding DNA

##### (1) Amplification of Receptor cDNA by PCR Using Human Pituitary Gland-Derived cDNA

30

By using human pituitary gland-derived cDNA (QuickClone, CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc.) as a template, PCR amplification using the DNA primers synthesized in Example 1 was carried out. The composition of the reaction solution consisted of the synthetic DNA primers (SEQ: 5' primer sequence and 3' primer sequence) each in an amount of 1 $\mu$  M, 1 ng of the template cDNA, 0.25 mM dNTPs, 1  $\mu$  l of Taq DNA polymerase and

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a buffer attached to the enzyme kit, and the total amount of the reaction solution was made to be 100 $\mu$  l. The cycle for amplification including 95 °C for 1 min., 55 °C for 1 min. and 72 °C for 1 min. was repeated 30 times by using a Thermal Cycler 5 (Perkin-Elmer Co.). Prior to adding Taq DNA polymerase, the remaining reaction solution was mixed and was heated at 95 °C for 5 minutes and at 65 °C for 5 minutes. The amplified products were confirmed relying upon 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis and ethidium bromide staining.

10       (2) Subcloning of PCR Product into Plasmid Vector and Selection of Novel Receptor Candidate Clone via Decoding Nucleotide Sequence of Inserted cDNA Region

The PCR products were separated by using a 0.8% low-melting temperature agarose gel, the band parts were 15 excised from the gel with a razor blade, and were heat-melted, extracted with phenol and precipitated in ethanol to recover DNAs. According to the protocol attached to a TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen Co.), the recovered DNAs were subcloned into the plasmid vector, pCR<sup>TM</sup> II (TM represents registered trademark). 20 The recombinant vectors were introduced into E. coli INV $\alpha$  F' competent cells (Invitrogen Co.) to produce transformants. Then, transformant clones having a cDNA-inserted fragment were selected in an LB agar culture medium containing ampicillin and X-gal. Only transformant clones exhibiting white color 25 were picked with a sterilized toothstick to obtain transformant Escherichia coli INV $\alpha$  F'/p19P2.

The individual clones were cultured overnight in an LB culture medium containing ampicillin and treated with an automatic plasmid extracting machine (Kurabo Co., Japan) to 30 prepare plasmid DNAs. An aliquot of the DNA thus prepared was cut by EcoRI to confirm the size of the cDNA fragment that was inserted. An aliquot of the remaining DNA was further processed with RNase, extracted with phenol/chloroform, and precipitated in ethanol so as to be condensed. Sequencing 35 was carried out by using a DyeDeoxy terminator cycle sequencing kit (ABI Co.), the DNAs were decoded by using a

fluorescent automatic sequencer, and the data of the nucleotide sequences obtained were read by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan). The underlined portions represent regions corresponding to the synthetic primers [Figures 22 and 23].

Homology retrieval was carried out based upon the determined nucleotide sequences [Figures 22 and 23]. As a result, it was learned that a novel G protein coupled receptor protein was encoded by the cDNA fragment insert in the plasmid, p19P2, possessed by the transformant Escherichia coli INV $\alpha$  F'/p19P2. To further confirm this fact, by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan) the nucleotide sequences were converted into amino acid sequences [Figures 22 and 23], and homology retrieval was carried out in view of hydrophobicity plotting [Figures 24 and 25] and at the amino acid sequence level to find homology relative to neuropeptide Y receptor proteins [Figure 26].

#### Example 4

##### Isolation of Mouse Pancreas-Derived G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein-Encoding DNA

###### (1) Preparation of Poly(A) $^+$ RNA Fraction from Mouse Pancreatic $\beta$ -Cell Strain, MIN6 and Synthesis of cDNA

A total RNA was prepared from the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain, MIN6 (Jun-ichi Miyazaki et al., Endocrinology, Vol. 127, No. 1, p.126-132) according to the guanidine thiocyanate method (Kaplan B.B. et al., Biochem. J., 183, 181-184 (1979)) and, then, poly(A) $^+$  RNA fractions were prepared with a mRNA purifying kit (Pharmacia Co.). Next, to 5  $\mu$ g of the poly(A) $^+$  RNA fraction was added a random DNA hexamer (BRL Co.) as a primer, and the resulting mixture was subjected to reaction with mouse Moloney Leukemia virus (MMLV) reverse transcriptase (BRL Co.) in the buffer attached to the MMLV reverse transcriptase kit to synthesize complementary DNAs. The reaction product was extracted with phenol/chloroform (1:1), precipitated in ethanol, and was then dissolved in 30  $\mu$ l of TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl at pH8.0, 1 mM EDTA at pH8.0).

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(2) Amplification of Receptor cDNA by PCR Using MIN6-Derived cDNA and Sequencing

By using, as a template, 5  $\mu$  l of cDNA prepared from the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  -cell strain, MIN6 in the above 5 step (1), PCR amplification using the DNA primers synthesized in Example 1 was carried out under the same conditions as in Example 3(2). The resulting PCR product was subcloned into the plasmid vector, pCR<sup>TM</sup> II, in the same manner as in Example 2 to obtain a plasmid, pG3-2. The plasmid pG3-2 10 was transfected into E. coli INV $\alpha$  F' to obtain transformed Escherichia coli INV $\alpha$  F'/pG3-2.

By using, as a template, 5  $\mu$  l of the cDNA prepared from the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  -cell strain, MIN6, PCR amplification using DNA primers as disclosed in Libert F. et 15 al., "Science, 244:569-572, 1989", i.e., a degenerate synthetic primer represented by the following sequence:

5'-CTGTG (C or T) G (C or T) (G or C) AT (C or T) GCIIT  
(G or T) GA (C or T) (A or C) G (G or C) TAC-3'  
(SEQ ID NO: 60)

20 wherein I is inosine; and  
a degenerate synthetic primer represented by the following sequence:

5'-A (G or T) G (A or T) AG (A or T) AGGGCAGCCAGCAGAI  
(G or C) (A or G) (C or T) GAA-3'

(SEQ ID NO: 61)

25 wherein I is inosine,  
was carried out under the same conditions as in Working Example 1. The resulting PCR product was subcloned into the plasmid vector, pCR<sup>TM</sup> II, in the same manner as described in Example 3(2) to obtain a plasmid, pG1-10.

The reaction for determining the nucleotide sequence (sequencing) was carried out with a DyeDeoxy terminator cycle sequencing kit (ABI Co.), the DNA was decoded with the fluorescent automatic sequencer (ABI Co.), and the data

of the nucleotide sequence obtained were analyzed with DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan).

Figure 27 shows a mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA and an amino acid sequence encoded by the isolated DNA based upon the nucleotide sequences of plasmids pG3-2 and pG1-10 which are held by the transformant Escherichia coli INV $\alpha$  F'/pG3-2. The underlined portions represent regions corresponding to the synthetic primers.

Homology retrieval was carried out based upon the determined nucleotide sequence [Figure 27]. As a result, it was learned that a novel G protein coupled receptor protein was encoded by the cDNA fragment obtained. To further confirm this fact, by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan) the nucleotide sequence was converted into an amino acid sequence [Figure 27], hydrophobicity plotting was carried out to confirm the presence of six hydrophobic regions [Figure 28]. Upon comparing the amino acid sequence with that of p19P2 obtained in Example 3, furthermore, a high degree of homology was found as shown in [Figure 61]. As a result, it is strongly suggested that the G protein coupled receptor proteins encoded by pG3-2 and pG1-10 recognize the same ligand as the G protein coupled receptor protein encoded by p19P2 does while the animal species from which the receptor proteins encoded by pG3-2 and pG1-10 are derived is different from that from which the receptor protein encoded by p19P2 is.

#### Example 5

##### Isolation of Human Amygdaloid Nucleus-Derived G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein-Encoding DNA

###### (1) Amplification of Receptor cDNA by PCR Using Human Amygdaloid Nucleus-Derived cDNA

By using an amplified human amygdala-derived cDNA (QuickClone, CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc.) as a template, PCR amplification using the DNA primers synthesized in Example 1 was carried out. The composition of the reaction solution

consisted of the synthetic DNA primers (SEQ: 5' primer sequence and 3' primer sequence) each in an amount of 1 $\mu$  M, 1 ng of the template cDNA, 0.25 mM dNTPs, 1  $\mu$  l of Taq DNA polymerase and a buffer attached to the enzyme kit, and the total amount of  
5 the reaction solution was made to be 100 $\mu$  l. The cycle for amplification including 95 °C for 1 min., 55 °C for 1 min. and 72 °C for 1 min. was repeated 30 times by using a Thermal Cycler (Perkin-Elmer Co.). Prior to adding Taq DNA polymerase, the remaining reaction solution was mixed and was heated at 95 °C  
10 for 5 minutes and at 65 °C for 5 minutes. The amplified products were confirmed relying upon 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis and ethidium bromide staining.

15 (2) Subcloning of PCR Product into Plasmid Vector and Selection of Novel Receptor Candidate Clone via Decoding Nucleotide Sequence of Inserted cDNA Region

The PCR products were separated by using a 0.8% low-melting temperature agarose gel, the band parts were excised from the gel with a razor blade, and were heat-melted, extracted with phenol and precipitated in ethanol to recover DNAs. According to the protocol attached to a TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen Co.), the recovered DNAs were subcloned to the 20 plasmid vector, PCR II<sup>TM</sup>. The recombinant vectors were introduced into E. coli INV $\alpha$  F' competent cells (Invitrogen Co.) to produce transformants. Then, transformant clones having a cDNA-inserted fragment were selected in an LB agar culture medium containing ampicillin and X-gal. Only 25 transformant clones exhibiting white color were picked with a sterilized toothstick to obtain transformant Escherichia coli INV $\alpha$  F'/p63A2.

30 The individual clones were cultured overnight in an LB culture medium containing ampicillin and treated with an automatic plasmid extracting machine (Kurabo Co., Japan) to prepare plasmid DNAs. An aliquot of the DNA thus prepared was cut by EcoRI to confirm the size of the cDNA fragment 35 that was inserted. An aliquot of the remaining DNA was further processed with RNase, extracted with phenol/chloroform, and

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precipitated in ethanol so as to be condensed. Sequencing was carried out by using a DyeDeoxy terminator cycle sequencing kit (ABI Co.), the DNAs were decoded by using a fluorescent automatic sequencer, and the data of the 5 nucleotide sequences obtained were read by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan).

Homology retrieval was carried out based upon the determined nucleotide sequences [Figures 29 and 30]. As a result, it was learned that a novel G protein coupled 10 receptor protein was encoded by the cDNA fragment insert in the plasmid, p63A2 possessed by the transformant Escherichia coli INV $\alpha$  F'/p63A2. To further confirm this fact, by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan) the nucleotide sequences were converted into amino acid 15 sequences [Figures 29 and 30], and homology retrieval was carried out in view of hydrophobicity plotting [Figures 31 and 32] and at the amino acid sequence level to find homology relative to mouse GIR [Figure 33].

#### Example 6

##### Cloning of Human Pituitary Gland-Derived G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein cDNA

###### (1) Cloning of cDNA Comprising Whole Coding Regions for Receptor Protein from Human Pituitary Gland-Derived cDNA Library

The DNA library constructed by Clontech Co. wherein 25  $\lambda$  gt11 phage vector is used (CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc.; CLH L1139b) was employed as a human pituitary gland-derived cDNA library. The human pituitary gland cDNA library ( $2 \times 10^6$  pfu (plaque forming units)) was mixed with  $E.$  coli Y1090 $^-$  treated with magnesium sulfate, and incubated 30 at 37°C for 15 minutes followed by addition of 0.5% agarose (Pharmacia Co.) LB. The E. coli was plated onto a 1.5% agar (Wako-Junyaku Co.) LB plate (containing 50  $\mu$  g/ml of ampicillin). A nitrocellulose filter was placed on the plate 35 on which plaques were formed and the plaque was transferred onto the filter. The filter was denatured with an alkali and

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then heated at 80 °C for 3 hours to fix DNAs.

The filter was incubated overnight at 42 °C together with the probe mentioned herein below in a buffer containing 50% formamide, 5 x SSPE (20 x SSPE (pH 7.4) is 3 M NaCl, 0.2 M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> · H<sub>2</sub>O, 25 mM EDTA), 5 X Denhardt's solution (Nippon Gene, Japan), 0.1% SDS and 100μ g/ml of salmon sperm DNA for hybridization.

The probe used was obtained by cutting the DNA fragment inserted in the plasmid, p19P2, obtained in Working Example 3, with EcoRI, followed by recovery and labelling by incorporation of [<sup>32</sup>P]dCTP (Dupont Co.) with a random prime DNA labelling kit (Amasham Co.).

It was washed with 2 x SSC (20 x SSC is 3 M NaCl, 0.3 M sodium citrate), 0.1% SDS at 55 °C for 1 hour and, then, subjected to an autoradiography at -80 °C to detect hybridized plaques.

In this screening, hybridization signals were recognized in three independent plaques. Each DNA was prepared from the three clones. The DNAs digested with EcoRI were subjected to an agarose electrophoresis and were analyzed by the southern blotting using the same probe as the one used in the screening. Hybridizing bands were identified at about 0.7kb, 0.8 kb and 2.0kb, respectively. Among them, the DNA fragment corresponding to the band at about 2.0kb ( $\lambda$  hGR3) was selected. The  $\lambda$  hGR3-derived EcoRI fragment with a hybridizable size was subcloned to the EcoRI site of the plasmid, pUC18, and E. coli JM109 was transformed with the plasmid to obtain transformant E. coli JM109/phGR3. A restriction enzyme map of the plasmid, phGR3, was prepared relying upon a restriction enzyme map deduced from the nucleotide sequence as shown in Example 3. As a result, it was learned that it carried a full-length receptor protein-encoding DNA which was predicted from the receptor protein-encoding DNA as shown in Example 3.

(2) Sequencing of Human Pituitary Gland-Derived Receptor Protein cDNA.

Among the EcoRI fragments inserted in the plasmid, phGR3, obtained in the above step (1), the from EcoRI to NheI nucleotide sequence with about 1330bp that is considered to be a receptor protein-coding region was sequenced. Concretely speaking, by utilizing restriction enzyme sites that exist in the EcoRI fragments, unnecessary parts were removed or necessary fragments were subcloned in order to prepare template plasmids for analyzing the nucleotide sequence.

The reaction for determining the nucleotide sequence (sequencing) was carried out with a DyeDeoxy terminator cycle sequencing kit (ABI Co.), the DNA was decoded with the fluorescent automatic sequencer (ABI Co.), and the data of the nucleotide sequence obtained were analyzed with DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan).

Figure 34 shows a nucleotide sequence of from immediate after the EcoRI site up to the NheI site encoded by phGR3. The nucleotide sequence of the human pituitary gland-derived receptor protein-encoding DNA corresponds to the nucleotide sequence of from 118th to 123rd nucleotides [Figure 34]. An amino acid sequence of the receptor protein that is encoded by the nucleotide sequence is shown in Figure 34. Figure 36 shows the results of hydrophobicity plotting based upon the amino acid sequence.

(3) Northern Hybridization with Human Pituitary Gland-Derived Receptor Protein-Encoding phGR3

Northern blotting was carried out in order to detect the expression of phGR3-encoded human pituitary gland-derived receptor proteins in the pituitary gland at a mRNA level. Human pituitary gland mRNA (2.5  $\mu$  g, Clontech Co.) was used as a template mRNA and the same as the probe used in Working Example 5 was used as a probe. Nylon membrane (Pall Biodyne, U.S.A.) was used as a filter for northern blotting and migration of the mRNA and adsorption (sucking) thereof with the blotting filter was carried out according to the method as

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disclosed in Molecular Cloning, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989.

The hybridization was effected by incubating the above-mentioned filter and probe in a buffer containing 50% formamide, 5 x SSPE, 5 X Denhardt's solution, 0.1% SDS and 100  $\mu$  g/ml of salmon sperm DNA overnight at 42 °C. The filter was washed with 0.1 x SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50 °C and, after drying with an air, was exposed to an X-ray film (XAR5, Kodak) for three days at -80 °C. The results were as shown in Figure 35 from which it is considered that the receptor gene encoded by phGR3 is expressed in the human pituitary gland.

Example 7

Cloning of Mouse Pancreatic  $\beta$  -Cell Strain, MIN6-Derived G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein cDNA

15 (1) Preparation of Poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA Fraction from Mouse Pancreatic  $\beta$ -Cell Strain, MIN6 and Synthesis of cDNA

A total RNA was prepared from the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  -cell strain, MIN6 (Jun-ichi Miyazaki et al., Endocrinology, Vol. 127, No. 1, p.126-132) according to the guanidine thiocyanate method (Kaplan B.B. et al., Biochem. J., 183, 181-184 (1979)) and, then, poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA fractions were prepared with a mRNA purifying kit (Pharmacia Co.). Next, to 5  $\mu$  g of the poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA fraction was added a random DNA hexamer (BRL Co.) as a primer, and the resulting mixture was subjected to reaction with MMLV reverse transcriptase (BRL Co.) in the buffer attached to the MMLV reverse transcriptase kit to synthesize complementary DNAs. The reaction product was extracted with phenol/chloroform (1:1), precipitated in ethanol, and was then dissolved in 30  $\mu$  l of TE.

30 (2) Amplification of Receptor cDNA by PCR Using MIN6-Derived cDNA and Sequencing

By using, as a template, 5  $\mu$  l of cDNA prepared from the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$  -cell strain, MIN6 in the above step (1), PCR amplification using the DNA primers synthesized in Example 1 was carried out. A reaction solution was

composed of the synthetic DNA primers (SEQ: 5' primer sequence and 3' primer sequence) each in an amount of 100 pM,  
5 0.25 mM dNTPs, 1  $\mu$  l of Taq DNA polymerase and 10  $\mu$  l of 10 $\times$  buffer attached to the enzyme kit, and the total amount of the reaction solution was made to be 100  $\mu$  l. The cycle for amplification including 96 °C for 30 sec., 45 °C for 1 min.  
10 and 60 °C for 3 min. was repeated 30 times by using a Thermal Cycler (Perkin-Elmer Co.). Prior to adding Taq DNA polymerase, the remaining reaction solution was mixed and was heated at 95 °C for 5 minutes and at 65 °C for 5 minutes. The amplified products were confirmed relying upon 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis and ethidium bromide staining.

(3) Subcloning of PCR Product into Plasmid Vector and Selection of Novel Receptor Candidate Clone via Decoding  
15 Nucleotide Sequence of Inserted cDNA Region

The PCR products obtained in the above step (2) were separated by using a 0.8% low-melting temperature agarose gel, the band parts were excised from the gel with a razor blade, and were heat-melted, extracted with phenol and  
20 precipitated in ethanol to recover DNAs. According to the protocol attached to a TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen Co.), the recovered DNAs were subcloned to the plasmid vector, pCR<sup>TM</sup> II. The recombinant vectors were introduced into  
25 E. coli JM109 competent cells (Takara Shuzo Co., Japan) to produce transformants. Then, transformant clones having a cDNA-inserted fragment were selected in an LB agar culture medium containing ampicillin, IPTG (isopropylthio- $\beta$ -D-galactoside) and X-gal. Only transformant clones exhibiting white color were picked with a sterilized toothstick to obtain  
30 transformant Escherichia coli JM109/p3H2-17.

The individual clones were cultured overnight in an LB culture medium containing ampicillin and treated with an automatic plasmid extracting machine (Kurabo Co., Japan) to prepare plasmid DNAs. An aliquot of the DNAs thus prepared  
35 was cut by EcoRI to confirm the size of the cDNA fragment that was inserted. An aliquot of the remaining DNAs was

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further processed with RNase, extracted with phenol/chloroform, and precipitated in ethanol so as to be condensed. Sequencing was carried out by using a DyeDeoxy terminator cycle sequencing kit (ABI Co.), the DNAs were decoded by using a 5 fluorescent automatic sequencer, and the data of the nucleotide sequences obtained were read by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan).

Homology retrieval was carried out based upon the determined nucleotide sequence [Figure 37]. As a result, it 10 was learned that a novel G protein coupled receptor protein was encoded by the cDNA fragment insert in the plasmid possessed by the transformant Escherichia coli JM109/p3H2-17. To further confirm this fact, by using DNASIS (Hitachi System 15 Engineering Co., Japan) the nucleotide sequence were converted into an amino acid sequence [Figure 37], and homology retrieval was carried out in view of hydrophobicity plotting [Figure 38] and at the amino acid sequence level to find homology relative to chicken ATP receptor (P34996), human somatostatin receptor subtype 3 (A46226), human somatostatin receptor subtype 4 20 (JN0605) and bovine neuropeptide Y receptor (S28787) [Figure 39]. Abbreviations in parentheses are reference numbers assigned when they are registered as data to NBRF-PIR/Swiss-PROT and are usually called "Accession Numbers".

Example 8

25 Cloning of Mouse Pancreatic  $\beta$  -Cell Strain, MIN6-Derived G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein cDNA

(1) Preparation of Poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA Fraction from Mouse Pancreatic  $\beta$  -Cell Strain, MIN6 and Synthesis of cDNA

A total RNA was prepared from the mouse pancreatic 30  $\beta$  -cell strain, MIN6 (Jun-ichi Miyazaki et al., Endocrinology, Vol. 127, No. 1, p.126-132) according to the guanidine thiocyanate method (Kaplan B.B. et al., Biochem. J., 183, 181-184 (1979)) and, then, poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA fractions were prepared with a mRNA purifying kit (Pharmacia Co.). Next, to 5  $\mu$  g 35 of the poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA fraction was added a random DNA hexamer (BRL Co.) as a primer, and the resulting mixture was subjected

to reaction with MMLV reverse transcriptase (BRL Co.) in the buffer attached to the MMLV reverse transcriptase kit to synthesize complementary DNAs. The reaction product was extracted with phenol/chloroform (1:1), precipitated in 5 ethanol, and was then dissolved in 30  $\mu$  l of TE.

(2) Amplification of Receptor cDNA by PCR Using MIN6-Derived cDNA and Sequencing

By using, as a template, 5  $\mu$  l of cDNA prepared from the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain, MIN6, in the above 10 step (1), PCR amplification using the DNA primers synthesized in Example 1 was carried out. A reaction solution was composed of the synthetic DNA primers (SEQ: 5' primer sequence and 3' primer sequence) each in an amount of 100 pM, 15 0.25 mM dNTPs, 1  $\mu$  l of Taq DNA polymerase and 10  $\mu$  l of 10 $\times$  buffer attached to the enzyme kit, and the total amount of the reaction solution was made to be 100  $\mu$  l. The cycle for amplification including 96 °C for 30 sec., 45 °C for 1 min. and 60 °C for 3 min. was repeated 30 times by using a Thermal Cycler (Perkin-Elmer Co.). Prior to adding Taq DNA 20 polymerase, the remaining reaction solution was mixed and was heated at 95 °C for 5 minutes and at 65 °C for 5 minutes. The amplified products were confirmed relying upon 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis and ethidium bromide staining.

(3) Subcloning of PCR Product into Plasmid Vector and 25 Selection of Novel Receptor Candidate Clone via Decoding Nucleotide Sequence of Inserted cDNA Region

The PCR products obtained in the above step (2) were separated with a 0.8% low-melting temperature agarose 30 gel, the band parts were excised from the gel with a razor blade, and were heat-melted, extracted with phenol and precipitated in ethanol to recover DNAs. According to the protocol attached to a TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen Co.), the recovered DNAs were subcloned to the plasmid vector, 35 PCR II<sup>TM</sup>. The recombinant vectors were introduced into E. coli JM109 competent cells (Takara Shuzo Co., Japan)

to produce transformants. Then, transformant clones having a cDNA-inserted fragment were selected in an LB agar culture medium containing ampicillin, IPTG and X-gal. Only transformant clones exhibiting white color were picked with 5 a sterilized toothstick to obtain transformant Escherichia coli JM109/p3H2-34.

The individual clones were cultured overnight in an LB culture medium containing ampicillin and treated with an automatic plasmid extracting machine (Kurabo Co., Japan) to 10 prepare plasmid DNAs. An aliquot of the DNAs thus prepared was cut by EcoRI to confirm the size of the cDNA fragment that was inserted. An aliquot of the remaining DNAs was further processed with RNase, extracted with phenol/chloroform, and precipitated in ethanol so as to be condensed. Sequencing 15 was carried out by using a DyeDeoxy terminator cycle sequencing kit (ABI Co.), the DNAs were decoded by using a fluorescent automatic sequencer, and the data of the nucleotide sequences obtained were read by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan).

Homology retrieval was carried out based upon the 20 determined nucleotide sequence [Figure 40]. As a result, it was learned that a novel G protein coupled receptor protein was encoded by the cDNA fragment insert in the plasmid possessed by the transformant Escherichia coli 25 JM109/p3H2-34. To further confirm this fact, by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan) the nucleotide sequence were converted into an amino acid sequence [Figure 40], and homology retrieval was carried out in view of hydrophobicity plotting [Figure 41] and at the amino acid sequence level to 30 find homology relative to human somatostatin receptor subtype 2 (B41795) and rat-derived ligand unknown receptor (A39297) [Figure 42]. Abbreviations in parentheses are reference numbers assigned when they are registered as data to NBRF-PIR/Swiss-PROT and are usually called "Accession Numbers" 35 or "Entry Names".

Example 9Cloning of Rabbit Gastropyrolic Part Smooth Muscle-Derived G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein cDNA(1) Preparation of Poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA Fraction from Rabbit

5           Gastropyrolic Part Smooth Muscle and Synthesis of cDNA  
A total RNA was prepared from rabbit gastropyrolic part smooth muscles by the guanidine thiocyanate method (Kaplan B.B. et al., Biochem. J. 183, 181-184 (1979)) and, then, poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA fractions were prepared with a mRNA 10 purifying kit (Pharmacia Co.). Next, to 5  $\mu$ g of the poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA fraction was added a random DNA hexamer (BRL Co.) as a primer, and the resulting mixture was subjected to reaction with MMLV reverse transcriptase (BRL Co.) in the buffer attached to the MMLV reverse transcriptase kit 15 to synthesize complementary DNAs. The reaction product was extracted with phenol/chloroform (1:1), precipitated in ethanol, and was then dissolved in 30  $\mu$ l of TE (Tris-EDTA solution).

20           (2) Amplification of Receptor cDNA by PCR Using Rabbit  
Gastropyrolic Part Smooth Muscle-Derived cDNA and  
Sequencing

25           By using, as a template, 1  $\mu$ l of cDNA prepared from the rabbit gastropyrolic part smooth muscle in the above step (1), PCR amplification using the DNA primers synthesized in Example 1 was carried out. A reaction solution was composed of the synthetic DNA primers (SEQ: 5' primer sequence and 3' primer sequence) each in an amount of 100 pM, 0.25 mM dNTPs, 1  $\mu$ l of Tag DNA polymerase and 10  $\mu$ l of buffer attached to the enzyme kit, and the total amount of the 30 reaction solution was made to be 100  $\mu$ l. The cycle for amplification including 96 °C for 30 sec., 45 °C for 1 min. and 60 °C for 3 min. was repeated 25 times by using a Thermal Cycler (Perkin-Elmer Co.). The amplified products were confirmed relying upon 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis and 35 ethidium bromide staining.

(3) Subcloning of PCR Product into Plasmid Vector and Selection of Novel Receptor Candidate Clone via Decoding Nucleotide Sequence of Inserted cDNA Region

The PCR products obtained in the above step (2)  
5 were separated with a 1.0% low-melting temperature agarose gel, the band parts were excised from the gel with a razor blade, and were heat-melted, extracted with phenol and precipitated in ethanol to recover DNAs. According to the protocol attached to a TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen Co.),  
10 the recovered DNAs were subcloned to the plasmid vector,  
PCR<sup>TM</sup> II. The recombinant vectors were introduced into E. coli JM109 competent cells (Takara Shuzo Co., Japan) to produce transformants. Then, transformant clones having a cDNA-inserted fragment were selected in an LB agar  
15 culture medium containing ampicillin, IPTG and X-gal. Only transformant clones exhibiting white color were picked with a sterilized toothstick to obtain transformant Escherichia coli JM109/pMD4.

The individual clones were cultured overnight in an  
20 LB culture medium containing ampicillin and treated with an automatic plasmid extracting machine (Kurabo Co., Japan) to prepare plasmid DNAs. An aliquot of the DNAs thus prepared was cut by EcoRI to confirm the size of the cDNA fragment that was inserted. An aliquot of the remaining DNAs was  
25 further processed with RNase, extracted with phenol/chloroform, and precipitated in ethanol so as to be condensed. Sequencing was carried out by using a DyeDeoxy terminator cycle sequencing kit (ABI Co.), the DNAs were decoded by using a fluorescent automatic sequencer, and the data of the  
30 nucleotide sequences obtained were read by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan). The determined nucleotide sequence was as shown in Figure 43. It was learned from Figure 43 that the cloned cDNA fragment was amplified from both sides with only the synthetic DNA primer having a  
35 nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 as synthesized in Example 1.

Homology retrieval was carried out based upon the

determined nucleotide sequence [Figure 43]. As a result, it was learned that a novel G protein coupled receptor protein was encoded by the cDNA fragment insert in the plasmid possessed by the transformant Escherichia coli JM109/pMD4.

5 To further confirm this fact, by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan) the nucleotide sequence were converted into an amino acid sequence [Figure 43], and homology retrieval was carried out in view of hydrophobicity plotting [Figure 44] and at the amino acid sequence level to find homology relative  
10 to rat ligand-unknown receptor protein (A35639) [Figure 45]. Abbreviations in parentheses are reference numbers assigned when they are registered as data to NBRF-PIR/Swiss-PROT and are usually called "Accession Numbers".

Example 10

15 Cloning of cDNA Comprising Whole Coding Regions for Receptor Protein from Mouse Pancreatic  $\beta$ -Cell Strain, MIN6-Derived cDNA Library

(1) Cloning of cDNA Comprising Whole Coding Regions for Receptor Protein from Mouse Pancreatic  $\beta$ -Cell Strain,  
20 MIN6-Derived cDNA Library

Superscript<sup>TM</sup> Lambda System (BRL, Cat. 8256) distributed by BRL Co. and Gigapack II Gold (Stratagene, Cat. 200215) distributed by Stratagene Co. were used to construct MIN6-derived cDNA libraries. By using the above 25 kits, a MIN6 cDNA library with  $2.2 \times 10^6$  pfu (plaque forming units) was constructed from  $10 \mu\text{g}$  of MIN6 poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA. The cDNA library was mixed with E. coli Y1090<sup>-</sup> treated with magnesium sulfate, and incubated at 37 °C for 15 minutes followed by addition of 0.5% agarose (Pharmacia Co.) LB.  
30 The E. coli was plated onto a 1.5% agar (Wako-Junyaku Co.) LB plate (containing 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  of ampicillin). A nitrocellulose filter was placed on the plate on which plaques were formed and the plaque was transferred onto the filter. The filter was denatured with an alkali and then heated at 80 °C for 3 hours  
35 to fix DNAs.

The filter was incubated overnight at 42 °C together

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with the probe mentioned herein below in a buffer containing 50% formamide, 5 x SSPE, 5 X Denhardt's solution, 0.1% SDS and 100  $\mu$  g/ml of salmon sperm DNA for hybridization.

5 The probe used was obtained by cutting the DNA fragment inserted in the plasmid, p3H2-34, obtained in Working Example 8, with EcoRI, followed by recovery and labeling by incorporation of [ $^{32}$ P]dCTP (DUPONT Co.) with a random prime DNA labelling kit (Amasham Co.).

10 It was washed with 2 x SSC (150 mM NaCl and 15 mM sodium citrate), 0.1% SDS at 55 °C for 1 hour and, then, subjected to an autoradiography at -80 °C to detect hybridized plaques.

15 In this screening, hybridization signals were recognized in two independent plaques. Each DNA was prepared from the two clones. The DNAs digested with SalI and NotI were subjected to an agarose electrophoresis and were analyzed. Inserted fragments were identified at about 2.0kb and 3.0kb, respectively. Between them, the DNA fragment corresponding to the band at about 3.0kb ( $\lambda$  No.20) was selected. The  $\lambda$  No.20-derived NotI-SalI fragment with about 3.0kb was subcloned into the NotI-SalI site of the 20 plasmid, pBluescript<sup>TM</sup> II SK(+), and E. coli JM109 was transformed with the plasmid to obtain a transformant E. coli JM109/pMGR20. A restriction enzyme map of the 25 plasmid, pMGR20, was prepared relying upon a restriction enzyme map deduced from the nucleotide sequence as shown in Working Example 8. As a result, it was learned that it carried a full-length receptor protein-encoding DNA which was predicted from the receptor protein-encoding DNA as shown in Working 30 Example 8.

(2) Sequencing of MIN6-Derived Receptor Protein Full-Length cDNA

35 Among the NotI-SalI fragments inserted in the plasmid, pMGR20, obtained in the above step (1), the nucleotide sequence with total 1607bp, including not only a region that is considered to be a receptor protein-coding region (ORF) but

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also a neighboring region thereof was sequenced. Concretely speaking, by utilizing restriction enzyme sites that exist in the NotI-SalI fragments, unnecessary parts were removed or necessary fragments were subcloned in order to prepare 5 template plasmids for analyzing the nucleotide sequence thereof. As for the nucleotide sequences of part of the regions, primers for sequencing were synthesized based upon the nucleotide sequences that were determined already and used to make confirmation.

10 The reaction for determining the nucleotide sequence (sequencing) was carried out with a DyeDeoxy terminator cycle sequencing kit (ABI Co.), the DNA was decoded with the fluorescent automatic sequencer (ABI Co.), and the data of the nucleotide sequence obtained were analyzed with DNASIS 15 (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan).

Figure 46 shows a nucleotide sequence around an open reading frame (ORF) of a mouse galanin receptor protein encoded by the cDNA insert in pMGR20. The nucleotide sequence of mouse galanin receptor protein-encoding DNA 20 corresponds to from the 481st to 1525th nucleotides of the nucleotide sequence in Figure 46. The nucleotide sequence was converted into an amino acid sequence [Figure 46] and hydrophobicity plotting was carried out [Figure 47]. Since 25 the amino acid sequence [Figure 46] has 92% homology to the human-derived galanin receptor protein at the amino acid sequence level [Figure 48], it was learned that the cDNA insert in the pMGR20 is a mouse-derived galanin receptor protein-encoding cDNA.

#### Example 11

30 Preparation of Synthetic DNA Primer for Amplifying G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein-Encoding DNA

Highly homologous parts were found by comparing 35 nucleotide sequences corresponding to or near the third membrane-spanning domain [3C and 3D in Figure 4] and the sixth membrane-spanning domain [6C of Figure 6] among known G protein coupled receptors, i.e., rat-derived angiotensin II

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receptor protein (L32840), rat-derived angiotensin Ib receptor protein (X64052), rat-derived angiotensin receptor protein subtype (M90065), human-derived angiotensin Ia receptor protein (M91464), rat-derived cholecystokinin<sub>A</sub> receptor protein 5 (M88096), rat-derived cholecystokinin<sub>B</sub> receptor protein (M99418), human-derived cholecystokinin<sub>B</sub> receptor protein (L04473), mouse-derived low-affinity interleukin 8 receptor protein (M73969), human-derived high-affinity interleukin 8 receptor protein (X65858), mouse-derived C5a anaphylatoxin 10 receptor protein (S46665), human-derived N-formyl peptide receptor protein (M60626), etc.

The aforementioned abbreviations in parentheses are reference numbers that are indicated when the GenBank/EMBL data base is retrieved, and are usually called "Accession 15 Numbers".

It was planned to incorporate mixed bases relying upon the base regions that were in agreement with a large number of receptor protein cDNAs in order to enhance base agreement of sequences with as many receptor cDNAs as possible 20 even in other regions. Based upon these sequences, the degenerate synthetic DNA (3D of Figure 4) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3 which is complementary to the homologous nucleotide sequence of Figure 4 and the degenerate synthetic DNA (nucleotide sequence complementary to 25 6C of Figure 6) having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4 were produced. Nucleotide synthesis was carried out by a DNA synthesizer.

[Synthetic DNAs]

5'-CTCGC (G or C) GC (C or T) (A or C) TI (A or G) G  
30 (C or T) ATGGA (C or T) CGITAT-3'  
(SEQ ID NO:3)

5'-CATGT (A or G) G (T or A) AGGGAAICCAG (G or C) A  
(A or C) AI (A or G) A (A or G)(A or G) AA-3'  
(SEQ ID NO:4)

The parentheses indicate the incorporation of a plurality of bases, leading to multiple oligonucleotides in the primer preparation. In other words, nucleotide residues in parentheses of the aforementioned DNAs were incorporated in the presence of a mixture of plural bases at the time of synthesis, provided that I denotes inosine.

Example 12

Cloning of Rabbit Gastropyrolic Part Smooth Muscle-Derived G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein cDNA

10 (1) Preparation of Poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA Fraction from Rabbit  
Gastropyrolic Part Smooth Muscle and Synthesis of cDNA  
A total RNA was prepared from rabbit gastropyrolic part smooth muscles by the guanidine thiocyanate method (Kaplan B.B. et al., Biochem. J. 183, 181-184 (1979)) and, 15 then, poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA fractions were prepared with a mRNA purifying kit (Pharmacia Co.). Next, to 5  $\mu$  g of the poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA fraction was added a random DNA hexamer (BRL Co.) as a primer, and the resulting mixture was subjected to reaction with MMLV reverse transcriptase (BRL Co.) 20 in the buffer attached to the MMLV reverse transcriptase kit to synthesize complementary DNAs. The reaction product was extracted with phenol/chloroform (1:1), precipitated in ethanol, and was then dissolved in 30  $\mu$  l of TE.

25 (2) Amplification of Receptor cDNA by PCR Using Rabbit  
Gastropyrolic Part Smooth Muscle-Derived cDNA and  
Sequencing

30 By using, as a template, 1  $\mu$  l of cDNA prepared from the rabbit gastropyrolic part smooth muscle in the above step (1), PCR amplification using the DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3 and the DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4 synthesized in Example 11 was carried out.

35 A reaction solution was composed of the synthetic DNA primers (SEQ: 5' primer sequence and 3' primer sequence) each in an amount of 100 pM, 0.25 mM dNTPs, 1  $\mu$  l of Taq DNA polymerase

and 10  $\mu$  l of buffer attached to the enzyme kit, and the total amount of the reaction solution was made to be 100  $\mu$  l. The cycle for amplification including 96 °C for 30 sec., 45 °C for 1 min. and 60 °C for 3 min. was repeated 25 times by using  
5 a Thermal Cycler (Perkin-Elmer Co.). The amplified products were confirmed relying upon 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis and ethidium bromide staining.

(3) Subcloning of PCR Product into Plasmid Vector and  
10 Selection of Novel Receptor Candidate Clone via Decoding  
Nucleotide Sequence of Inserted cDNA Region

The PCR products obtained in the above step (2) were separated with a 1.0% low-melting temperature agarose gel, the band parts were excised from the gel with a razor blade, and were heat-melted, extracted with phenol and  
15 precipitated in ethanol to recover DNAs. According to the protocol attached to a TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen Co.), the recovered DNAs were subcloned to the plasmid vector,  
20 <sup>TM</sup> pCR II. The recombinant vectors were introduced into E. coli JM109 competent cells (Takara Shuzo Co., Japan) to produce transformants. Then, transformant clones having a cDNA-inserted fragment were selected in an LB agar culture medium containing ampicillin, IPTG and X-gal. Only transformant clones exhibiting white color were picked with a sterilized toothstick to obtain transformant Escherichia  
25 coli JM109/pMJ10.

The individual clones were cultured overnight in an LB culture medium containing ampicillin and treated with an automatic plasmid extracting machine (Kurabo Co., Japan) to prepare plasmid DNAs. An aliquot of the DNAs thus prepared  
30 was cut by EcoRI to confirm the size of the cDNA fragment that was inserted. An aliquot of the remaining DNAs was further processed with RNase, extracted with phenol/chloroform, and precipitated in ethanol so as to be condensed. Sequencing was carried out by using a DyeDeoxy terminator cycle  
35 sequencing kit (ABI Co.), the DNAs were decoded by using a fluorescent automatic sequencer, and the data of the

nucleotide sequences obtained were read by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan). The determined nucleotide sequence was as shown in Figure 49.

Homology retrieval was carried out based upon the 5 determined nucleotide sequence [Figure 49]. As a result, it was learned that a novel G protein coupled receptor protein was encoded by the cDNA fragment insert in the plasmid possessed by the transformant Escherichia coli JM109/pMJ10. To further confirm this fact, by using DNASIS 10 (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan) the nucleotide sequence were converted into an amino acid sequence [Figure 49], and homology retrieval was carried out in view of hydrophobicity plotting [Figure 50] and at the amino acid sequence level to find homology relative to human ligand unknown receptor protein 15 (B42009), human N-formyl peptide receptor protein (JC2014), rabbit N-formyl peptide receptor protein (A46520), mouse C5a anaphylatoxin receptor protein (A46525) and bovine neuropeptide Y receptor protein (S28787) [Figure 51]. Abbreviations in parentheses are reference numbers assigned when they are 20 registered as data to NBRF-PIR/Swiss-PROT and are usually called "Accession Numbers".

#### Example 13

##### Preparation of Synthetic DNA Primer for Amplifying G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein-Encoding DNA

25 A comparison of nucleotide sequences coding for regions corresponding to or near the third membrane-spanning domain among known G protein coupled receptors, i.e., mouse-derived  $\kappa$ -opioid receptor protein (L11064), mouse-derived  $\delta$ -opioid receptor protein (L11065), rat-derived 30  $\mu$ -opioid receptor protein (D16349), mouse-derived bradykinin B2 receptor protein (X69676), rat-derived bradykinin B2 receptor protein (M599967), mouse-derived bombesin receptor protein (M35328), human-derived neuromedin B receptor protein (M73482), human-derived gastrin releasing peptide receptor 35 protein (M73481), human-derived bombesin receptor protein subtype 3 (L08893), mouse-derived substance K receptor protein

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(X62933), mouse-derived substance P receptor protein (X62934), rat-derived neurokinin 3 receptor protein (J05189), rat-derived endothelin receptor protein (M60786), rat-derived ligand unknown receptor proteins (L04672), (X61496), (X59249) and (L09249), mouse-derived ligand unknown receptor protein (P30731), human-derived ligand unknown receptor proteins (M31210) and (U03642), etc. was made. In particular, the degenerate DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence (3B in Figure 3; SEQ ID NO: 6) with highly common bases (highly homologous nucleotides) was synthesized to enhance base agreement of sequences with as many receptor cDNAs as possible even in other regions on the basis of nucleotide sequence regions that were in agreement with a large number of receptor cDNAs. Nucleotide synthesis was carried out by a DNA synthesizer.

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6 is:

5'-CTGAC (C or T) G (C or T) TCTI (A or G)(G or C) I  
(A or G)(C or T) TGAC (A or C) G (A, C or G) TAT-3'

The parentheses indicate the incorporation of a plurality of bases, leading to multiple oligonucleotides in the primer preparation. In other words, nucleotide residues in parentheses of the aforementioned DNAs were incorporated in the presence of a mixture of plural bases at the time of synthesis, provided that I denotes inosine.

Furthermore, a comparison of nucleotide sequences coding for regions corresponding to or near the sixth membrane-spanning domain among known G protein coupled receptors, i.e., mouse-derived  $\kappa$ -opioid receptor protein (L11064), mouse-derived  $\delta$ -opioid receptor protein (L11065), rat-derived  $\mu$ -opioid receptor protein (D16349), mouse-derived bradykinin B2 receptor protein (X69676), rat-derived bradykinin B2 receptor protein (M59967), mouse-derived bombesin receptor protein (M35328), human-derived neuromedin B receptor protein

- 2 1 7 -

(M73482), human-derived gastrin releasing peptide receptor protein (M73481), human-derived bombesin receptor protein subtype 3 (L08893), mouse-derived substance K receptor protein (X62933), mouse-derived substance P receptor protein (X62934),  
5 rat-derived neurokinin 3 receptor protein (J05189), rat-derived endothelin receptor protein (M60786), rat-derived ligand unknown receptor proteins (L04672), (X61496), (X59249) and (L09249), mouse-derived ligand unknown receptor protein (P30731), human-derived ligand unknown receptor proteins  
10 (M31210) and (U03642), etc. was made. In particular, the degenerate DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 8) which is complementary to the nucleotide sequence (6A in Figure 5) with highly common bases (highly homologous nucleotides) was synthesized to enhance base  
15 agreement of sequences with as many receptor cDNAs as possible even in other portions on the basis of base regions that are in agreement with a large number of receptor cDNAs.

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8 is:

20 5'-GATGTG (A or G) TA (A or G) GG (G or C)(A or G)  
ICCAACAGAIG (A or G) (C or T) AAA-3'

The parentheses indicate the incorporation of a plurality of bases, leading to multiple oligonucleotides in the primer preparation. In other words, nucleotide residues in  
25 parentheses of the aforementioned DNAs were incorporated in the presence of a mixture of plural bases at the time of synthesis, provided that I denotes inosine.

The aforementioned abbreviations in parentheses are reference numbers indicated when the GenBank/EMBL data base is  
30 retrieved and are usually called "Accession Numbers".

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### Example 14

Cloning of Rabbit Gastropyrolic Part Smooth Muscle-Derived G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein cDNA

### (1) Preparation of Poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA Fraction from Rabbit

## Gastric Part Smooth Muscle and Synthesis of cDNA

A total RNA was prepared from rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscles by the guanidine thiocyanate method (Kaplan B.B. et al., Biochem. J. 183, 181-184 (1979)) and, then, poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA fractions were prepared with a mRNA purifying kit (Pharmacia Co.). Next, to 5 μg of the poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA fraction was added a random DNA hexamer (BRL Co.) as a primer, and the resulting mixture was subjected to reaction with MMLV reverse transcriptase (BRL Co.) in the buffer attached to the MMLV reverse transcriptase kit to synthesize complementary DNAs. The reaction product was extracted with phenol/chloroform (1:1), precipitated in ethanol, and was then dissolved in 30 μl of TE.

(2) Amplification of Receptor cDNA by PCR Using Rabbit Gastropyrolic Part Smooth Muscle-Derived cDNA and Sequencing

## 20 Sequencing

By using, as a template, 1 μl of cDNA prepared from the rabbit gastropyloric part smooth muscle in the above step (1), PCR amplification using the DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6 and the DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8 synthesized in Example 13 was carried out.

A reaction solution was composed of the synthetic DNA primers (SEQ: 5' primer sequence and 3' primer sequence) each in an amount of 100 pM, 0.25 mM dNTPs, 1  $\mu$  l of Tag DNA polymerase and 10  $\mu$  l of buffer attached to the enzyme kit, and the total amount of the reaction solution was made to be 100  $\mu$  l. The cycle for amplification including 96 °C for 30 sec., 45 °C for 1 min. and 60 °C for 3 min. was repeated 25 times by using a Thermal Cycler (Perkin-Eimer Co.). The amplified products were confirmed relying upon 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis and ethidium bromide staining.

(3) Subcloning of PCR Product into Plasmid Vector and Selection of Novel Receptor Candidate Clone via Decoding Nucleotide Sequence of Inserted cDNA Region

The PCR products obtained in the above step (2)  
5 were separated by using a 1.0% low-melting temperature agarose gel, the band parts were excised from the gel with a razor blade, and were heat-melted, extracted with phenol and precipitated in ethanol to recover DNAs. According to the protocol attached to a TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen Co.),  
10 the recovered DNAs were subcloned to the plasmid vector, PCR<sup>TM</sup> II. The recombinant vectors were introduced into E. coli JM109 competent cells (Takara Shuzo Co., Japan) to produce transformants. Then, transformant clones having a cDNA-inserted fragment were selected in an LB agar  
15 culture medium containing ampicillin, IPTG and X-gal. Only transformant clones exhibiting white color were picked with a sterilized toothstick to obtain transformant Escherichia coli JM109/pMH28.

The individual clones were cultured overnight in an  
20 LB culture medium containing ampicillin and treated with an automatic plasmid extracting machine (Kurabo Co., Japan) to prepare plasmid DNAs. An aliquot of the DNAs thus prepared was cut by EcoRI to confirm the size of the cDNA fragment that was inserted. An aliquot of the remaining DNAs was  
25 further processed with RNase, extracted with phenol/chloroform, and precipitated in ethanol so as to be condensed. Sequencing was carried out by using a DyeDeoxy terminator cycle sequencing kit (ABI Co.), the DNAs were decoded by using a fluorescent automatic sequencer, and the data of the  
30 nucleotide sequences obtained were read by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan). The determined nucleotide sequence was as shown in Figure 52.

Homology retrieval was carried out based upon the determined nucleotide sequence [Figure 52]. As a result,  
35 it was learned that a novel G protein coupled receptor protein was encoded by the cDNA fragment insert in the plasmid possessed by the transformant Escherichia coli

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JM109/pMH28. To further confirm this fact, by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan) the nucleotide sequence were converted into an amino acid sequence [Figure 52], and homology retrieval was carried out in view of hydrophobicity plotting [Figure 53] and at the amino acid sequence level to find homology relative to mouse IL-8 receptor protein (P35343), human somatostatin receptor protein 1 (A41795) and human somatostatin receptor protein 4 (A47457)[Figure 54].  
5 The aforementioned abbreviations in parentheses are reference numbers assigned when they are registered as data to NBRF-PIR or SWISS-PROT and are usually called "Accession Numbers".  
10

Example 15

Preparation of Synthetic DNA Primer for Amplifying G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein-Encoding DNA

15 A comparison of nucleotide sequences coding for regions corresponding to or near the second membrane-spanning domain among known G protein coupled receptors, i.e., human-derived galanin receptor (HUMGALAREC), rat-derived  $\alpha$ -1B-adrenergic receptor (RATADR1B), human-derived  $\beta$ -1-adrenergic receptor (HUMADRB1), rabbit-derived IL-8 receptor (RABIL8RSB), human-derived opioid receptor (HUMOPIODRE), bovine-derived substance K receptor (BTSKR), human-derived somatostatin receptor-2 (HUMSTR12A), human-derived somatostatin receptor-3 (HUMSSTR3Y),  
20 human-derived gastrin receptor (HUMGARE), human-derived cholecystokinin A receptor (HUMCCKAR), human-derived dopamine receptor-D5 (HUMD1B), human-derived serotonin receptor 5HT1E (HUM5HT1E), human-derived dopamine receptor D4 (HUMD4C), mouse-derived serotonin receptor-2 (MMZERO), rat-derived  $\alpha$ -1A-adrenergic receptor (RATADRA1A), rat-derived histamine H2 receptor (S57565), etc. was made. In particular, the degenerate DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence (T2A in Figure 7, SEQ ID NO: 10) with highly common bases (highly homologous nucleotides) was synthesized to enhance base  
25 agreement of sequences with as many receptor cDNAs as possible even in other regions on the basis of nucleotide sequence  
30  
35

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regions that were in agreement with a large number of receptor cDNAs. Nucleotide synthesis was carried out by a DNA synthesizer.

The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10  
5 is:  
5'-GYCACCAACN<sub>2</sub>WSTTCATCCTSWN<sub>2</sub>HCTG-3'

wherein S represents G or C; Y represents C or T; W represents A or T; H represents A, C or T and N<sub>2</sub> represents I.

10 The parentheses indicate the incorporation of a plurality of bases, leading to multiple oligonucleotides in the primer preparation. In other words, nucleotide residues in parentheses of the aforementioned DNAs were incorporated in the presence of a mixture of plural bases at the time of synthesis, provided that I denotes inosine.

15 Furthermore, a comparison of nucleotide sequences coding for regions corresponding to or near the seventh membrane-spanning domain among known G protein coupled receptors, i.e., human-derived galanin receptor (HUMGALAREC), rat-derived A1 adenosine receptor (RAT1ADREC), porcine-derived angiotensin receptor (PIGA2R), rat-derived serotonin receptor (RAT5HTRT), human-derived dopamine receptor (S58541), human-derived gastrin releasing peptide receptor (HUMGRPR), mouse-derived GRP/bombesin receptor (MUSGRPBM), rat-derived vascular type 1 angiotensin receptor (RRVT1AIIR),  
20 human-derived muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (HSHM4), human-derived  $\beta$  -1 adrenergic receptor (HUMDRB1), human-derived gastrin receptor (HUMGARE), rat-derived cholecystokinin receptor (RATCCKAR), rat-derived ligand unknown receptor (S59748), human-derived somatostatin receptor (HUMSST28A), rat-derived ligand unknown receptor (RNGPROCR), mouse-derived somatostatin receptor 1 (MUSSRI1A), human-derived  $\alpha$  -A1-adrenergic receptor (HUMA1AADR), mouse-derived delta-opioid receptor (S66181), human-derived somatostatin  
25  
30

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receptor-3 (HUMSSTR3Y), etc. was made. In particular, the degenerate DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence (T7A in Figure 8, SEQ ID NO: 11) with highly common bases (highly homologous nucleotides) was synthesized to enhance base 5 agreement of sequences with as many receptor cDNAs as possible even in other regions on the basis of nucleotide sequence regions that were in agreement with a large number of receptor cDNAs. Nucleotide synthesis was carried out by a DNA synthesizer.

10 The nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11 is:

5'-ASN<sub>2</sub>SAN<sub>2</sub>RAAGSARTAGAN<sub>2</sub>GAN<sub>2</sub>RGGRTT-3'

wherein R represents A or G; S represents G or C and N<sub>2</sub> represents I.

15 The parentheses indicate the incorporation of a plurality of bases, leading to multiple oligonucleotides in the primer preparation. In other words, nucleotide residues in parentheses of the aforementioned DNAs were incorporated in the presence of a mixture of plural bases at the time of synthesis, 20 provided that I denotes inosine.

The aforementioned abbreviations in parentheses are reference numbers indicated when the GenBank/EMBL data base is retrieved and are usually called "Accession Numbers".

#### Example 16

25 Cloning of Rabbit Gastropyrolic Part Smooth Muscle-Derived G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein cDNA

(1) Preparation of Poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA Fraction from Rabbit Gastropyrolic Part Smooth Muscle and Synthesis of cDNA

30 A total RNA was prepared from rabbit gastropyrolic part smooth muscles by the guanidine thiocyanate method (Kaplan B.B. et al., Biochem. J. 183, 181-184 (1979)) and, then, poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA fractions were prepared with a mRNA purifying kit (Pharmacia Co.). Next, to 5 μg of the

poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA fraction was added a random DNA hexamer (BRL Co.) as a primer, and the resulting mixture was subjected to reaction with MMLV reverse transcriptase (BRL Co.) in the buffer attached to the MMLV reverse transcriptase kit 5 to synthesize complementary DNAs. The reaction product was extracted with phenol/chloroform (1:1), precipitated in ethanol, and was then dissolved in 30  $\mu$  l of TE.

(2) Amplification of Receptor cDNA by PCR Using Rabbit  
Gastropyrolic Part Smooth Muscle-Derived cDNA and  
10 Sequencing

By using, as a template, 1  $\mu$  l of cDNA prepared from the rabbit gastropyrolic part smooth muscle in the above step (1), PCR amplification using the DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 and the DNA 15 primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11 synthesized in Example 15 was carried out.

A reaction solution was composed of the synthetic DNA primers (SEQ: 5' primer sequence and 3' primer sequence) each in an amount of 100 pM, 0.25 mM dNTPs, 1  $\mu$  l of Tag DNA polymerase 20 and 10  $\mu$  l of buffer attached to the enzyme kit, and the total amount of the reaction solution was made to be 100  $\mu$  l. The cycle for amplification including 96 °C for 30 sec., 45 °C for 1 min. and 60 °C for 3 min. was repeated 25 times with a Thermal Cycler (Perkin-Elmer Co.). The amplified products were 25 confirmed relying upon 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis and ethidium bromide staining.

(3) Subcloning of PCR Product into Plasmid Vector and Selection of Novel Receptor Candidate Clone via Decoding Nucleotide Sequence of Inserted cDNA Region

The PCR products obtained in the above step (2) 30 were separated with a 1.4% low-melting temperature agarose gel, the band parts were excised from the gel with a razor blade, and were eluted electrophoretically, extracted with phenol and precipitated in ethanol to recover DNAs. According to the 35 protocol attached to a TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen Co.),

the recovered DNAs were subcloned to the plasmid vector, pCR<sup>TM</sup> II. The recombinant vectors were introduced into E. coli JM109 competent cells (Takara Shuzo Co., Japan) to produce transformants. Then, transformant clones having a cDNA-inserted fragment were selected in an LB agar culture medium containing ampicillin, IPTG and X-gal. Only transformant clones exhibiting white color were picked with a sterilized toothstick to obtain 100 transformant clones.

The individual clones were cultured overnight in an LB culture medium containing ampicillin and treated with the automatic plasmid extracting machine PI-100 (Kurabo Co., Japan) to prepare plasmid DNAs. An aliquot of the DNA thus prepared was cut by EcoRI to confirm the size of the cDNA fragment that was inserted. An aliquot of the remaining DNA was further processed with RNase, extracted with phenol/chloroform, and precipitated in ethanol so as to be condensed. Sequencing was carried out by using a DyeDeoxy terminator cycle sequencing kit (ABI Co.), the DNAs were decoded by using a fluorescent automatic sequencer.

Homology retrieval was carried out based upon the determined nucleotide sequence by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan). As a result, it was learned that a novel G protein coupled receptor protein was encoded by the cDNA fragment insert in the plasmid possessed by the transformant Escherichia coli JM109/pMN7. Figure 56 and Figure 56 show the nucleotide sequences of the cDNA fragments. To further confirm this fact, by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan), the nucleotide sequences were converted into amino acid sequences [Figure 55] and [Figure 56], and hydrophobicity plotting was carried out [Figure 57]. As a result, the presence of hydrophobic domains which prove that it is a G protein coupled receptor protein were confirmed. Furthermore, homology retrieval was carried out at the amino acid sequence level to find that the DNAs were novel receptor proteins having 27% homology relative to rat-derived  $\beta_3$ -adrenalin receptor protein (A41679), 29% homology relative to rat-derived serotonin (5-HT6) receptor protein (JN0591),

- 2 2 5 -

27% homology relative to dog-derived histamine H<sub>2</sub> receptor protein (A39008), 27% homology relative to human-derived somatostatin receptor (type 4) protein (JN0605), 24% homology relative to human-derived dopamine D<sub>1</sub> receptor protein (S11377), 23% homology relative to rat-derived neuropeptide Y receptor protein (JH0164), 31% homology relative to human-derived cholecystokinin B receptor protein (JC1352), and 30% homology relative to rat-derived gastrin receptor protein (JQ1614). The aforementioned abbreviations in parentheses are reference numbers assigned when they are registered as data to NBRF-PIR and are usually called "Accession Numbers".

Example 17

Amplification of Receptor cDNA by PCR Using MIN6-Derived cDNA and Sequencing

By using, as a template, 5 μl of cDNA prepared from the mouse pancreatic β-cell strain, MIN6 in Working Example 4 (1), PCR amplification using the DNA primers synthesized in Example 4 (2) as disclosed in Libert F. et al., "Science, 244:569-572, 1989", i.e., a synthetic primer represented by the following sequence:

5'-CTGTG (C or T) G (C or T) (G or C) AT (C or T) GCIIT  
(G or T) GA (C or T) (A or C) G (G or C) TAC-3'  
(SEQ ID NO: 60)

wherein I is inosine; and  
a synthetic primer represented by the following sequence:

5'-A (G or T) G (A or T) AG (A or T) AGGGCAGCCAGCAGAI  
(G or C) (A or G) (C or T) GAA-3'  
(SEQ ID NO: 61)

wherein I is inosine, was carried out under the same conditions as in Example 3 (1). The resulting PCR product was subcloned to the plasmid vector, pCR<sup>TM</sup> II, in the same manner as in Example 3 (2) to obtain a plasmid, p5S38. The plasmid p5S38 was transfected into E. coli JM109 to obtain

transformant Escherichia coli JM109/p5S38.

The reaction for determining the nucleotide sequence (sequencing) was carried out with a DyeDeoxy terminator cycle sequencing kit (ABI Co.), the DNA was decoded with 5 the fluorescent automatic sequencer (ABI Co.), and the data of the nucleotide sequence obtained were read with DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan).

Figure 62 shows a mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA 10 (SEQ ID NO: 33) and an amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 28) encoded by the isolated DNA based upon the nucleotide sequence of plasmid, p5S38. The underlined portions represent regions corresponding to the synthetic primers.

Homology retrieval was carried out based upon the 15 determined nucleotide sequence [Figure 62]. As a result, it was learned that a novel G protein coupled receptor protein was encoded by the cDNA fragment obtained. To further confirm this fact, by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan), the nucleotide sequence was converted into an 20 amino acid sequence [Figure 62], and hydrophobicity plotting was carried out to confirm the presence of four hydrophobic regions [Figure 64]. Upon comparing the amino acid sequence with those encoded by p19P2 obtained in Example 3 (2) and encoded by pG3-2 obtained in Example 4 (2), furthermore, 25 a high degree of homology was found as shown in Figure 63.

As a result, it is strongly suggested that the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain, MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein encoded by p5S38 recognizes the same ligand as the human pituitary gland-derived G protein coupled receptor 30 protein encoded by p19P2 does while the animal species from which the receptor protein encoded by p5S38 is derived is different from that from which the receptor protein encoded by p19P2 is. It is also strongly suggested that the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain, MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor protein encoded by p5S38 recognizes the same ligand 35 as the mouse pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell strain, MIN6-derived G protein coupled receptor proteins encoded by pG3-2 and pG1-10 do and

they are analogous receptor proteins one another (so-called "subtype").

Example 18

Northern Hybridization with cDNA Fragment Included in

MIN6-Derived Receptor Protein-Encoding p3H2-17

Mouse cell line, MIN6, Neuro-2a, poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA (2.5  $\mu$  g) and mouse brain, spleen, thymus and pancreas poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNAs (2.5  $\mu$  g) were used as poly(A) RNAs. The DNA fragment inserted into the plasmid, p3H2-17, obtained in Example 7 (3) was recovered as a DNA fragment with about 400bp by cutting the plasmid with EcoRI and the resulting DNA fragment was labeled by incorporation of [<sup>32</sup>P]dCTP (Dupont Co.) with a random prime DNA labeling kit (Amasham Co.). The about 400bp labeled DNA fragment was used as a probe for hybridization.

Nylon membrane (PaLL Biodyne, U.S.A.) was used as a filter for northern blotting and migration of the poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA and adsorption (sucking) thereof with the blotting filter was carried out according to the method as disclosed in Molecular Cloning, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989.

The hybridization was carried out by incubating the above-mentioned filter and probe in a buffer containing 50% formamide, 5 x SSPE (20 x SSPE (pH 7.4) is 3 M NaCl, 0.2 M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> · H<sub>2</sub>O, 25 mM EDTA), 5 X Denhardt's solution (Nippon Gene, Japan), 0.1% SDS and 100  $\mu$  g/ml of salmon sperm DNA overnight at 42 °C. The filter was washed with 0.1 x SSC (20 x SSC is 3 M NaCl, 0.3 M sodium citrate), 0.1% SDS at 50 °C and, after drying with an air, was exposed to an X-ray film (XAR5, Kodak) for 15 days at -80 °C.. The results were as shown in Figure 65.

It is considered from Figure 65 that mRNA for the receptor gene encoded by the cDNA fragment included in p3H2-17 is expressed in the cell line, MIN6, Neuro-2a, and the mouse brain, pancreas, spleen and thymus and especially expressed in the mouse spleen and thymus intensely. The MIN6 signal position hybridizable in the northern hybridization plotting is different from those of other organ cells.

- 2 2 8 -

Example 19

PCR Cloning of cDNA Comprising Whole Coding Regions of Receptor Proteins from Mouse Spleen, Thymus-Derived Poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA and Sequencing

5 (1) PCR Cloning of cDNA Comprising Whole Coding Region of Receptor Protein

In order to obtain a full-length open reading frame (coding region) of the receptor protein encoded by the cDNA fragment included in p3H2-17, PCR amplification was carried out  
10 by 5'RACE and 3'RACE wherein poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA derived from mouse spleen and thymus was used.

Based on the nucleotide sequence of 3H2-17 which was disclosed, the following 4 primers were synthesized:

(Nucleotide sequence of synthesized primer)

15 ① 5'-TAGTGTGTGGAGTCGTGTGGCTGGCTG-3'

(SEQ ID NO: 20)

② 5'-AGTCTTGCTGCCACAGGCATCCAGCG-3'

(SEQ ID NO: 21)

③ 5'-CAAGCCAGTAAGGCTATGAAGGGCAGCAAG-3'

(SEQ ID NO: 22)

20 ④ 5'-ACAGGACCTGCTGGGCCATCCTGGCAGACA-3'

(SEQ ID NO: 23)

The 5'RACE was carried out according to the protocol of 5'Ampli Finder RACE kit from ClonTech Co. (ClonTech Co.).

25 In an embodiment, cDNA was prepared from 2  $\mu$  g each of poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNAs derived from mouse spleen and thymus by using the aforementioned primer ④ and ligated with an anchor attached to the 5'RACE kit. A mixture of a 1/200 amount of the cDNA thus prepared, the anchor and the aforementioned primer  
30 ③ was subjected to PCR using 4 polymerases, Taq (Takara, Japan), Ex Taq (Takara, Japan), Vent (New England Biolabs) and Pfu (Stratagene) under the following conditions: 96 °C for 30 sec., 60 °C for 60 sec., 72 °C for 90 sec. and 35 cycles. A 1/5 amount of the PCR product was subjected to agarose  
35 electrophoresis and stained with ethidium bromide (EtBr). The results are shown in Figure 66. The amplified DNA band

appeared at an about 1 kbp position and the isolated about 1 kbp DNA band which was synthesized from poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNAs derived from mouse spleen and thymus by the 5'RACE using Ex Taq polymerase was treated with SUPREC<sup>TM</sup>-01 (Takara, Japan) to recover cDNA.

The isolated DNA was subcloned into pCR<sup>TM</sup> II vector by using a TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen Co.) and the vector was transfected into E. coli JM109 to obtain 3 transformant clones, N26, N64 and N75. The clone, N26, holds the thymus-derived cDNA which is amplified by the 5'RACE and the clone, N75, holds the spleen-derived cDNA which is amplified by the 5'RACE (Figure 68).

The 3'RACE was carried out according to the protocol of 3' RACE kit (GIBCO BRL Co.).

In an embodiment, cDNA was prepared from 1  $\mu$  g each of poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNAs derived from mouse spleen and thymus by using an adaptor primer attached to the 3' RACE kit. A mixture of the adaptor primer thus prepared and a 1/10 amount of cDNA which was prepared by using the aforementioned primer ① was subjected to 1st PCR using 4 polymerases, Taq (Takara, Japan), Ex Taq (Takara, Japan), Vent (NEB) and Pfu (Stratagene) under the following conditions: 96 °C for 30 sec., 55 °C for 60 sec., 72 °C for 120 sec. and 30 cycles. A mixture of a 1/50 amount of the 1st PCR product, the aforementioned primer ② and the adaptor primer was subjected to 2nd PCR using the aforementioned polymerases under the same conditions as aforementioned herein in the 5'RACE process. A 1/5 amount of the 2nd PCR product was subjected to agarose electrophoresis and stained with ethidium bromide. The results are shown in Figure 67.

The amplified DNA band appeared at an about 1 kbp position (which was synthesized from poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNAs derived from mouse thymus by the 3'RACE using Vent polymerase) and the amplified DNA band appeared at an about 1 kbp position (which was synthesized from poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNAs derived from mouse thymus by the 3'RACE using Pfu polymerase) were treated with

SUPREC<sup>TM</sup>-01 (Takara, Japan) to recover cDNA, respectively.

The isolated DNAs were treated with T4 polynucleotide kinase (Wako Pure Chemical Co., Japan) to add phosphate to the end thereof and the phosphorylated DNAs 5 were ligated with pUC18 SmaI BAP (Pharmacia) by using DNA Ligation Kit (Takara, Japan) followed by transformation of E. coli JM109 to obtain 3 transformant clones, C2, C13 and C15. The clones, C13 and C15, hold the thymus-derived cDNA which is amplified by the 3'RACE and the clone, C2, holds the 10 thymus-derived cDNA which is amplified by the 3'RACE (Figure 68).

Based on the nucleotide sequences of clones, N26, N64 and N75, which are considered to hold the N-terminal region of the open reading frame (ORF) of the cDNA fragment included in p3H2-17 and the nucleotide sequences of clones, C2, C13 and 15 C15, which are considered to hold the C-terminal region of the open reading flame (ORF) of the cDNA fragment included in p3H2-17, the entire nucleotide sequence coding for the open reading flame and neighboring region of the receptor protein encoded by the cDNA included in p3H2-17 was determined. 20 To be more specific, sequencing was carried out with the primers used in the 5'RACE and 3'RACE or synthetic primers for sequencing by using a DyeDeoxy Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit (ABI Co.), the nucleotide sequences were decoded by using a fluorescent automatic sequencer. The obtained data of the 25 DNA were analyzed by DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan).

PCR errors which presumably happen to occur upon PCR have been corrected by a way of thinking that, when nucleotides between two clones which are independently produced by PCR 30 are identical (e.g. those between clones, N75 and N64, are identical) each other, the identical base is considered as correct. The determined nucleotide sequence is shown in Figure 69. The amino acid sequence is deduced based on the determined nucleotide sequence (Figure 69). Hydrophobicity plotting was carried out based on the deduced amino acid 35 sequence (Figure 70). As a result, it was learned that it was a seven transmembrane G protein coupled receptor, as

it is suggested from the cDNA fragment included in p3H2-17.

Homology retrieval at the amino acid level indicates that it is homologous to mouse  $P_{2U}$  purinoceptor and chicken  $P_{2Y}$  purinoceptor.

5 Further, the clone which are free of an error in the open reading flame (ORF) was selected and used to construct plasmids carrying the full-length ORF of the receptor protein encoded by p3H2-17. In an embodiment, the cDNA fragment held by the clone, N75, was digested with restriction enzymes, 10 DraIII and EcoRI, to obtain cDNA fragments which are the N-terminal region of the receptor protein held by p3H2-17. The C-terminal cDNA fragment encoded by C13 was digested with restriction enzymes, DraIII and EcoRI, to delete 5'-side regions from the DraIII site of the C-terminal and the long 15 fragment was obtained by the digestion of C13 with restriction enzymes, DraIII and EcoRI. The N75-derived N-terminal cDNA DraIII-EcoRI fragment was ligated with the long C13-derived DraIII-EcoRI fragment by using a DNA Ligation Kit (Takara, Japan) and transfected into Escherichia coli JM109 to obtain 20 transformant Escherichia coli JM109/pMAH2-17.

(2) Electrophysiological Measurement of Receptor Encoded by pMAH2-17

The receptor encoded by pMAH2-17 was examined electrophysiologically in Xenopus oocytes. The ORF of the 25 receptor encoded by pMAH2-17 was inserted into the XhoI-XbaI sites of pBluescript<sup>TM</sup> II SK(+) (Stratagene) with directing the sequence thereof downstream from T7 promoter. The resulting plasmid as a template was treated with a mCAP<sup>TM</sup> mRNA Capping kit (Stratagene) to produce cRNA of this receptor 30 gene.

The cRNA was injected into Xenopus oocytes (50ng cRNA/50nl/oocyte), previously prepared according to the method disclosed in Nathan Dascal et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol..90, pp.6596-6600 (1993). The cRNA-injected oocytes were 35 incubated at 20 °C for 2 to 3 days and subjected to electrophysiological measurements. The measurement was carried

- 2 3 2 -

out with a microelectrode-applicable high input resistance amplifier (MEz-8300, Nippon Koden, Co., Japan), and a voltage clamping amplifier (CEz -/200, Nippon Koden, Co., Japan). The initial membrane potential of oocytes was set to -60 mV  
5 and responses (current changes of the membrane) evoked by addition of ligands were recorded with a recorder (Thermal Array recorder, Nippon Koden, Co., Japan) (Nathan Dascal et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 90, pp.6596-6600 (1993)).

10 Typical inward currents elicited upon activation of phospholipase C-coupled receptors were observed in oocytes injected with pMAH2-17 cRNA via stimulation by 10  $\mu$  M ATP (Figure 75). In contrast, such a current was not observed in oocytes injected with  $H_2O$ , instead of pMAH2-17 cRNA, by the  
15 ATP stimulation.

In conclusion, it is considered that the receptor encoded by pMAH2-17 cRNA is classified into a subtype within the ATP receptor,  $P_2$  purinoceptor.

Example 20

20 Cloning of Rabbit Gastropyrolic Part Smooth Muscle-Derived G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein cDNA

(1) Preparation of Poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA Fraction from Rabbit

Gastropyrolic Part Smooth Muscle and Synthesis of cDNA

A total RNA was prepared from rabbit gastropyrolic

25 part smooth muscles by the guanidine thiocyanate method

(Kaplan B.B. et al., Biochem. J. 183, 181-184 (1979)) and,

then, poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA fractions were prepared with a mRNA

purifying kit (Pharmacia Co.). Next, to 5  $\mu$  g of the

poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA fraction was added a random DNA hexamer (BRL Co.)

30 as a primer, and the resulting mixture was subjected to

reaction with MMLV reverse transcriptase (BRL Co.) in the

buffer attached to the MMLV reverse transcriptase kit

to synthesize complementary DNAs. The reaction product

was extracted with phenol/chloroform (1:1), precipitated in

ethanol, and was then dissolved in 30  $\mu$  l of TE.

(2) Amplification of Receptor cDNA by PCR Using Rabbit  
Gastropyrolic Part Smooth Muscle-Derived cDNA and  
Sequencing

By using, as a template, 1  $\mu$  l of cDNA prepared  
5 from the rabbit gastropyrolic part smooth muscle in the above  
step (1), PCR amplification using the DNA primer having a  
nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10 and the DNA  
primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID  
NO: 4 synthesized in Example 15 was carried out.  
10 A reaction solution was composed of the synthetic DNA primers  
(SEQ: 5' primer sequence and 3' primer sequence) each in an  
amount of 100 pM, 0.25 mM dNTPs, 1  $\mu$  l of Taq DNA polymerase  
and 10  $\mu$  l of buffer attached to the enzyme kit, and the  
total amount of the reaction solution was made to be 100  $\mu$  l.  
15 The cycle for amplification including 96 °C for 30 sec., 45 °C  
for 1 min. and 60 °C for 3 min. was repeated 25 times by using  
a Thermal Cycler (Perkin-Elmer Co.). The amplified products  
were confirmed relying upon 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis  
and ethidium bromide staining.

20 (3) Subcloning of PCR Product into Plasmid Vector and  
Selection of Novel Receptor Candidate Clone via Decoding  
Nucleotide Sequence of Inserted cDNA Region

The PCR products obtained in the above step (2)  
were separated by using a 1.0% low-melting temperature agarose  
25 gel, the band parts were excised from the gel with a razor  
blade, and were electro-eluted, extracted with phenol and  
precipitated in ethanol to recover DNAs. According to the  
protocol attached to a TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen Co.),  
the recovered DNAs were subcloned to the plasmid vector,  
30 PCR<sup>TM</sup> II. The recombinant vectors were introduced into  
E. coli JM109 competent cells (Takara Shuzo Co., Japan) to  
produce transformants. Then, transformant clones having  
a cDNA-inserted fragment were selected in an LB agar  
culture medium containing ampicillin, IPTG and X-gal. Only  
35 transformant clones exhibiting white color were picked with  
a sterilized toothstick to obtain 100 transformant clones.

- 2 3 4 -

The individual clones were cultured overnight in an LB culture medium containing ampicillin and treated with the automatic plasmid extracting machine PI-100 (Kurabo Co., Japan) to prepare plasmid DNAs. An aliquot of the DNAs thus prepared  
5 was cut by EcoRI to confirm the size of the cDNA fragment that was inserted. An aliquot of the remaining DNAs was further processed with RNase, extracted with phenol/chloroform, and precipitated in ethanol so as to be condensed. Sequencing was carried out by using a DyeDeoxy terminator cycle  
10 sequencing kit (ABI Co.), the DNAs were decoded by using a fluorescent automatic sequencer.

Homology retrieval was carried out based upon the determined nucleotide sequence. As a result, it was learned that a novel G protein coupled receptor protein was  
15 been encoded by the cDNA fragment insert in the plasmid possessed by the transformant Escherichia coli JM109/pMN128. The nucleotide sequences of the cDNA fragments are shown in Figures 71 and 72. To further confirm this fact, by using DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Japan) the  
20 nucleotide sequences were converted into amino acid sequences [Figure 71 and Figure 72], and homology retrieval was carried out in view of hydrophobicity plotting [Figure 73] and at the amino acid sequence level to find a novel receptor protein which has 27% homology relative to hamster-derived  $\beta_2$ -adrenalin receptor protein (A03159), 20% homology relative to rat-derived  
25 bradykinin receptor (type B<sub>2</sub>) protein (A41283), 24% homology relative to human-derived dopamine D<sub>1</sub> receptor protein (S11377) and 23% homology relative to human-derived blue sensitive opsin receptor protein (A03156). The aforementioned abbreviations in parentheses are reference numbers assigned  
30 when they are registered as data to NBRF-PIR and are usually called "Accession Numbers".

- 2 3 5 -

Example 21

Cloning of cDNA Comprising Whole Coding Regions for Receptor Protein from Human-Derived DNA Library

The DNA library constructed by Clontech wherein  
5 λ gt11 phage vector is used (CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc.; CLH L1008b) was employed as a human placenta-derived cDNA library. The human placenta cDNA library ( $1 \times 10^5$  pfu (plaque forming units)) was thermally denatured. By using the human placenta-derived cDNA library, PCR amplification using  
10 the DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 20 and the DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 23 synthesized in Example 19 was carried out.

(Nucleotide sequence of synthesized primer)

15 ① 5' -TAGTGTGTGGAGTCGTGTGGCTGGCTG-3'  
(SEQ ID NO: 20)

② 5' -ACAGGACCTGCTGGGCCATCCTGGCGACACA-3'  
(SEQ ID NO: 23)

20 The isolated DNA was subcloned using a TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen Co.) and sequencing was carried out. Figure 76 shows a nucleotide sequence of obtained cDNA fragment, ph3H2-17. As a result, it was learned that ph3H2-17 is highly homologous to the mouse purinoceptor cDNA fragment, p3H2-17. It is strongly suggested that the human-derived cDNA fragment is a  
25 partial nucleotide sequence of human purinoceptor.

Based on the nucleotide sequence of ph3H2-17 which was sequenced, the following 2 primers were synthesized:

(Nucleotide sequence of synthesized primer)

30 ③ 5' -ACAGCCATCTTCGCTGCCACAGGCAT-3'  
(SEQ ID NO: 58)

④ 5' -AGACAGTAGCAGGCCAGCAGGGCAGCAAA-3'  
(SEQ ID NO: 59)

The above synthetic 2 primers were each used in combination with λ gt 11 primers (Takara, Japan; catalogue 3864) for obtaining full-length human prinoceptor cDNA. Thus, using thermally denatured, human placenta-derived λ gt 11 cDNA libraries (CLONTECH; CLHL 1008b), first RCR amplification using a combination of the DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 20 with λ gt 11 Forward primer, of the DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 20 with λ gt 11 Reverse primer, of the DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 23 with λ gt 11 Forward primer, and of the DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 23 with λ gt 11 Reverse primer was carried out with Ex Taq polymerase (Takara, Japan) (30 cycles; 95°C/30 seconds, 55 °C/60 seconds, and 72 °C/60 seconds), respectively.

Next, by using a 1/50 of the 1st PCR product, second RCR amplification was carried in the same manner as in the first PCR except for using the DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 58 in place of SEQ ID NO: 20 and the DNA primer having a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 59 in place of SEQ ID NO: 23 (30 cycles; 95°C/30 seconds, 65 °C/60 seconds and 72 °C/60 seconds). The amplified product DNA was subcloned using a TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen Co.) and sequencing was carried out for three clones each of 5' and 3' sides (Figure 77).

Based on the amino acid sequence (Figure 77) deduced from the determined nucleotide sequence of human purinoceptor cDNA as shown in Figure 77, hydrophobicity plotting was carried out (Figure 78). As a result, it was learned that the human-derived receptor is a novel seven transmembrane G protein coupled receptor, similarly to the mouse type. It was also learned that the deduced amino acid sequence of human receptor has 87% homology relative to the amino acid sequence of mouse purinoceptor and its amino acid residues are well conserved (Figure 79).

Clones free of PCR errors which often occur in a PCR amplification were selected and restriction enzyme regions

comprising overlapping areas were obtained therefrom. The restriction enzyme regions thus obtained were subjected to construction of plasmid phAH2-17 having a full-length open reading frame of human purinoceptor cDNA. The plasmid phAH2-17 is possessed by transformant Escherichia coli JM109/phAH2-17.

The DNA primers of the present invention allow efficient amplification of DNAs that encode G protein coupled receptor proteins. This makes it possible to efficiently screen for the DNAs coding for G protein coupled receptor proteins and to accomplish the cloning.

The G protein coupled receptor protein of the present invention and their G protein coupled receptor protein-encoding DNA are advantageously useful in:

- ① determining ligands,
- ② obtaining antibodies and an antisera,
- ③ constructing systems for expressing recombinant receptor proteins,
- ④ investigating or developing receptor-binding assay systems and screening for pharmaceutical candidate compounds, by using the above expression system
- ⑤ designing drugs based upon comparisons with ligands and receptors having a structure similar or analogous thereto,
- ⑥ preparing probes and/or PCR primers in gene diagnosis, and
- ⑦ gene manipulating therapy.

In particular, discovering the structure and properties of the G protein coupled receptor will lead to the development of unique pharmaceuticals acting upon these systems.

The practice of the present invention will employ, otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of molecular biology, microbiology, recombinant DNA, pharmacology, immunology, bioscience, and medical technology, which are within the skill of the art. All patents, patent applications, and publications mentioned herein, both supra and infra, are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

- 2 3 8 -

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT:

(A) NAME: Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.  
(B) STREET: 1-1, Doshomachi 4-chome, Chuo-ku  
(C) CITY: Osaka-shi  
(D) STATE: Osaka  
(E) COUNTRY: Japan  
(F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP): 541

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: G Protein Coupled Receptor Protein,  
Production, And Use Thereof

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 61

(iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk  
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible  
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS  
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25 (EPO)

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 25  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is A, G, C, or T

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

CGTGGSCMTS STGGGCAACN YCCTG 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 27  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is A, G, C, or T

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

GTNGWRRGGC ANCCAGCAGA KGGCAA 27

- 2 3 9 -

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 27
  - (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: Single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA
- (iii) FEATURES: N is inosine
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

CTCGCSGYCM TNRGYATGGA YCGNTAT 27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 30
  - (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: Single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA
- (iii) FEATURES: N is inosine
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

CATGTRGWAG GGAANCCAGS AMANRARAA 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 27
  - (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: Single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA
- (iii) FEATURES: N is inosine
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

CTGACYGYTC TNRSNRYTGA CMGVTAC 27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 27
  - (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: Single

- 2 4 0 -

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

CTGACYGYTC TNRSNRYTGA CMGVTAT 27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 27  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:

CTCGCSCGYM TNRGYATGGA YCGNTAC 27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 30  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

GATGTGRTAR GGSRNCCAAC AGANGRYAAA 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 30  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

- 2 4 1 -

(iii) FEATURES: N is inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9:

GATGTGRTAR GGSRNCCAAC AGANGRYGAA 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 27
- (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: Single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 10:

GYCACCAACN WSTTCATCCT SWNHCTG 27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 27
- (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: Single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11:

ASNSANRAAG SARTAGANGA NRGGRTT 27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 25
- (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: Single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:

TGNTSSTKMT NGSNGTKGTN GGNAA 25

- 2 4 2 -

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 25  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 13:

AYCKGTAYCK GTCCANKGWN ATKGC 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 24  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 14:

CATKKCCSTG GASAGNTAYN TRGC 24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 24  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 15:

GWWGGGSAKC CAGCASANGG CRAA 24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 18

- 2 4 3 -

(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: 15th N is A, G, C, or T  
6th, 9th, 10th & 12th Ns are inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 16:

ARYYTNGCNN TNCGCNGAY 18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 21  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: 13th, 15th, 16th & 18th Ns are  
each A, G, C, or T  
1st, 4th, 6th Ns are inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 17:

NGGNANCCAR CANANNRNRA A 21

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 27  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 18:

GCCTSNTNRN SATGWSTGTG GANMGNT 27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 27  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single

- 2 4 4 -

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 19:

GAWSNTGMYN ANRTGGWAGG GNANCCA 27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 27  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 20:

TAGTGTGTGG AGTCGTGTGG CTGGCTG 27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 27  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 21:

AGTCTTGCT GCCACAGGCA TCCAGCG 27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 22:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 30  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 22:

CAAGCCAGTA AGGCTATGAA GGGCAGCAAG 30

- 2 4 5 -

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 23:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 31
- (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: Single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 23:

ACAGGACCTG CTGGGCCATC CTGGCGACAC A 31

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 24:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 91
- (B) TYPE: Amino acid
- (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 24:

Leu Val Leu Val Ile Ala Arg Val Arg Arg Leu His Asn Val Thr Asn  
1 5 10 15

Phe Leu Ile Gly Asn Leu Ala Leu Ser Asp Val Leu Met Cys Thr Ala  
20 25 30

Cys Val Pro Leu Thr Leu Ala Tyr Ala Phe Glu Pro Arg Gly Trp Val  
35 40 45

Phe Gly Gly Gly Leu Cys His Leu Val Phe Phe Leu Gln Pro Val Thr  
50 55 60

Val Tyr Val Ser Val Phe Thr Leu Thr Thr Ile Ala Val Asp Arg Tyr  
65 70 75 80

Val Val Leu Val His Pro Leu Arg Arg Ile  
85 90

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 25:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 59
- (B) TYPE: Amino acid
- (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 25:

Gly Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Tyr Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Val Ile Leu Leu

- 2 4 6 -

1	5	10	15												
Ser	Tyr	Val	Arg	Val	Ser	Val	Lys	Leu	Arg	Asn	Arg	Val	Val	Pro	Gly
				20			25						30		
Cys	Val	Thr	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ala	Asp	Trp	Asp	Arg	Ala	Arg	Arg	Arg	Arg
					35			40					45		
Thr	Phe	Cys	Leu	Leu	Val	Val	Val	Val	Val	Val					
					50				55						

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 26:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 370  
 (B) TYPE: Amino acid  
 (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 26:

Met	Ala	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Arg	Gly	Pro	Arg	Val	Ser	Asp	Leu	Phe	Ser
1										10					15
Gly	Leu	Pro	Pro	Ala	Val	Thr	Thr	Pro	Ala	Asn	Gln	Ser	Ala	Glu	Ala
					20				25					30	
Ser	Ala	Gly	Asn	Gly	Ser	Val	Ala	Gly	Ala	Asp	Ala	Pro	Ala	Val	Thr
					35			40						45	
Pro	Phe	Gln	Ser	Leu	Gln	Leu	Val	His	Gln	Leu	Lys	Gly	Leu	Ile	Val
					50			55			60				
Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Val	Val	Val	Val	Gly	Leu	Val	Gly	Asn	Cys	Leu	
					65			70		75				80	
Leu	Val	Leu	Val	Ile	Ala	Arg	Val	Arg	Arg	Leu	His	Asn	Val	Thr	Asn
					85			90						95	
Phe	Leu	Ile	Gly	Asn	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Leu	Met	Cys	Thr	Ala
					100				105			110			
Cys	Val	Pro	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Glu	Pro	Arg	Gly	Trp	Val
					115			120			125				
Phe	Gly	Gly	Leu	Cys	His	Leu	Val	Phe	Phe	Leu	Gln	Pro	Val	Thr	
					130			135			140				
Val	Tyr	Val	Ser	Val	Phe	Thr	Leu	Thr	Thr	Ile	Ala	Val	Asp	Arg	Tyr
					145			150		155			160		
Val	Val	Leu	Val	His	Pro	Leu	Arg	Arg	Ile	Ser	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ser	
					165			170			175				
Ala	Tyr	Ala	Val	Leu	Ala	Ile	Trp	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ala	Val	Leu	Ala	Leu

- 2 4 7 -

180	185	190
Pro Ala Ala Val His Thr Tyr His Val Glu Leu Lys Pro His Asp Val		
195	200	205
Arg Leu Cys Glu Glu Phe Trp Gly Ser Gln Glu Arg Gln Arg Gln Leu		
210	215	220
Tyr Ala Trp Gly Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Tyr Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Val		
225	230	235
Ile Leu Leu Ser Tyr Val Arg Val Ser Val Lys Leu Arg Asn Arg Val		
245	250	255
Val Pro Gly Cys Val Thr Gln Ser Gln Ala Asp Trp Asp Arg Ala Arg		
260	265	270
Arg Arg Arg Thr Phe Cys Leu Leu Val Val Val Val Val Phe Ala		
275	280	285
Val Cys Trp Leu Pro Leu His Val Phe Asn Leu Leu Arg Asp Leu Asp		
290	295	300
Pro His Ala Ile Asp Pro Tyr Ala Phe Gly Leu Val Gln Leu Leu Cys		
305	310	315
His Trp Leu Ala Met Ser Ser Ala Cys Tyr Asn Pro Phe Ile Tyr Ala		
325	330	335
Trp Leu His Asp Ser Phe Arg Glu Glu Leu Arg Lys Leu Leu Val Ala		
340	345	350
Trp Pro Arg Lys Ile Ala Pro His Gly Gln Asn Met Thr Val Ser Val		
355	360	365
Val Ile		
370		

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 27:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 206
  - (B) TYPE: Amino acid
  - (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 27:

Leu Val Leu Val Ile Ala Arg Val Arg Arg Leu Tyr Asn Val Thr Asn  
 1                   5                   10                   15

Phe Leu Ile Gly Asn Leu Ala Leu Ser Asp Val Leu Met Cys Thr Ala  
 20.               25               30

Cys Val Pro Leu Thr Leu Ala Tyr Ala Phe Glu Pro Arg Gly Trp Val

- 2 4 8 -

35

40

45

Phe	Gly	Gly	Gly	Leu	Cys	His	Leu	Val	Phe	Phe	Leu	Gln	Ala	Val	Thr
50							55						60		
Val	Tyr	Val	Ser	Val	Phe	Thr	Leu	Thr	Thr	Ile	Ala	Val	Asp	Arg	Tyr
65				70					75				80		
Val	Val	Leu	Val	His	Pro	Leu	Arg	Arg	Arg	Ile	Ser	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ser
						85			90				95		
Ala	Tyr	Ala	Val	Leu	Ala	Ile	Trp	Val	Leu	Ser	Ala	Val	Leu	Ala	Leu
						100			105				110		
Pro	Ala	Ala	Val	His	Thr	Tyr	His	Val	Glu	Leu	Lys	Pro	His	Asp	Val
						115			120				125		
Arg	Leu	Cys	Glu	Glu	Phe	Trp	Gly	Ser	Gln	Glu	Arg	Gln	Arg	Gln	Leu
						130		135			140				
Tyr	Ala	Trp	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Val
145					150				155				160		
Ile	Leu	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Arg	Val	Ser	Val	Lys	Leu	Arg	Asn	Arg	Val
						165			170				175		
Val	Pro	Gly	Arg	Val	Thr	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ala	Asp	Trp	Asp	Arg	Ala	Arg
						180			185				190		
Arg	Arg	Arg	Thr	Phe	Cys	Leu	Leu	Val							
						195			200				205		

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 28:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 126
- (B) TYPE: Amino acid
- (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 28:

Val	Val	Leu	Val	His	Pro	Leu	Arg	Arg	Ile	Ser	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ser
1						5			10			15		

Ala	Tyr	Ala	Val	Leu	Gly	Ile	Trp	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ala	Val	Leu	Ala	Leu
						20			25				30		

Pro	Ala	Ala	Val	His	Thr	Tyr	His	Val	Glu	Leu	Lys	Pro	His	Asp	Val
						35			40				45		

Ser	Leu	Cys	Glu	Glu	Phe	Trp	Gly	Ser	Gln	Glu	Arg	Gln	Arg	Gln	Ile
								55			60				

Tyr	Ala	Trp	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ala
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

- 2 4 9 -

65	70	75	80
Ile Leu Leu Ser Tyr Val Arg Val Ser Val Lys Leu Arg Asn Arg Val			
85		90	95
Val Pro Gly Ser Val Thr Gln Ser Gln Ala Asp Trp Asp Arg Ala Arg			
100		105	110
Arg Arg Arg Thr Phe Cys Leu Leu Val Val Val Val Val Val			
115		120	125

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 29:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 273
  - (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE  
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 29:

CTGGTGCTGG	TGATCGCGCG	GGTGCGCCGG	CTGCACAAACG	TGACGAACCTT	CCTCATCGGC	60
AACCTGGCCT	TGTCCGACGT	GCTCATGTGC	ACCGCCTGCG	TGCCGCTCAC	GCTGGCCTAT	120
GCCTTCGAGC	CACGCGGCTG	GGTGTTCGGC	GGCGGCCTGT	GCCACCTGGT	CTTCTTCCTG	180
CAGCCGGTCA	CCGTCTATGT	GTCGGTGTTC	ACGCTCACCA	CCATCGCAGT	GGACCGGTAC	240
GTCGTGCTGG	TGCACCCGCT	GAGGCGGCGC	ATC			273

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 30:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 177
  - (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE  
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 30:

GGCCTGCTGC	TGGTCACCTA	CCTGCTCCCT	CTGCTGGTCA	TCCTCCTGTC	TTACGTCCGG	60
GTGTCAGTGA	AGCTCCGCAA	CCCGGTGGTG	CCGGGCTGCG	TGACCCAGAG	CCAGGCCGAC	120
TGGGACCGCG	CTCGGCGCCG	GCGCACCTTC	TGCTTGCTGG	TGGTGGTCGT	GGTGGTG	177

- 2 5 0 -

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 31:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1110
- (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE

- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 31:

ATGGCCTCAT CGACCACTCG GGGCCCCAGG GTTTCTGACT TATTTCTGG GCTGCCGCCG	60
GCGGTACCAA CTCCCGCCAA CCAGAGCGCA GAGGCCTCGG CGGGCAACGG GTCGGTGGCT	120
GGCGCGGACG CTCCAGCCGT CACGCCCTTC CAGAGCCTGC AGCTGGTGCA TCAGCTGAAG	180
GGGCTGATCG TGCTGCTCTA CAGCGTCGTG GTGGTCGTGG GGCTGGTGGG CAACTGCCTG	240
CTGGTGCTGG TGATCGCGCG GGTGCGCCGG CTGCACAAACG TGACGAACCTT CCTCATCGGC	300
AACCTGGCCT TGTCCGACGT GCTCATGTGC ACCGCCTGCG TGCCGCTCAC GCTGGCCTAT	360
GCCTTCGAGC CACGCGGCTG GGTGTTCGGC GGCGGCCTGT GCCACCTGGT CTTCTTCCTG	420
CAGCCGGTCA CCGTCTATGT GTCCGGTGTTC ACGCTCACCA CCATCGCAGT GGACCGCTAC	480
GTCGTGCTGG TGCACCCGCT GAGGCGGGCGC ATCTCGCTGC GCCTCAGCGC CTACGCTGTG	540
CTGGCCATCT GGGCGCTGTC CGCGGTGCTG GCGCTGCCCG CCGCCGTGCA CACCTATCAC	600
GTGGAGCTCA AGCCGCACGA CGTGCACCTC TGCGAGGAGT TCTGGGGCTC CCAGGAGCGC	660
CAGCGCCAGC TCTACGCCCTG GGGGCTGCTG CTGGTCACCT ACCTGCTCCC TCTGCTGGTC	720
ATCCTCCTGT CTTACGTCCG GGTGTCAGTG AAGCTCCGCA ACCGCGTGGT GCCGGGCTGC	780
GTGACCCAGA GCCAGGCCGA CTGGGACCGC GCTCGCGGCC GGCGCACCTT CTGCTTGCTG	840
GTGGTGGTCG TGGTGGTGTT CGCCGTCTGC TGGCTGCCGC TGCACGTCTT CAACCTGCTG	900
CGGGACCTCG ACCCCCACGC CATCGACCCCT TACGCCCTTG GGCTGGTGCA GCTGCTCTGC	960
CACTGGCTCG CCATGAGTTC GCCCTGCTAC AACCCCTCA TCTACGCCCTG GCTGCACGAC	1020
AGCTTCCGCG AGGAGCTGCG CAAACTGTTG GTCGCTTGGC CCCGCAAGAT AGCCCCCCAT	1080
GGCCAGAATA TGACCGTCAG CGTGGTCATC	1110

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 32:

- 2 5 1 -

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 618
- (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

## (ix) FEATURE

- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 32:

CTGGTGCTGG	TGATCGCGCG	GGTGCGCCGG	CTGTACAACG	TGACGAATTT	CCTCATCGGC	60
AACCTGGCCT	TGTCCGACGT	GCTCATGTGC	ACCGCCTGCG	TGCCGCTCAC	GCTGGCCTAT	120
GCCTTCGAGC	CACGCGGCTG	GGTGTTCGGC	GGCGGCCCTGT	GCCACCTGGT	CTTCTTCCTG	180
CAGGCGGTCA	CCGTCTATGT	GTCGGTGTTC	ACGCTCACCA	CCATCGCAGT	GGACCGCTAC	240
GTCGTGCTGG	TGCACCCGCT	GAGGCGGCCGC	ATCTCGCTGC	GCCTCAGCGC	CTACGCTGTG	300
CTGGCCATCT	GGGTGCTGTC	CGCGGTGCTG	GCGCTGCCCG	CCGCGGTGCA	CACCTATCAC	360
GTGGAGCTCA	AGCCGCACGA	CGTGCGCCTC	TGCGAGGAGT	TCTGGGGCTC	CCAGGAGCGC	420
CAGCGCCAGC	TCTACGCCTG	GGGGCTGCTG	CTGGTCACCT	ACCTGCTCCC	TCTGCTGGTC	480
ATCCTCCTGT	CTTACGCCCG	GGTGTCAAGTG	AAGCTCCGCA	ACCGCGTGTT	GCCGGGCCGC	540
GTGACCCAGA	GCCAGGCCGA	CTGGGACCGC	GCTCGCGGCC	GGCGCACCTT	CTGCTTGCTG	600
GTGGTGGTCG	TGGTGGTG					618

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 33:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 378
- (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

## (ix) FEATURE

- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 33:

GTGGTTCTGG	TGCACCCGCT	ACGTCGGCGC	ATTCACTGA	GGCTCAGCGC	CTACGCGGTG	60
CTGGGCATCT	GGGCTCTATC	TGCAGTGCTG	GCGCTGCCGG	CCGCGGTGCA	CACCTACCAT	120
GTGGAGCTCA	AGCCCCACGA	CGTGAGCCTC	TGCGAGGAGT	TCTGGGGCTC	GCAGGAGCGC	180

- 2 5 2 -

CAACGCCAGA TCTACGCCCTG	GGGGCTGCTT CTGGGCACCT	ATTTGCTCCC CCTGCTGGCC	240
ATCCTCCTGT CTTACGTACG	GGTGTCAGTG AAGCTGAGGA	ACCGCGTGGT GCCTGGCAGC	300
GTGACCCAGA GTCAAGCTGA	CTGGGACCGA GCGCGTCGCC	GCCGCACTTT CTGTCTGCTG	360
GTGGTGGTGG TGGTAGTG			378

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 34:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 70
- (B) TYPE: Amino acid
- (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 34:

Val Cys His Val Ile Phe Lys Asn Gln Arg Met His Ser Ala Thr Ser			
1	5	10	15
Leu Phe Ile Val Asn Leu Ala Val Ala Asp Ile Met Ile Thr Leu Ile			
20	25	30	
Asn Thr Pro Phe Thr Leu Val Arg Phe Val Asn Ser Thr Trp Ile Phe			
35	40	45	
Gly Lys Gly Met Cys His Val Ser Arg Phe Ala Gln Tyr Cys Ser Leu			
50	55	60	
His Val Ser Ala Leu Thr			
65	70		

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 35:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 71
- (B) TYPE: Amino acid
- (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 35:

Glu Pro Ala Asp Leu Phe Trp Lys Asn Leu Asp Leu Pro Thr Phe Ile			
1	5	10	15
Leu Leu Asn Ile Leu Pro Leu Leu Ile Ile Ser Val Ala Tyr Val Arg			
20	25	30	
Val Thr Lys Lys Leu Trp Leu Cys Asn Met Ile Val Asp Val Thr Thr			
35	40	45	
Glu Gln Tyr Phe Ala Leu Arg Pro Lys Lys Lys Lys Thr Ile Lys Met			
50	55	60	

- 2 5 3 -

Leu Met Leu Val Val Val Leu  
 65                            70

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 36:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 210
  - (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (ix) FEATURE

- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 36:

GTCTGTCATG TCATCTCAA GAACCAGCGA ATGCACTCGG CCACCAGCCT CTTCATCGTC	60
AACCTGGCAG TTGCCGACAT AATGATCACG CTGCTCAACA CCCCCTTCAC TTTGGTTCGC	120
TTTGTGAACA GCACATGGAT ATTTGGGAAG GGATGTGCC ATGTCAGCCG CTTTGCCCAG	180
TACTGCTCAC TGCACGTCTC AGCACTGACA	210

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 37:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 213
  - (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (ix) FEATURE

- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 37:

GAGCCAGCTG ACCTCTTCTG GAAGAACCTG GACTTGCCCA CCTTCATCCT GCTAACATC	60
CTGCCCCCTCC TCATCATCTC TGTGGCCTAC GTTCGTGTGA CCAAGAAACT GTGGCTGTGT	120
AATATGATTG TCGATGTGAC CACAGAGCAG TACTTTGCC TGCGGCCCAA AAAGAAGAAG	180
ACCATCAAGA TGTTGATGCT GGTGGTAGTC CTC	213

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 38:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 115
  - (B) TYPE: Amino acid
  - (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

- 2 5 4 -

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 38:

Ala	Ser	Trp	His	Lys	Arg	Gly	Gly	Arg	Arg	Ala	Ala	Trp	Val	Val	Cys
1				5				10							15
Gly	Val	Val	Trp	Leu	Ala	Val	Thr	Ala	Gln	Cys	Leu	Pro	Thr	Ala	Val
	20					25								30	
Phe	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ile	Gln	Arg	Asn	Arg	Thr	Val	Cys	Tyr	Asp	Leu
	35					40							45		
Ser	Pro	Pro	Ile	Leu	Ser	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Met	Ala	Leu
	50					55							60		
Thr	Val	Ile	Gly	Phe	Leu	Leu	Pro	Phe	Ile	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala	Cys	Tyr
	65				70				75					80	
Cys	Arg	Met	Ala	Arg	Arg	Leu	Cys	Arg	Gln	Asp	Gly	Pro	Ala	Gly	Pro
					85				90					95	
Val	Ala	Gln	Glu	Arg	Arg	Ser	Lys	Ala	Ala	Arg	Met	Ala	Val	Val	Val
					100				105				110		
Ala	Ala	Val													
		115													

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 39:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH:	328
(B) TYPE:	Amino acid
(C) TOPOLOGY:	Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 39:

Met	Glu	Gln	Asp	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ile	Gln	Ala	Pro	Gly	Leu	Pro	Pro	Thr
1					5					10					15
Thr	Cys	Val	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Asp	Phe	Lys	Arg	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Pro	Val
			20					25					30		
Tyr	Ser	Val	Val	Leu	Val	Val	Gly	Leu	Pro	Leu	Asn	Ile	Cys	Val	Ile
				35				40					45		
Ala	Gln	Ile	Cys	Ala	Ser	Arg	Arg	Thr	Leu	Thr	Arg	Ser	Ala	Val	Tyr
				50				55			60				
Thr	Leu	Asn	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Asp	Leu	Met	Tyr	Ala	Cys	Ser	Leu	Pro
			65			70			75			80			

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Leu Leu Ile Tyr Asn Tyr Ala Arg Gly Asp His Trp Pro Phe Gly Asp  
                   85                         90                         95  
  
 Leu Ala Cys Arg Phe Val Arg Phe Leu Phe Tyr Ala Asn Leu His Gly  
                   100                     105                         110  
  
 Ser Ile Leu Phe Leu Thr Cys Ile Ser Phe Gln Arg Tyr Leu Gly Ile  
                   115                     120                         125  
  
 Cys His Pro Leu Ala Ser Trp His Lys Arg Gly Gly Arg Arg Ala Ala  
                   130                     135                         140  
  
 Trp Val Val Cys Gly Val Val Trp Leu Ala Val Thr Ala Gln Cys Leu  
                   145                     150                         155                 160  
  
 Pro Thr Ala Val Phe Ala Ala Thr Gly Ile Gln Arg Asn Arg Thr Val  
                   165                     170                         175  
  
 Cys Tyr Asp Leu Ser Pro Pro Ile Leu Ser Thr Arg Tyr Leu Pro Tyr  
                   180                     185                         190  
  
 Gly Met Ala Leu Thr Val Ile Gly Phe Leu Leu Pro Phe Ile Ala Leu  
                   195                     200                         205  
  
 Leu Ala Cys Tyr Cys Arg Met Ala Arg Arg Leu Cys Arg Gln Asp Gly  
                   210                     215                         220  
  
 Pro Ala Gly Pro Val Ala Gln Glu Arg Arg Ser Lys Ala Ala Arg Met  
                   225                     230                         235                 240  
  
 Ala Val Val Val Ala Ala Val Phe Ala Ile Ser Phe Leu Pro Phe His  
                   245                     250                         255  
  
 Ile Thr Lys Thr Ala Tyr Leu Ala Val Arg Ser Thr Pro Gly Val Ser  
                   260                     265                         270  
  
 Cys Pro Val Leu Glu Thr Phe Ala Ala Ala Tyr Lys Gly Thr Arg Pro  
                   275                     280                         285  
  
 Phe Ala Ser Val Asn Ser Val Leu Asp Pro Ile Leu Phe Tyr Phe Thr  
                   290                     295                         300  
  
 Gln Gln Lys Phe Arg Arg Gln Pro His Asp Leu Leu Gln Arg Leu Thr  
                   305                     310                         315                 320  
  
 Ala Lys Trp Gln Arg Gln Arg Val  
                   325

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 40:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 345  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Double  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

- 2 5 6 -

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 40:

GCTTCCTGGC ACAAGCGTGG AGGTGCGCCGT GCTGCTTGGG TAGTGTGTGG AGTCGTGTGG	60
CTGGCTGTGA CAGCCCAGTG CCTGCCACCG GCAGTCTTTG CTGCCACAGG CATCCAGCGC	120
AACCGCACTG TGTGCTACGA CCTGAGGCCA CCCATCCTGT CTACTCGCTA CCTGCCCTAT	180
GGTATGGCCC TCACGGTCAT CGGCTTCTTG CTGCCCTCA TAGCCTTACT GGCTTGTAT	240
TGTCGCATGG CCCGCCGCCT GTGTGCCAG GATGGCCCAG CAGGTCCGTG GGCCCAAGAG	300
CGGCGCAGCA AGGCGGCTCG TATGGCTGTG GTGGTGGCAG CTGTC	345

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 41:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 984

(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: Double

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 41:

ATGGAGCAGG ACAATGGCAC CATCCAGGCT CCAGGCTTGC CGCCCACAC CTGCGTCTAC	60
CGTGAGGATT TCAAGCGACT GCTGCTAACCC CCGGTATACT CGGTGGTGCT GGTGGTCGGC	120
CTGCCACTGA ACATCTGCGT CATTGCCAG ATCTGCGCAT CCCGCCGGAC CCTGACCCGT	180
TCCGCTGTGT ACACCCCTGAA CCTGGCACTG GCGGACCTGA TGTATGCCTG TTCACTACCC	240
CTACTTATCT ATAACCTACGC CAGAGGGGAC CACTGCCCT TC GGAGACCT CGCCTGCCGC	300
TTTGTACGCT TCCTCTTCTA TGCCAATCTA CATGGCAGCA TCCTGTTCCCT CACCTGCATT	360
AGCTTCCAGC GCTACCTGGG CATCTGCCAC CCCCTGGCTT CCTGGCACAA GCGTGGAGGT	420
CGCCGTGCTG CTTGGGTAGT GTGTGGAGTC GTGTGGCTGG CTGTGACAGC CCAGTGCCTG	480
CCCACGGCAG TCTTTGCTGC CACAGGCATC CAGCGCAACC GCACTGTGTG CTACGACCTG	540
AGCCCCACCCA TCCTGTCTAC TCGCTACCTG CCCTATGGTA TGGCCCTCAC GGTCACTGGC	600
TTCTTGCTGC CCTTCATAGC CTTACTGGCT TGTTATTGTC GCATGGCCCG CCGCCTGTGT	660

- 2 5 7 -

CGCCAGGATG GCCCAGCAGG TCCTGTGGCC CAAGAGCGGC GCAGCAAGGC GGCTCGTATG	720
GCTGTGGTGG TGGCAGCTGT CTTGCCATC AGCTTCCTGC CTTTCCACAT CACCAAGACA	780
GCCTACTTGG CTGTGGCGTC CACGCCCGGT GTCTCTTGCC CTGTGCTGGA GACCTTCGCT	840
GCTGCCTACA AAGGCACTCG GCCCTTCGCC AGTGTCAACA GTGTTCTGGA CCCCATTCTC	900
TTCTACTTCA CACAACAGAA GTTCCGGCGG CAACCCCACG ATCTCTTACA GAGGCTCACA	960
GCCAAGTGGC AGAGGCAGAG AGTC	984

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 42:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 128
- (B) TYPE: Amino acid
- (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 42:

Ala Ala Met Ser Val Asp Arg Tyr Val Ala Ile Val His Ser Arg Arg			
1	5	10	15

Ser Ser Ser Leu Arg Val Ser Arg Asn Ala Leu Leu Gly Val Gly Phe		
20	25	30

Ile Trp Ala Leu Ser Ile Ala Met Ala Ser Pro Val Ala Tyr His Gln		
35	40	45

Arg Leu Phe His Arg Asp Ser Asn Gln Thr Phe Cys Trp Glu Gln Trp		
50	55	60

Pro Asn Lys Leu His Lys Lys Ala Tyr Val Val Cys Thr Phe Val Phe			
65	70	75	80

Gly Tyr Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Ile Cys Phe Cys Tyr Ala Lys Val		
85	90	95

Leu Asn His Leu His Lys Lys Leu Lys Asn Met Ser Lys Lys Ser Glu		
100	105	110

Ala Ser Lys Lys Lys Thr Ala Gln Thr Val Leu Val Val Val Val Val		
115	120	125

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 43:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 384
- (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- 2 5 8 -

(ix) FEATURE  
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 43:

GCCGCGATGT CTGTGGATCG CTACGTGGCC ATTGTGCACT CGCGGCGCTC CTCCTCCCTC	60
AGGGTGTCCC GCAACGCACT GCTGGGCGTG GGCTTCATCT GGGCGCTGTC CATGCCATG	120
GCCTCGCCGG TGGCCTACCA CCAGCGTCTT TTCCATCGGG ACAGCAACCA GACCTTCTGC	180
TGGGAGCAGT GGCCCAACAA GCTCCACAAG AAGGCTTACG TGGTGTGCAC TTTCGTCTTT	240
GGGTACCTTC TGCCCTTACT GCTCATCTGC TTTTGTATG CCAAGGT CCT TAATCATCTG	300
CATAAAAAGC TGAAAAACAT GTCAAAAAAG TCTGAAGCAT CCAAGAAAAA GACTGCACAG	360
ACCGTCCTGG TGGTCGTTGT AGTA	384

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 44:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 71  
 (B) TYPE: Amino acid  
 (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 44:

Val Leu Trp Phe Phe Gly Phe Ser Ile Lys Arg Thr Pro Phe Ser Val	
1 5 10 15	
Tyr Phe Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asp Gly Ala Tyr Leu Phe Ser Lys	
20 25 30	
Ala Val Phe Ser Leu Leu Asn Ala Gly Gly Phe Leu Gly Thr Phe Ala	
35 40 45	
His Tyr Val Arg Ser Val Ala Arg Val Leu Gly Leu Cys Ala Phe Val	
50 55 60	
Ala Gly Val Ser Leu Leu Pro	
65 70	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 45:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 215  
 (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- 2 5 9 -

(ix) FEATURE  
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 45:

GTGCTCTGGT TCTTCGGCTT CTCCATCAAG AGGACCCCT TCTCCGTCTA CTTCCGCAC	60
CTGGCCAGCG CCGACGGCGC CTACCTCTTC AGCAAGGCCG TGTTCTCCCT GCTGAACGCC	120
GGCGGCTTCC TGGGCACCTT CGCCCACAT GTGCCAGCG TGGCCCGGGT GCTGGGGCTC	180
TGCGCCTTCG TGGCGGGCGT GAGCCTCCTG CCGGC	215

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 46:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 348  
 (B) TYPE: Amino acid  
 (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 46:

Met Glu Leu Ala Met Val Asn Leu Ser Glu Gly Asn Gly Ser Asp Pro			
1	5	10	15
Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Glu Ser Arg Pro Leu Phe Gly Ile Gly Val Glu			
20	25	30	
Asn Phe Ile Thr Leu Val Val Phe Gly Leu Ile Phe Ala Met Gly Val			
35	40	45	
Leu Gly Asn Ser Leu Val Ile Thr Val Leu Ala Arg Ser Lys Pro Gly			
50	55	60	
Lys Pro Arg Ser Thr Thr Asn Leu Phe Ile Leu Asn Leu Ser Ile Ala			
65	70	75	80
Asp Leu Ala Tyr Leu Leu Phe Cys Ile Pro Phe Gln Ala Thr Val Tyr			
85	90	95	
Ala Leu Pro Thr Trp Val Leu Gly Ala Phe Ile Cys Lys Phe Ile His			
100	105	110	
Tyr Phe Phe Thr Val Ser Met Leu Val Ser Ile Phe Thr Leu Ala Ala			
115	120	125	
Met ser Val Asp Arg Tyr Val Ala Ile Val His Ser Arg Arg Ser Ser			
130	135	140	
Ser Leu Arg Val Ser Arg Asn Ala Leu Leu Gly Val Gly Phe Ile Trp			
145	150	155	160
Ala Leu Ser Ile Ala Met Ala Ser Pro Val Ala Tyr His Gln Arg Leu			
165	170	175	

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Phe	His	Arg	Asp	Ser	Asn	Gln	Thr	Phe	Cys	Trp	Glu	Gln	Trp	Pro	Asn
180								185						190	
Lys	Leu	His	Lys	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Val	Val	Cys	Thr	Phe	Val	Phe	Gly	Tyr
195							200						205		
Leu	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ile	Cys	Phe	Cys	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Val	Leu	Asn	
210					215						220				
His	Leu	His	Lys	Lys	Leu	Lys	Asn	Met	Ser	Lys	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ser
225					230					235				240	
Lys	Lys	Lys	Thr	Ala	Gln	Thr	Val	Leu	Val	Val	Val	Val	Val	Phe	Gly
245					250									255	
Ile	Ser	Trp	Leu	Pro	His	His	Val	Val	His	Leu	Trp	Ala	Glu	Phe	Gly
260					265								270		
Ala	Phe	Pro	Leu	Thr	Pro	Ala	Ser	Phe	Phe	Phe	Arg	Ile	Thr	Ala	His
275					280								285		
Cys	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ser	Val	Asn	Pro	Ile	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Phe
290					295								300		
Leu	Ser	Glu	Asn	Phe	Arg	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Gln	Val	Phe	Lys	Cys	His
305					310					315				320	
Val	Cys	Asp	Glu	Ser	Pro	Arg	Ser	Glu	Thr	Lys	Glu	Asn	Lys	Ser	Arg
					325					330				335	
Met	Asp	Thr	Pro	Pro	Ser	Thr	Asn	Cys	Thr	His	Val				
					340				345						

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 47:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1044
- (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 47:

ATGGAACCTGG	CTATGGTGAA	CCTCAGTGAA	GGGAATGGGA	GCGACCCAGA	GCCGCCAGCC	60
CCGGAGTCCA	GGCCGCTCTT	CGGCATTGGC	GTGGAGAACT	TCATTACGCT	GGTAGTGTCTT	120
GGCCTGATTT	TCGCGATGGG	CGTGCTGGC	AACAGCCTGG	TGATCACCGT	GCTGGCGCGC	180
AGCAAACCAG	GCAACCCCCG	CAGCACCAACC	AACCTGTTTA	TCCTCAATCT	GAGCATCGCA	240

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GACCTGGCCT	ACCTGCTCTT	CTGCATCCCT	TTTCAGGCCA	CCGTGTATGC	ACTGCCACC	300
TGGGTGCTGG	GCGCCTTCAT	CTGCAAGTTT	ATACACTACT	TCTTCACCGT	GTCCATGCTG	360
GTGAGCATCT	TCACCCCTGGC	CGCGATGTCT	GTGGATCGCT	ACGTGGCCAT	TGTGCACTCG	420
CGGCGCTCCT	CCTCCCTCAG	GGTGTCCCGC	AACGCACTGC	TGGGCGTGGG	CTTCATCTGG	480
GCGCTGTCCA	TCGCCATGGC	CTCGCCGGTG	GCCTACCACC	AGCGTCTTTT	CCATCGGGAC	540
AGCAAACCAGA	CCTTCTGCTG	GGAGCAGTGG	CCCAACAAGC	TCCACAAGAA	GGCTTACGTG	600
GTGTGCACTT	TCGTCTTTGG	GTACCTTCTG	CCCTTACTGC	TCATCTGCTT	TTGCTATGCC	660
AAGGTCCTTA	ATCATCTGCA	TAAAAAGCTG	AAAAAACATGT	CAAAAAAGTC	TGAAGCATCC	720
AAGAAAAAGA	CTGCACAGAC	CGTCCTGGTG	GTCGTTGTAG	TATTTGGCAT	ATCCTGGCTG	780
CCCCATCATG	TCGTCCACCT	CTGGGCTGAG	TTTGGAGCCT	TCCCAC TGAC	GCCAGCTTCC	840
TTCTTCTTCA	GAATCACCGC	CCATTGCCTG	GCATACAGCA	ACTCCTCAGT	GAACCCCATC	900
ATATATGCCT	TTCTCTCAGA	AAACTTCCGG	AAGGCGTACA	AGCAAGTGTT	CAAGTGTCA	960
GTGGCGATG	AATCTCCACG	CAGTGAAACT	AAGGAAAACA	AGAGCCGGAT	GGACACCCCG	1020
CCATCCACCA	ACTGCACCCA	CGTG				1044

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 48:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 125
- (B) TYPE: Amino acid
- (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 48:

Leu	Leu	Thr	Leu	His	Pro	Val	Trp	Ser	Gln	Lys	His	Arg	Thr	Ser	His
1						5				10					15
Trp	Ala	Ser	Arg	Val	Val	Leu	Gly	Val	Trp	Leu	Ser	Ala	Thr	Ala	Phe
								20		25				30	
Ser	Val	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Val	Phe	Arg	Glu	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Asp	Arg	Lys	Gly
								35		40			45		
Arg	Val	Thr	Cys	Arg	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Val	Ser	Thr	Asp	Trp	Glu	Ser
								50		55			60		
Lys	Glu	Met	Gln	Thr	Val	Arg	Gln	Trp	Ile	His	Ala	Thr	Cys	Phe	Ile
								65		70			75		80
Ser	Arg	Phe	Ile	Leu	Gly	Phe	Leu	Leu	Pro	Phe	Leu	Val	Ile	Gly	Phe

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85	90	95
Cys Tyr Glu Arg Val Ala Arg Lys Met Lys Glu Arg Gly Leu Phe Lys		
100	105	110
Ser Ser Lys Pro Phe Lys Val Thr Met Thr Ala Val Ile		
115	120	125

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 49:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 377
- (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 49:

CTTCTCACCC TTCACCCAGT GTGGTCCCAA AAGCACCGAA CCTCACACTG GGCTTCAGA	60
GTCGTTCTGG GAGTCTGGCT CTCTGCCACT GCCTTCAGCG TGCCCTATTT GGTTTCAGG	120
GAGACATATG ATGACCGTAA AGGAAGAGTG ACCTGCAGAA ATAAC TACGC TGTGTCCACT	180
GA C T G G A A A G C A A A G A G A T G C A A A C A G T A A G A C A A T G G A T T C A T G C C A C C T G T T C A T C	240
A G C C G C T T C A T A C T G G G C T T C C T T C T G C C T T T C T T A G T C A T T G G C T T T T G T T A T G A A A G A G A	300
G T A G C C C G C A A G A T G A A A G A G A T G A G G G G C C T C T T A A A T C C A G C A A A C C C T T C A A A G T C A C G	360
A T G A C T G C T G T T A T C T C	377

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 50:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 119
- (B) TYPE: Amino acid
- (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 50:

Phe Lys Ile Val Lys Pro Leu Ser Thr Ser Phe Ile Gln Ser Val Asn			
1	5	10	15
Tyr Ser Lys Leu Val Ser Leu Val Val Trp Leu Leu Met Leu Leu Leu			
20	25	30	
Ala Val Pro Asn Val Ile Leu Thr Asn Gln Arg Val Lys Asp Val Thr			
35	40	45	

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Gln	Ile	Lys	Cys	Met	Glu	Leu	Lys	Asn	Glu	Leu	Gly	Arg	Gln	Trp	His
50					55				60						
Lys	Ala	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Ile	Phe	Val	Gly	Ile	Phe	Trp	Leu	Val	Phe	Leu
65					70				75				80		
Leu	Leu	Ile	Ile	Phe	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Ile	Thr	Arg	Lys	Ile	Phe	Lys	Ser
							85		90					95	
His	Leu	Lys	Ser	Arg	Lys	Asn	Ser	Ile	Ser	Val	Lys	Lys	Ser	Ser	
							100		105			110			
Arg	Asn	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ile	Val									
					115										

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 51:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 357
  - (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear
  
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
  
- (ix) FEATURE
  - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S
  
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 51:

TTCAAGATTG	TGAAGCCCT	TTCCACGTCC	TTCATCCAGT	CTGTGAACTA	CAGCAAACTC	60
GTCTCGCTGG	TGGTCTGGTT	GCTCATGCTC	CTCCTCGCCG	TCCCCAACGT	CATTCTCACCC	120
AACCAGAGAG	TTAAGGACGT	GACGCAGATA	AAATGCATGG	AACTTAAAAAA	CGAACTGGGC	180
CGCCAGTGGC	ACAAGGCGTC	AAACTACATC	TTTGTGGCA	TTTTCTGGCT	TGTGTTCCCTT	240
TTGCTAATCA	TTTTCTACAC	TGCTATCACC	AGGAAAATCT	TTAAGTCCC	CCTGAAATCC	300
AGAAAAGATT	CCATCTCGGT	CAAAAAGAAA	TCTAGCCGCA	ACATCTTCAG	CATCGTG	357

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 52:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 252
  - (B) TYPE: Amino acid
  - (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear
  
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide
  
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 52:

Val	Asp	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Thr	Leu	Met	Pro	Leu	Ala	Met	Leu	Ser
1						5			10				15		

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Ser	Ser	Ala	Leu	Phe	Asp	His	Ala	Leu	Phe	Gly	Glu	Val	Ala	Cys	Arg
			20					25						30	
Leu	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Leu	Ser	Val	Cys	Phe	Val	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ile	Leu	Ser
			35				40						45		
Val	Ser	Ala	Ile	Asn	Val	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Tyr	Tyr	Val	Val	His	Pro	Met
			50			55					60				
Arg	Tyr	Glu	Val	Arg	Met	Lys	Leu	Gly	Leu	Val	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	Val
			65			70				75				80	
Gly	Val	Trp	Val	Lys	Ala	Leu	Ala	Met	Ala	Ser	Val	Pro	Val	Leu	Gly
			85				90							95	
Arg	Val	Ser	Trp	Glu	Glu	Gly	Pro	Pro	Ser	Val	Pro	Pro	Gly	Cys	Ser
			100				105						110		
Leu	Gln	Trp	Ser	His	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Cys	Gln	Leu	Phe	Val	Val	Val	Phe
			115				120						125		
Ala	Val	Leu	Tyr	Phe	Leu	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ile	Leu	Val	Val	Tyr	
			130				135						140		
Cys	Ser	Met	Phe	Arg	Val	Ala	Arg	Val	Ala	Ala	Met	Gln	His	Gly	Pro
			145				150				155			160	
Leu	Pro	Thr	Trp	Met	Glu	Thr	Pro	Arg	Gln	Arg	Ser	Glu	Ser	Leu	Ser
			165				170						175		
Ser	Arg	Ser	Thr	Met	Val	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Pro	Gln	Thr	Thr	Pro
			180				185						190		
His	Arg	Thr	Phe	Gly	Gly	Lys	Ala	Ala	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Ala	Val	
			195			200							205		
Gly	Gly	Gln	Phe	Leu	Leu	Cys	Trp	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Phe	His	Leu
			210				215						220		
Tyr	Val	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ala	Gln	Pro	Ile	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gln	Val	Glu	Asn
			225				230				235			240	
Val	Val	Thr	Trp	Ile	Gly	Tyr	Phe	Cys	Phe	Thr	Ser				
			245				250								

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 53:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 756
  - (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear
  
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

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## (ix) FEATURE

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 53:

GTGGACCTGC	TGGCTGCCCT	GACCCTCATG	CCTCTGGCCA	TGCTCTCCAG	CTCCGCCCTC	60
TTTGACCACG	CCCTCTTGG	GGAGGTGGCC	TGCCGCCTCT	ACTTGTTCCT	GAGCGTCTGC	120
TTTGTCAAGCC	TGGCCATCCT	CTCGGTGTCC	GCCATCAATG	TGGAGCGCTA	CTATTATGTG	180
GTCCACCCCCA	TGCGCTATGA	GGTGCAGCATG	AAACTGGGGC	TGGTGGCCTC	TGTGCTGGTG	240
GGCGTGTGGG	TGAAGGCCCT	GGCCATGGCT	TCTGTGCCAG	TGTTGGGAAG	GGTGTCCCTGG	300
GAGGAAGGCC	CTCCCAGTGT	CCCCCCAGGC	TGTTCACTCC	AATGGAGCCA	CAGTGCCTAC	360
TGCCAGCTTT	TCGTGGTGGT	CTTCGCCGTC	CTCTACTTCC	TGCTGCCCT	GCTCCTCATC	420
CTTGTGGTCT	ACTGCAGCAT	GTTCCGGGTG	GCTCGTGTGG	CTGCCATGCA	GCACGGGCCG	480
CTGCCAACGT	GGATGGAGAC	GCCCCGGCAA	CGCTCCGAGT	CTCTCAGCAG	CCGCTCCACT	540
ATGGTCACCA	GCTCGGGGGC	CCCGCAGACC	ACCCCTCACC	GGACGTTGG	CGGAGGGAAAG	600
GCAGCAGTGG	TCCTCCTGGC	TGTGGGAGGA	CAGTTCCTGC	TCTGTTGGTT	GCCCTACTTC	660
TCCTTCCACC	TCTATGTGGC	CCTGAGCGCT	CAGCCCATTG	CAGCGGGCA	GGTGGAGAAC	720
GTGGTGACCT	GGATTGGCTA	CTTCTGCTTC	ACCTCC			756

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 54:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 263  
 (B) TYPE: Amino acid  
 (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 54:

Ala	Asp	Val	Leu	Val	Thr	Ala	Ile	Cys	Leu	Pro	Ala	Ser	Leu	Leu	Val
1															15
Asp	Ile	Thr	Glu	Ser	Trp	Leu	Phe	Gly	His	Ala	Leu	Cys	Lys	Val	Ile
															30
Pro	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Ala	Val	Ser	Val	Ser	Val	Val	Val	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser
															45
Ser	Ile	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg	Trp	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Cys	His	Pro	Leu	Leu	Phe
															60
Lys	Ser	Thr	Ala	Arg	Arg	Ala	Arg	Gly	Ser	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ile	Trp	Ala
															80
65															
70															
75															

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Val	Ser	Leu	Ala	Val	Met	Val	Pro	Gln	Ala	Ala	Val	Met	Glu	Cys	Ser
				85					90			95			
Ser	Val	Leu	Pro	Glu	Leu	Ala	Asn	Arg	Thr	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ser	Val	Cys
				100				105			110				
Asp	Glu	Arg	Trp	Ala	Asp	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Pro	Lys	Ile	Tyr	His	Ser	Cys
				115			120			125					
Phe	Phe	Ile	Val	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Pro	Leu	Gly	Leu	Met	Ala	Met	Ala
				130			135			140					
Tyr	Phe	Gln	Ile	Phe	Arg	Lys	Leu	Trp	Gly	Arg	Gln	Ile	Pro	Gly	Thr
		145			150				155		155		160		
Thr	Ser	Ala	Leu	Val	Arg	Asn	Trp	Lys	Arg	Pro	Ser	Asp	Gln	Leu	Asp
				165			170			170		175			
Asp	Gln	Gly	Gln	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser	Glu	Pro	Gln	Pro	Arg	Ala	Arg	Ala
				180			185			185		190			
Phe	Leu	Ala	Glu	Val	Lys	Gln	Met	Arg	Ala	Arg	Arg	Lys	Thr	Ala	Lys
				195			200			200		205			
Met	Leu	Met	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Val	Phe	Ala	Leu	Cys	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Ile
				210			215			215		220			
Ser	Val	Leu	Asn	Val	Leu	Lys	Arg	Val	Phe	Gly	Met	Phe	Arg	Gln	Ala
				225			230			235		235		240	
Ser	Asp	Arg	Glu	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Cys	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ser	His	Trp	Leu
				245			250			250		255			
Val	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Ser	Ala	Ala									
				260											

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 55:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 789
- (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 55:

GCCGATGTGC	TGGTGACAGC	CATCTGCCTG	CCGGCCAGTC	TGCTGGTAGA	CATCACGGAA	60
TCCTGGCTCT	TTGGCCATGC	CCTCTGCAAG	GTCATCCCCT	ATCTACAGGC	CGTGTCCGTG	120

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TCAGTGGTCG	TGCTGACTCT	CAGCTCCATC	GCCCTGGACC	GCTGGTACGC	CATCTGCCAC	180
CCGCTGTTGT	TCAAGAGCAC	TGCCCAGGCGC	GCCCCGGGCT	CCATCCTCGG	CATCTGGGCG	240
GTGTCGCTGG	CTGTCATGGT	GCCTCAGGCT	GCTGTCATGG	AGTGTAGCAG	CGTGCTGCC	300
GAGCTGGCCA	ACCGCACCCG	CCTCCTGTCT	GTCTGTGATG	AGCGCTGGC	AGACGACCTG	360
TACCCCAAGA	TCTACCACAG	CTGCTTCTTC	ATTGTCACCT	ACCTGGCCCC	ACTGGGCCTC	420
ATGCCCATGG	CCTATTCCA	GATCTTCCGC	AAGCTCTGGG	GCCGCCAGAT	CCCCGGCACC	480
ACCTCGGCC	TGGTGCACAA	CTGGAAGCGG	CCCTCAGACC	AGCTGGACGA	CCAGGGCCAG	540
GGCCTGAGCT	CAGAGCCCCA	GCCCCGGGCT	CGCGCCTTCC	TGGCCGAGGT	GAAACAGATG	600
CGAGCCCGGA	GGAAGACGGC	CAAGATGCTG	ATGGTGGTGC	TGCTGGTCTT	CGCCCTCTGC	660
TACCTGCCCA	TCAGTGTCC	CAACGTCCTC	AAGAGGGTCT	TCGGGATGTT	CCGCCAAGCC	720
AGCGACCGAG	AGGCCATCTA	CGCCTGCTTC	ACCTTCTCCC	ACTGGCTGGT	GTACGCCAAC	780
AGCGCCGCC						789

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 56:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 328
- (B) TYPE: Amino acid
- (C) TOPOLOGY: Linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Peptide

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 56:

Met	Glu	Trp	Asp	Asn	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gln	Ala	Leu	Gly	Leu	Pro	Pro	Thr
1						5					10				15
Thr	Cys	Val	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Asn	Phe	Lys	Gln	Leu	Leu	Leu	Pro	Pro	Val
										20	25			30	
Tyr	Ser	Ala	Val	Leu	Ala	Ala	Gly	Leu	Pro	Leu	Asn	Ile	Cys	Val	Ile
										35	40			45	
Thr	Gln	Ile	Cys	Thr	Ser	Arg	Arg	Ala	Leu	Thr	Arg	Thr	Ala	Val	Tyr
										50	55			60	
Thr	Leu	Asn	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Asp	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Cys	Ser	Leu	Pro
										65	70			75	80
Leu	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Gly	Asp	His	Trp	Pro	Phe	Gly	Asp
										85	90			95	
Phe	Ala	Cys	Arg	Leu	Val	Arg	Phe	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Leu	His	Gly
										100	105			110	

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Ser	Ile	Leu	Phe	Leu	Thr	Cys	Ile	Ser	Phe	Gln	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Ile
							115			120					125
Cys	His	Pro	Leu	Ala	Pro	Trp	His	Lys	Arg	Gly	Gly	Arg	Arg	Ala	Ala
							130			135					140
Trp	Leu	Val	Cys	Val	Thr	Val	Trp	Leu	Ala	Val	Thr	Thr	Gln	Cys	Leu
								145		150			155		160
Pro	Thr	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ile	Gln	Arg	Asn	Arg	Thr	Val
								165		170				175	
Cys	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Ser	Pro	Pro	Ala	Leu	Ala	Thr	His	Tyr	Met	Pro	Tyr
								180		185			190		
Gly	Met	Ala	Leu	Thr	Val	Ile	Gly	Phe	Leu	Leu	Pro	Phe	Ala	Ala	Leu
							195		200			205			
Leu	Ala	Cys	Tyr	Cys	Leu	Leu	Ala	Cys	Arg	Leu	Cys	Arg	Gln	Asp	Gly
							210		215			220			
Pro	Ala	Glu	Pro	Val	Ala	Gln	Glu	Arg	Arg	Gly	Lys	Ala	Ala	Arg	Met
						225		230			235			240	
Ala	Val	Val	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ile	Ser	Phe	Leu	Pro	Phe	His
							245		250			255			
Ile	Thr	Lys	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Val	Gly	Ser	Thr	Pro	Gly	Val	Pro
						260		265			270				
Cys	Thr	Val	Leu	Glu	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Thr	Arg	Pro
						275		280			285				
Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala	Asn	Ser	Val	Leu	Asp	Rro	Ile	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Phe	Thr
						290		295			300				
Gln	Lys	Lys	Phe	Arg	Arg	Arg	Pro	His	Glu	Leu	Leu	Gln	Lys	Leu	Thr
						305		310			315			320	
Ala	Lys	Trp	Gln	Arg	Gln	Gly	Arg								
						325									

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 57:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 984
  - (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: Double
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE
 

- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 57:

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ATGGAATGGG ACAATGGCAC AGGCCAGGCT CTGGGCTTGC CACCCACCAC	60
CGCGAGAACT TCAAGCAACT GCTGCTGCCA CCTGTGTATT CGGCGGTGCT GGCGGCTGGC	120
CTGCCGCTGA ACATCTGTGT CATTACCCAG ATCTGCACGT CCCGCCGGC CCTGACCCGC	180
ACGGCCGTGT ACACCCCTAAA CCTTGCTCTG GCTGACCTGC TATATGCCTG CTCCCTGCC	240
CTGCTCATCT ACAACTATGC CCAAGGTGAT CACTGGCCCT TTGGCGACTT CGCCTGCC	300
CTGGTCCGCT TCCTCTTCTA TGCCAACCTG CACGGCAGCA TCCTCTTCCT CACCTGCATC	360
AGCTTCCAGC GCTACCTGGG CATCTGCCAC CCGCTGGCCC CCTGGCACAA ACGTGGGGC	420
CGCCGGGCTG CCTGGCTAGT GTGTGTAACC GTGTGGCTGG CCGTGACAAC CCAGTGCCTG	480
CCCACAGCCA TCTTCGCTGC CACAGGCATC CAGCGTAACC GCACTGTCTG CTATGACCTC	540
AGCCCCGCTG CCCTGGCCAC CCACTATATG CCCTATGGCA TGGCTCTCAC TGTCATCGGC	600
TTCCTGCTGC CCTTTGCTGC CCTGCTGGCC TGCTACTGTC TCCTGGCCTG CCGCCTGTGC	660
CGCCAGGATG GCCCGGCAGA GCCTGTGGCC CAGGAGCGGC GTGGCAAGGC GGCCCGCATG	720
GCCGTGGTGG TGGCTGCTGC CTTTGCCATC AGCTTCCTGC CTTTCACAT CACCAAGACA	780
GCCTACCTGG CAGTGGGCTC GACGCCGGC GTCCCCCTGCA CTGTATTGGA GGCCTTGCA	840
GCGGCCTACA AAGGCACGCG GCCGTTGCC AGTGCCAAC A GCGTGCTGGA CCCCATCCTC	900
TTCTACTTCA CCCAGAAGAA GTTCCGCCGG CGACCACATG AGCTCCTACA GAAACTCACA	960
GCCAAATGGC AGAGGCAGGG TCGC	984

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 58:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 26
- (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: Single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 58:

ACAGCCATCT TCGCTGCCAC AGGCAT 26

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 59:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 29
- (B) TYPE: Nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: Single

- 2 7 0 -

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 59:

AGACAGTAGC AGGCCAGCAG GGCAGCAAA 29

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 60:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 27  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 60:

CTGTGYGYS A TYGCNNTKGA YMGSTAC 27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 61:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 29  
(B) TYPE: Nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid  
Synthetic DNA

(iii) FEATURES: N is inosine

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 61:

AKGWAGWAGG GCAGCCAGCA GANSRYGAA 29

## CLAIMS

1. A DNA which comprises a nucleotide sequence represented by a SEQ ID NO selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 19.

5 2. A method for amplifying a DNA coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein by polymerase chain reaction techniques, which comprises:

(i) carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- 10 ① a DNA coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18, and
- 20 ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 9, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide

- 2 7 2 -

sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19; or

5 (ii) carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- ① a DNA coding for G protein coupled receptor protein, said DNA being capable of acting as a template,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12, and
- ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13.

3. A method for screening a DNA library for a DNA coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein, which comprises:

20 (i) carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of

- ① said DNA library,
- ② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 5, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 6, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 10, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 14, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 16 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 18, and
- ③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group

consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 8, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 11, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 15, DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 17 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 19,  
under conditions to amplify selectively a template DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein, contained in the  
DNA library and selecting said DNA; or  
(ii) carrying out a polymerase chain reaction in the presence of a mixture of  
① said DNA library  
② at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1 and DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 12, and  
③ at least one DNA primer selected from the group consisting of DNA primers comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 13,  
under conditions to amplify selectively a DNA coding for the G protein coupled receptor protein, contained in the DNA library and selecting said DNA.

4. A DNA coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein or a fragment thereof, which is obtained by the method according to claim 2 to 3.

5. A G protein coupled receptor protein encoded by the DNA according to claim 4, a peptide segment or fragment thereof or a salt thereof.

6. A G protein coupled receptor protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of

an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 24, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 25, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 26, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 27, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 28, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 34, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 35, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 38, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 39, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 56, and substantial equivalents to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 24, SEQ ID NO: 25, SEQ ID NO: 26, SEQ ID NO: 27, SEQ ID NO: 28, SEQ ID NO: 34, SEQ ID NO: 35, SEQ ID NO: 38, SEQ ID NO: 39, or SEQ ID NO: 56; a peptide segment (or fragment) thereof, a modified peptide derivative thereof or a salt thereof.

7. The G protein coupled receptor protein according to claim 6, comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 38, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 39, an amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 56 and substantial equivalents to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 38, SEQ ID NO: 39, or SEQ ID NO: 56.

8. The G protein coupled receptor protein according to claims 6 or 7, wherein said receptor is a purinoceptor.

9. The G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of claims 6 to 8, wherein an agonist to said receptor is useful as an immunomodulator or an antitumor agent, in addition it is useful in therapeutically or prophylactically treating hypertension, diabetes or cystic fibrosis, and an antagonist to said receptor is useful as a hypotensive agent, an analgesic, or an agent for therapeutically or prophylactically treating incontinence of urine.

10. A DNA which comprises a nucleotide sequence coding for a G protein coupled receptor protein of claim 6.

11. The DNA according to claim 10 comprising a nucleotide sequence coding for the G protein coupled receptor

protein according to claim 7.

12. The DNA according to claim 11 comprising a nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 41, or SEQ ID NO: 57.

5 13. A transformant containing a vector comprising the DNA according to claim 4 or 10; or an expression system comprising an open reading frame (ORF) of DNA derived from a G protein coupled receptor protein DNA according to claim 4 or 10, wherein the ORF is operably linked  
10 to a control sequence compatible with a desired host cell.

14. A method for determining a ligand to the G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of claims 5 to 8, which comprises contacting

15 (i) at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of claims 5 to 8, peptide segments or salts thereof, and mixtures thereof, with

20 (ii) at least one compound to be tested and determining whether said compound to be tested bound to the component of (i).

25 15. A screening method for a compound capable of inhibiting the binding of a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of claims 5 to 8 with a ligand, which comprises carrying out a comparison between:

30 (i) at least one case where said ligand is contacted with at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of claims 5 to 8, peptide segments or salts thereof, and mixtures thereof, and

35 (ii) at least one case where said ligand together with a compound to be tested is contacted with at least one component selected from the group consisting of G protein coupled receptor proteins or salts thereof according to any of claims 5 to 8, peptide segments or salts thereof, and mixtures thereof.

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16. A compound which is determined through the method according to claim 15 or a salt thereof.

17. The compound according to claim 16, which is an agonist or antagonist to a G protein coupled receptor protein  
5 according to any of claims 5 to 8.

18. A ligand to a G protein coupled receptor protein according to any of claims 5 to 8, which is determined through the method according to claim 14.

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## FIGURE 1

## OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE FOR 5' SIDE PRIMER

Primer HS-1

CGTGGCCATCCTGGGCAACACCCCTG  
G C GG                    CT  
                          G  
                          T

HTRHR  
HUMRANTES  
HSBLR1A  
HUMSOMAT  
RNU02083  
U00442  
HUMNMBR  
HSHM4  
RATAADRE01  
HUMSSTR3X  
HUMC5AAR  
HUMRDC1A  
HUMOPIODRE  
RATA2BAR

CCTGGGCATTGTAGGCAACATCATGGT  
CATTGGCCTGGTTGGAAACATCCTGGT  
CCTGGGCGTGATCGGCAACGTCCTGGT  
GGTGGGGCTGGTGGCAACGCCCTGGT  
AGTGGGCCTCTTCGGAAACTTCCTGGT  
GGTGGGCTTAGTGGGCAATTCCCTGGT  
CGTGGGCTTGCCTGGCAACATCATGCT  
GGTGACCATCATCGGCAACATCCTGGT  
CTTGCCATCGTGGCAACATCTTGGT  
GGTGGGCCTGCTGGTAACTCGCTGGT  
GGTGGGAGTGCTGGCAATGCCCTGGT  
CATCGGCATGATTGCCAACTCCGTGGT  
CGTGGCGGTGCTCGGCAACCTCGTGGT  
GCTGGCAGTGGCGGGCAACGTGCTGGT

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## FIGURE 2

## OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE FOR 3' SIDE PRIMER

Complementary Sequence to Primer HS-2	TTTGCATCTGCTGGATGCCCAAC C            C        TTT C G            G T            T
HUMSGIR	TTTGCCTCTGCTGGTCCCTCTAAC
HUMBOMB3S	TTTGCCTCTGCTGGTGCCTAAC
S46950	TTTGCCTCTGCTGGCTGCCCTACAC
MUSGPCR	TTTGCCTCGTCTGGTGCCTCTAAC
S43387	TTTGCCTTTATGGATGCCCTACAGG
RATNEURA	TTTGCATCTGCTGGCTGCCCTATCAC
RATA1ARA	TTTGCCTCAGCTGGCTGCCGCTGCAT
HUMPIODRE	TTTGCATCTGCTGGCTGCCCTATCAC
HUMNEKAR	TTTGCATCTGCTGGCTGCCCTACCAC
RATADENREC	TTTGCCTTGCTGGCTGCCCTTGTC
HUMSRI1A	TTTGTATCTGCTGGATGCCCTTCTAC
S8637154	TTTGTATCTGCTGGCTGCCCTATCAT
RNCGPCR	TTTGCCTGCTGGATGCCCTTAC
HUMSSTR4Z	TTTGTGCTCTGCTGGATGCCCTTCTAC
RATGNRHA	TTTGCACACTGGTCGAAGCCAGACAAA

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## FIGURE 3

## OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE FOR 5' SIDE PRIMER

Primer 3A

CTGACCGCTCTIACIACTGACCGATAC  
T T      GG GT      A C  
                  G

Primer 3B

CTGACCGCTCTIACIACTGACCGATAT  
T T      GG GT      A C  
                  G

L11064

CTCACCATGATGAGCGTGGACCGCTAC

L11065

TTGACCATGATGGAGTGTGACCGCTAC

D16349

CTCTGCACCATGAGCGTGGACCGCTAC

X69676

CTGATGCTCGTAGTATCGACCGCTAC

M35328

CTTACGGCACTGTCAGCTGACAGGTAC

M73482

CTCACTGCCCTCAGCGCCGACAGGTAC

M73481

CTCACGGCGCTCTGGCAGACAGATAAC

L08893

TTAACAAATTCTCAGCGCTGACAGATAAC

X62933

ATGACCGCCATCGCCGCTGACAGGTAC

X62934

ATGACAACGTGGCCTTGACAGATAAC

J05189

ATGACAGCCATTGCACTGGACAGGTAT

M60786

CTCTGCCTCTCAGTGTGGACAGGTAC

L04672

CTCACCTGCCCTCAGCATTGACCGCTAC

X61496

TTGCTGGCTATCACTGTGGACCGCTAC

X59249

TTGCTGGCCATTGCTGTAGACCGATAAC

L09249

CTCACCTGCCCTCAGCATTGACCGCTAC

P30731

CTGACAGCTATCGCAGTGGACCGCCAC

M31210

CTCCTCGCCATGCCATTGAGCGCTAT

U03642

CTCACCGGCCTCAGCTTCGACCGCTAC

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## FIGURE 4

## OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE FOR 5' SIDE PRIMER

Primer 3C                    CTCGCCGCTATIAGCATGGACCGITAC  
                              G CC G T      T

Primer 3D                    CTCGCCGCTATIAGCATGGACCGITAT  
                              G CC G T      T

L32840                    ATTACCTGCATGAGTGTGATAGGTAC  
X64052                    CTCACGTGTCTCAGCATCGATCGCTAC  
M90065                    CTCACGTGTCTCAGCATCGATCGCTAC  
M91464                    CTCACGTGTCTCAGCATTGATCGATAC  
M88096                    CTGGTAGCCATCTCTCTGGAGAGATAT  
M99418                    CTCGTGGCCATAGCCCTGGAGCGATAC  
L04473                    CTCGTGGCCATCGCACTGGAGCGGTAC  
M73969                    CTGGCCTGCATCAGTGTGGACCGTTAC  
X65858                    TTGGCCTGCATCAGTGTGGACCGTTAC  
S46665                    CTGGCTACCATTAGTGCCGACCGTTTC  
M60626                    ATCGCCCTCATTGCTCTGGACCGCTGT

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## FIGURE 5

## OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE FOR 3' SIDE PRIMER

L11064	TTCGTGGTGTGCTGGCGCCATCCACATC
L11065	TTCATCATCTGTTGGACCCCCATTCACATC
D16349	TTTATCGTCTGCTGGACCCCCATCCACATC
X69676	TTTGTGCTGTGTTGGGTGCCTTCCAGATC
M35328	TTTGCCCTCTGCTGGCTCCCCAACCATGTC
M73482	TTCATCTTCTGTTGGTTCCAACCACATC
M73481	TTCGCCCTCTGCTGGCTCCCCAATCATGTC
L08893	TTTGCCCTCTGCTGGTTGCCAACATCACCTC
X62933	TTTGCATCTGCTGGCTGCCCTACCACCTC
X62934	TTCGCCATCTGCTGGCTGCCCTCCACATC
J05189	TTTGCATCTGCTGGCTGCCCTATCACGTG
M60786	TTCGCCCTGTGCTGGTCCCTCTTCACTTA
L04672	TTTGTCATCTGCTGGCTGCCCTACCACGTG
X61496	TTTGCCTGCCTGCTGGATGCCCTTACCCCTC
X59249	TTTGCCTTGTGCTGGCTGCCCTTGTCCATC
L09249	TTTGCATCTGCTGGCTGCCCTACCACGTG
P30731	TTTGCCTCTGCTGGTCCCTCTCAACTGC
M31210	TTCATGCCCTGCTGGGCACCGCTTTCATC
U03642	TTTGCCTGTGCTGGATGCCCTACCACCTG

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## FIGURE 6

## OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE FOR 3' SIDE PRIMER

Complementary Sequence    TTTTCITTGCTGGITTCCTTACACATG  
to Primer 6C                CC T G C                T T

L32840	TTCATCATTTGCTGGCTTCCCTTCCATGTT
X64052	TTCTTCTTTCTGGGTCCCCACCAAATA
M90065	TTCTTCTTTCTGGGTCCCCACCAAATA
M91464	TTTTCTTTCTGGATTCCCCACCAAATA
M88096	TTCTTCTGTGCTGGATGCCATCTCAGC
M99418	TTCTTCTGTGTTGGCTGCCAGTGTACAGC
L04473	TTTTTCTGTGTTGGTTGCCAGTTATAGT
M73969	TTCTGCTTGCTGGCTGCCCTACAACCTG
X65858	TTCTGCTTGCTGGCTGCCCTACAACCTG
S46665	TTCTTATCTCTGGCTGCCCTATCAGGTG
M60626	TTTTTCTCTGGTCCCCATATCAGGTG

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## FIGURE 7

## OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE FOR 5' SIDE PRIMER

Primer T2A

GTCACCAACITGTTCATCCTCAICCTG  
C            AC            GT T  
                          A

HUMGALAREC  
RATADRA1B  
HUMADRB1  
RABIL8RSB  
HUMOPIODRE  
BTSKR  
HUMSR1ZA  
HUMSSTR3Y  
HUMGARE  
HUMCCKAR  
HUMSHTR  
HUMD1B  
HUM5HT1E  
HUMD4C  
MMSERO  
RATADRA1A  
S57565

ACCACCAACCTGTTCATCCTCAACCTG  
CCCACCAACTACTTATCGTCAACCTG  
ACCACCAACCTGTTCATCCTCAACCTG  
GTCACCGACGTCTACCTGCTGAACCTG  
GTCACCAACTCCTCCTCGTGAACCTG  
GTGACCAACTACTTCATCGTCAACCTG  
ATCACCAACATTTACATCCTCAACCTG  
GTCACCAACGTCTACATCCTCAACCTG  
GTCACCAACGCCTCCTCCTCTCACTG  
GTCACCAACATCTCCTCCTCCCTG  
CCCTCCAACCTACCTGATCGTGTCCCTG  
ATGACCAACGTCTTCATCGTGTCTTG  
CCTGCCAACTACCTAACATTGTTCTTG  
CCCACCAACTCCTCATCGTGAGCCTG  
GCCACCAACTATTCCTGATGTCACCTT  
GTCACCAACTATTCATCGTGAACCTG  
CTGACCAATTGCTTCATTGTGTCCCTG

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## FIGURE 8

## COMPLEMENTARY OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE TO 3' SIDE PRIMER

Complementary Sequence AACCCCITCITCTATTGCTTTCTCCT  
to Primer T7A T T C C C G G

HUMGALAREC	AATCCTATCATTTATGCATTCTCTCT
RATA1ADREC	AACCCCACGTCTATGCCCTCCGGATC
PIGA2R	AATCCTCTCTTATGGCTTCTGGGG
RAT5HTRTC	AACCCCTATCATCTACCCGCTCTTATG
S58541	AACCCCACATTTATGCCCTTAATGCT
HUMGRPR	AACCCCTTGCCCTTACCTGCTGAGC
MUSGRPBM	AACCCCTTGCTCTTATCTGCTGAGC
RRVT1AIIR	AACCCCTGTTCTACGGCTTCTGGGG
HUMADRB1	AACCCCATCATCTACTGCCGCAGCCCC
HSHM4	AACCCCGTGTGCTATGCTCTGTGCAAC
HUMGARE	AACCCCTGGTCTACTGCTTATGCAC
RATCCKAR	AACCCCATCATCTATTGCTTATGAAC
S59749	AATCCCATGCTCTACACCTCGCTGGC
HUMSST28A	AACCCCGTCCTTACGGCTTCTCTCG
RNGPROCR	AACCCCATCCTTACGGCTTCTCTCC
MUSSRI1A	AACCCCATACTTACGGCTTCTGTGCG
HUMA1AADR	AACCCGCTCATCTACCCCTGTTCCAGC
S66181	AACCCGGTTCTTACGCCCTCTGGAC
HUMSSTR3Y	AACCCCATCCTTATGGCTTCTCTCC

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## FIGURE 9

## OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE FOR 5' SIDE PRIMER

Primer TM1-A2

TGITGGTTATIGGIGTTGTIGGIAA  
CC GC C G

MUSBB2R	TGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGCAA
BTSKR	TGGTGCTGGTGGCTGTGATGGCAA
BOVEETBR	TGTCGTGCTGGCATCATCGGAAA
HUMNEYREC	TGATCATTCTTGGTGTCTCTGGAAA
MMSUBKREC	TGGTGCTGGTGGCTGTAAACAGGCAA
HUMPGE2R	TGTCATCTCGGGGTGGTGGCAA
HUMPIR	TGTCGTGGCCGGTGTGGTGGCAA
HSU11053	TGTCGTGCGTGGGCTTGGTGGCAA
RRMC3RA	TGGTGAATCCTGGCTGTGGTAGGAA
HUMMR	TGGTTATCCTGGCCGTGGTCAGGAA
MUSGRPBM	TCATCGTGAAGGTCTTATTGGCAA
RATCHOLREC	TCTTCTGATGAGTGTGGCGGAAA
RATCCKAR	TATTCCTCTCAGTGTGCGGGGAA

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## FIGURE 10

## COMPLEMENTARY OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE TO 3' SIDE PRIMER

Complementary Sequence    GCCATIACCITGGACAGATAACCGAT  
to Primer TM3-B2                 A    T    A        C    G    A    G

HUMCCKR	GCCATCGCACTGGAGCGGTACAG
HUMCCKBGR	GCCATCGCACTGGAGCGGTACAG
MMGMC5R	GCCATTGCGGTGGACAGGTACA
HUMV2R	GCCATGACGCTGGACCGCCACCG
RATNEURA	GCCATTGCAGTGGACAGGTA
DOGGSTRN	GCCATCGCCCTGGAGCGATAACAG
RAT5HT5A	GCAATAGCTTGACCGCTACTGGT
MUSALP2ADA	GCCATTAGTCGGACCGCTACTGGT
HUMADORA1X	GCAATTGCTGTGGACCGCTACC
HUMOPIODRE	GCCATCGCGGTGGACAGATAACA
MUSGRPBM	GCACTGTCAGCTGACAGGTACAAA
RATCCKAR	GCCATCTCTGGAGAGATATGG
HSTRHREC	GCCTTTACCATTGAGAGGGTACATA

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## FIGURE 11

## OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE FOR 5' SIDE PRIMER

Primer TM3-C2

CATGGCCGTGGAGAGITACITGGC  
TT C C T A

HUMNK3R	CATTGCGGTGGACAGGTATATGGC
HSMRNAOXY	CATGTCCCTGGACCGCTGCCTGGC
S68242	CATATCGCTGGAGAGATAACGGAGC
CFGPCR4	CATCGCTCTGGACAGGTACTGGC
MMSUBPREC	TGGCCTTTGACAGATAACATGGC
HUMPIOODRE	CATCGCGGTGGACAGATAACATGGC
HUMGALAREC	ATGTCCGTGGACCGCTACGTGGC
HSS31G	CATTGCCCTGGACAGGTACTGGC
HUMARB3A	CCTGGCCGTGGACCGCTACCTGGC
HUMHPR	CATGGCCGTGGAGCGCTGCCTGGC
RATCCKAR	CATCTCTCTGGAGAGATATGGCGC

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## FIGURE 12

COMPLEMENTARY OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE TO 3' SIDE PRIMER

Complementary Sequence TTTGCCITCTGCTGGATCCCCAAC  
to Primer TM6-E2 C G C G TT

HUMNEKAR	TTTGCATCTGCTGGCTGCCCTAC
HUMSUBPRA	TCGCCATCTGCTGGCTGCCCTTC
RATSKR	TTTGCATCTGCTGGCTGCCCTAC
MUSGRPBOM	TTTGCCTCTGCTGGCTCCCCAAC
HUMOPIODRE	TTTGCATCTGCTGGCTGCCCTA
HUMA2XXX	TTTGCCTCTGCTGGCTGCCCT
HUMADRBR	TTCACCCCTCTGCTGGCTGCCCTC
CFGPCR8	TCGCCCTCTGCTGGCTGCCCT
HUMETSR	TTTGCCTCTGCTGGCTCCCCCT
MMNPY1CDS	TCGCCGTCTGCTGGCTGCCCT
HSMRNAOXY	TTCATCGTGTGCTGGACGCCCTTC
RATCCKAR	TTCTTCCTGTGCTGGATGCCCATC

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## FIGURE 13

## OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE FOR 5' SIDE PRIMER

Primer TM2F18

ARYYTIGCIITIGCNGAY

HUMTSHX	AACCTGGCCTTGCGGAT
HUMNEKAR	AATCTGGCGCTGGCTGAC
HUMFMLP	AACCTGGCCGTGGCTGAC
HUMINTLEU8	AACCTAGCCTTGGCCGAC
HUMA1AADR	AACCTGGCCGTGGCCGAC
HUMIL8RA	AACCTGGCCTTGGCCGAC
HSDD2	AGCCTCGCAGTGGCCGAC
HUMANTIR	AATTTCAGCACTGGCTGAC
HUMSOMAT	AACCTGGCCGTAGCCGAC
HUMEL4REC	AGCTTGGCTGTGGCTGAT
HSTRHREC	AGCCTGGCAGTAGCTGAT
HSU07882	AACCTGGCCTTAGCCGAT

( R = A or G, Y = C or T, N = A, C, G or T, and  
I = Inosine )

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## FIGURE 14

## COMPLEMENTARY OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE TO 3' SIDE PRIMER

Complementary Sequence      TTYNYNNTNTGYTGGITICCI  
to Primer TM6R21

HSBAR	TTCACCCCTCTGCTGGCTGCC
HUMNEKAR	TTTGCCATCTGCTGGCTGCC
HUMETN1R	TTTGCTCTTGCTGGTTCCCT
HUMHISH2R	TTCATCATCTGCTGGTTCCCT
HUMA1AADR	TTCGTGCTCTGCTGGTTCCCT
HUMIL8RA	TTCCCTGCTTGCTGGCTGCC
HUMNNMBR	TTCATCTTCTGTTGGTTCCCT
HUMNKIRX	TTCGCCATCTGCTGGCTGCC
HUMSUBPRA	TTCGCCATCTGCTGGCTGCC
HUM5HT1DA	TTTATCATCTGCTGGCTGCC
HUMPFPR2A	TTCTTCATCTGTTGGTTCCCT
HSDD2	TTCATCATCTGCTGGCTGCC
HUMNEUYREC	TTTGCAGTCTGCTGGCTCCCT
HUM2XXX	TTTGCCTCTGCTGGCTGCC
HUMBK2A	TTCATCATCTGCTGGCTGCC
HUMFMLPX	TTCTTCATCTGTTGGTTCCCT
HUMSSTR3X	TTCGTGCTCTGCTGGATGCC
HUMCCKR	TTTTTCTGTGTTGGTTGCCA
HSNEURA	TTTGTGGTCTGCTGGCTGCC

( Y = C or T, N = A, C, G or T, and I = Inosine )

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## FIGURE 15

## OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE FOR 5' SIDE PRIMER

Primer S3A

GCCTGITIAIGATGAGTGTGGAIAGIT  
C G C T C C

HUMGALAREC	CCCTGGCCGCGATGTCGTGGACCGCT
S70057	GCCTCGTGGCCATCGCACTGGAGCGGT
S67127	ACCTCTGCGCTCTTAGTGTTGACAGGT
S44866	GTCTATGTGCTCTGAGTATTGACAGAT
HUMC5AAR	TCCTGGCCACCATCAGCGCCGACCGCT
HUMANTIR	TACTCACGTGTCTCAGCATTGATCGAT
HUMBK2A	TCCTGATGCTGGTGAGCATCGACCGCT
HSNEURA	ACGTGGCCAGCCTGAGTGTGGAGCGCT
HUMGRPR	CACTCACGGCGCTCTCGGCAGACAGAT
HUMFSRS	GCCTGACAGTCATGAGCGTGGACCGCT
HUMIL8RA	TGTTGGCCTGCATCAGTGTGGACCGTT
HUMNEKAR	CCATGACCGGCCATTGCTGCCGACAGGT

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## FIGURE 16

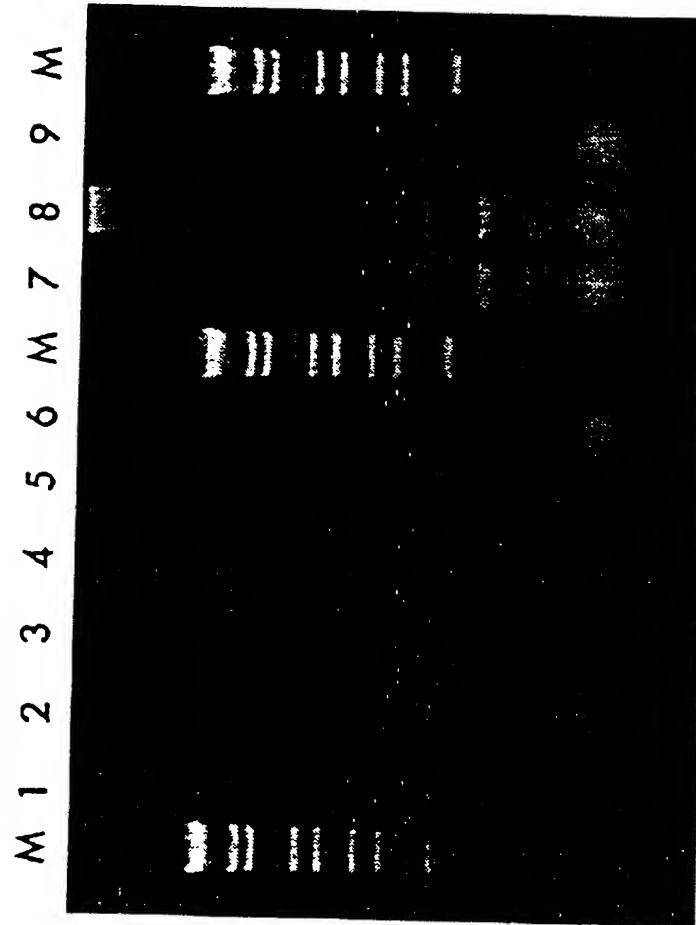
## COMPLEMENTARY OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE TO 3' SIDE PRIMER

Complementary Sequence      TGGITICCCTACCACITIATCAICATC  
to Primer S6A                T    T    GG    GT

HUMGALAREC	TGGCTGCCGCACCATCATCCATCTC
S70057	TGGTTGCCAGTTATAGTGCCAACACG
S67127	TGGTTCCCTCTTCATTAAAGCCGTATA
S44866	TGGCTTCCCCTTCACCTCAGCAGGATT
HUMC5AAR	TGGTTGCCCTACCAGGTGACGGGGATA
HUMANTIR	TGGATTCCCCACCAAATATTCACTTTT
HUMBK2A	TGGCTGCCCTCCAGATCAGCACCTTC
HSNEURA	TGGACTCCGTTCTCTATGACTTCTAC
HUMGRPR	TGGCTCCCCAATCATGTCATCTACCTG
HUMFSRS	TGGCTGCCCTTCTCACCGTCAACATC
HUMIL8RA	TGGCTGCCCTACAACCTGGTCTGCTG
HUMNEKAR	TGGCTGCCCTACCACCTCTACTTCATC

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FIGURE 11



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FIGURE 18

A58-T7-2		10	20	30	40	50
	<u>GTCGGCATGGTGGCAACCCCTGGT</u>					
HUMSOMAT	X:::					
	GTGGGGCTGCTGGCAAACGCCCTGGT					
	ATCTTCGTTGATCCTTCGCTACGC					
	285	295	305	315	325	
	60	70	80	90	100	
A58-T7-2						
	CAAGATGAAGACGGCTAACCAACATCTACCTGCTAACCTGGCGTAGGCCG					
HUMSOMAT	::::					
	CAAGATGAAGACGGCTAACCAACATCTACCTGCTAACCTGGCGTAGGCCG					
	335	345	355	365	375	
	110	120	130	140	150	
A58-T7-2						
	ACGAGCTCTTCAATGCTGAGGGTGCCTTCGTCGGCCCTCGTGGCCCGCCCTG					
HUMSOMAT	::::					
	ACGAGCTCTTCAATGCTGAGGGTGCCTTCGTCGGCCCTCGTGGCCCGCCCTG					
	385	395	405	415	425	
	160	170	180	190	200	
A58-T7-2						
	CGCCACTGGCCCTTCGGCTCGCTGCGGGTGCTCAGCGTCGA					
HUMSOMAT	::::					
	CGCCACTGGCCCTTCGGCTCGCTGCGGGTGCTCAGCGTCGA					
	435	445	455	465	475	
	210	220	230	240		
A58-T7-2						
	CGGCCTCAACATGTTACCAAGGGTCTTCGCTACCGTGTCTAGCGT					
HUMSOMAT	::::X					
	CGGCCTCAACATGTTACCAAGGGTCTTCGCTACCGTGTCTAGCGT					
	485	495	505	515		

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FIGURE 19

A58 - SP6	10	20	30	40	50
	CAGTGTCCACACCCGGCC	TGTCGGCAGTC	TTCGTTGCTG	TCTACACTT	TCT
HUMSOMATA	X	:::	:::	:::	:::
	CAGTGGCCACACCCGGCC	TGTCGGCAGTC	TTCGTTGCTG	TCTACACTT	TCT
A58 - SP6	706	716	726	736	746
	60	70	80	90	100
HUMSOMATA					
	GCTGGGCTTCCTGCTGCC	GCTGGCCAT	TGGCTTGCT	TCTGCT	TGCTCA
A58 - SP6	756	766	776	786	796
	110	120	130	140	150
HUMSOMATA					
	TCGTGGCAAGATGCGCCGCTGTC	CCCTGCGC	TGGCTGG	CGACG	GGGC
A58 - SP6	806	816	826	836	846
	160	170	180	190	200
HUMSOMATA					
	AGGGCCTCGGAGAAATT	CACCAAGGCTG	GCTGATGG	TGGT	TGCT
A58 - SP6	856	866	876	886	896
	210	220			
HUMSOMATA					
	<u>CTTGGCCCTGCTGGT</u>	<u>TGGCTCCAC</u>			
	<u>CTTGTGCTGCTGGATGC</u>	<u>CTTCTTAC</u>			
	906	916			

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FIGURE 20

	10	20	30	40	50
57-A-2	<u>GTGGGCATGCTGGGCAACCTCTGGAAAGGCAGTCGCCCGAGGTGGCCGGTT</u>				
HUMDRD5A	X:::	:::::	:::::	:::::	:::::
	<u>GTGGCGCTGCTGGTCATGC-CCTGGAAAGGCAGTCGCCCGAGGTGGCCGGTT</u>				
	424	434	444	454	
	60	70	80	90	100
57-A-2	ACTGGCCCTTGGAGCGTCTCGGACGTCTGGGTGGCCTTCGACATCATG				
HUMDRD5A	:::::	:::::	:::::	:::::	:::::
	<u>ACTGGCCCTTGGAGCGTCTCGGACGTCTGGGTGGCCTTCGACATCATG</u>				
	464	474	484	494	504
	110	120	130	140	150
57-A-2	<u>TGCTCCACTGCCTCCATCTGAACCTGTGCGTCATCAGCGTGGACCGCTA</u>				
HUMDRD5A	:::::	:::::	:::::	:::::	:::::
	<u>TGCTCCACTGCCTCCATCTGAACCTGTGCGTCATCAGCGTGGACCGCTA</u>				
	514	524	534	544	554
	160	170	180	190	200
57-A-2	CTGGGCCATCTCCAGGCCCTTCGCTACAAGCGCAAGATGACTCAGCGCA				
HUMDRD5A	:::::	:::::	:::::	:::::	:::::
	<u>CTGGGCCATCTCCAGGCCCTTCGCTACAAGCGCAAGATGACTCAGCGCA</u>				
	564	574	584	594	604
	210	220	230	240	250
57-A-2	<u>TGGCCTTGGTCATGGTGGCCTGGCATGGACCTTGTCCATCCATCTCC</u>				
HUMDRD5A	:::::	:::::	:::::	:::::	:::::
	<u>TGGCCTTGGTCATGGTGGCCTGGCATGGACCTTGTCCATCCATCTCC</u>				
	614	624	634	644	654
	260	270	280	290	300
57-A-2	TTCAATTCCGGTCCAGGTCAACTGGGACAGGGACCAGGGGGCTTGGGG				
HUMDRD5A	:::::	:::::	:::::	:::::	:::::
	<u>TTCAATTCCGGTCCAGGTCAACTGGGACAGGGACCAGGGGGCTTGGGG</u>				
	664	674	684	694	704
	310				
57-A-2	GGGGCTGGACCTGCCAAA				
HUMDRD5A	:::::	:::::	X		
	<u>GGGGCTGGACCTGCCAAA</u>				
	714	724			

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FIGURE 21

B54		10	20	30	40	
		<u>G</u> TGGGCA <u>T</u> CGTGGCAAC <u>A</u> ACATCC <u>T</u> GGTC <u>A</u> ATT <u>C</u> GTGAT <u>C</u> CTGAT <u>C</u> CTAGC				
RNU04738		X::	:::	:::	:::	
		GTGGGGCTGGTAGAAACGCCCTGGTC <u>A</u> ATT <u>C</u> GTGAT <u>C</u> CTAGC				
		233	243	253	263	
B54		60	70	80	90	100
		CAA <u>A</u> ATGAAGACAGCCACCAAC <u>A</u> ACAT <u>T</u> ACCT <u>G</u> CT <u>C</u> AA <u>C</u> CTGGCC <u>G</u> T <u>C</u> G <u>T</u> G				
RNU04738		283	293	303	313	323
		110	120	130	140	150
B54		ATGAGCTCTTC <u>A</u> GG <u>T</u> GT <u>G</u> CC <u>A</u> TT <u>T</u> GG <u>C</u> CT <u>C</u> GG <u>G</u> CT <u>G</u> CC <u>C</u> T <u>G</u>				
RNU04738		333	343	353	363	373
B54		160	170	180		
		CGCC <u>A</u> CT <u>G</u> CC <u>G</u> T <u>T</u> CG <u>G</u> GG <u>G</u> GT <u>C</u> T <u>G</u> CC <u>G</u>				
RNU04738		383	393	403		

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FIGURE 22

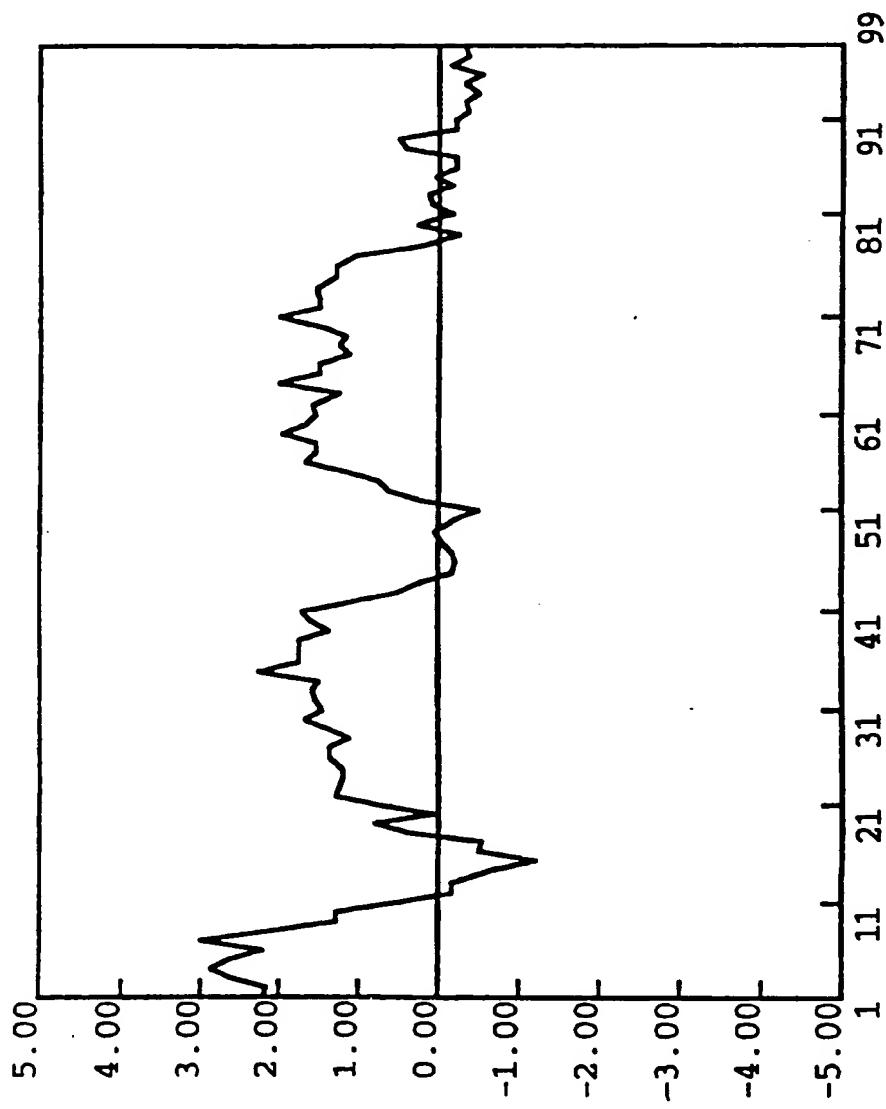
5'	GTC	GCC	ATC	GTC	GCC	GGC	AAC	GTC	GTC	CTG	GTG	CTG	CTG	GTG	CTG	ATC	GCG	CCG	GTC	CCC	GGC	CGG	54
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Val	Gly	Met	Val	Gly	Asn	Val	Leu	Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ile	Ala	Arg	Val	Arg	Arg	Val	Arg	Arg	Arg	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
63	CAC	AAC	GTC	ACG	AAC	TTC	CTC	ATC	GGC	AAC	CTG	CCC	TTC	GAC	GTC	108							
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Leu	His	Asn	Val	Thr	Asn	Phe	Leu	Ile	Gly	Asn	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Leu	---	---	---	---	---	---
117	TGC	ACC	GCC	TGC	GTC	CCG	CTC	ACG	CTG	GCC	TAT	GCC	TTC	GAG	CCA	GGC	162						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Met	Cys	Thr	Ala	Cys	Val	Pro	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Glu	Pro	Arg	Gly	---	---	---	---	---	---
171	TGC	TTC	GGC	GCC	GGC	CTG	TGC	TGC	CAc	CTG	GTC	TTC	TTC	CTG	CAG	CCC	GTC	ACC	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trp	Val	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gly	Leu	Cys	His	Leu	Val	Phe	Phe	Leu	Gln	Pro	Val	Thr	---	---	---	---	---	---
225	TAT	GTC	TCC	GTC	TTC	ACG	CTC	ACC	ACC	ATC	GAA	GTG	GAC	CGG	TAC	GTC	270						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Val	Tyr	Val	Ser	Val	Phe	Thr	Leu	Thr	Thr	Ile	Glu	Val	Asp	Arg	Tyr	Val	Gly	---	---	---	---	---	---
279	GCT	GCT	GCA	CCC	GCT	GTC	TTC	ACG	CTC	ACC	ATC	GAA	GTG	GAC	CGG	TAC	GTC	GTC	GTC	GTC	GTC	GTC	3'
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ala	Gly	Ala	Pro	Ala	Glu	Ala	Gly	His	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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FIGURE 23

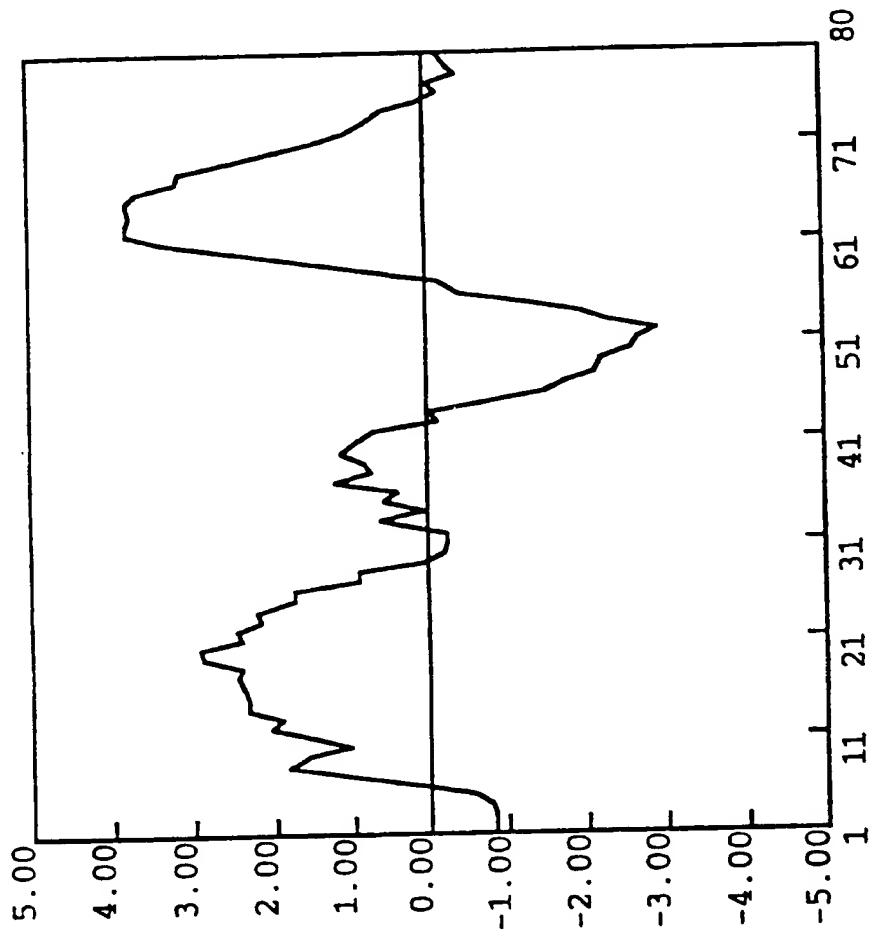
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FIGURE 24



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FIGURE 25



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FIGURE 26

P19P2	1	VGMVGNVLLV	LVIARVRRRH	NVTNFLIGNL	ALSDVLMCTA	CVPPLTLAYAF	50
S12863	1	LGvSGNLALI	IILKQKEMR	NVTNLLIVNL	SFS DLLVAVM	CLPPFTFYVTI	50
P19P2	51	EPRGFWFGGG	LCHLVFFLQP	VTVYVSVFSL	TTIEVDRYVG	AGAPAEAGH	100
S12863	51	MDH-WWFGET	MCKLNPFVQC	VSITVSIFSL	VLIAYERHQL	IINPRGWRPN	100
P19P2	101	NRHAYIGITY	IWVLAVASSL	PFVIVYQILTD	EPFQNVS LAA	FKDKYVCFDK	150
S12863	101						
P19P2	151	GLLLV	TYLLPLLVIL	LS-----Y	VRSVKLRNPV	VPVCVTQSQA	200
S12863	151	FPSDSHRLSY	ITLLLVIQYF	GPLCFIFICY	FKIYIRLKRR	NNMMDKIRD S	200
P19P2	201	DWDRARRRT	FCLLVVVVVV	FAICWL PYY	.....	.....	250
S12863	201	KYRSSSETKRI	NVMULLSIVVA	FAVCWLPLT	.....	.....	250

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## FIGURE 27

5' GTG GGC ATG GTG GGC AAC ATC CTG CTG GTG CTG GTG ATC GCG CGG GTG CGC CGG  
 Val Gly Met Val Gly Asn Ile Leu Leu Val Val Ile Ala Arg Val Arg Arg

---

63 72 81 90 99 108  
 CTG TAC AAC GTG ACG AAT TTC CTC ATC GGC AAC CTG GCC TTG TCC GAC GTG CTC  
 Leu Tyr Asn Val Thr Asn Phe Leu Ile Gly Asn Leu Ala Leu Ser Asp Val Leu

---

117 126 135 144 153 162  
 ATG TGC ACC GCC TGC GTG CCG CTC ACG CTG GCC TAT GCC TTC GAG CCA CGC GGC  
 Met Cys Thr Ala Cys Val Pro Leu Thr Leu Ala Tyr Ala Phe Glu Pro Arg Gly

---

171 180 189 198 207 216  
 TGG GTG TTC GGC GGC GGC CTG TGC CAC CTG GTC TTC TTC CTG CAG GCG GTC ACC  
 Trp Val Phe Gly Gly Leu Cys His Leu Val Phe Phe Leu Gln Ala Val Thr

---

225 234 243 252 261 270  
 GTC TAT GTG TCG GTG TTC ACG CTC ACC ACC ATC GCA GTG GAC CGC TAC GTC GTG  
 Val Tyr Val Ser Val Phe Thr Leu Thr Thr Ile Ala Val Asp Arg Tyr Val Val

---

279 288 297 306 315 324  
 CTG GTG CAC CCG CTG AGG CCG CGC ATC TCG CTG CGC CTC AGC GCC TAC GCT GTG  
 Leu Val His Pro Leu Arg Arg Arg Ile Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Ala Tyr Ala Val

---

333 342 351 360 369 378  
 CTG GCC ATC TGG GTG CTG TCC GCG GTG CTG GCG CTG CCC GCC GCC GTG CAC ACC  
 Leu Ala Ile Trp Val Leu Ser Ala Val Leu Ala Leu Pro Ala Ala Val His Thr

---

387 396 405 414 423 432  
 TAT CAC GTG GAG CTC AAG CCG CAC GAC GTG CGC CTC TGC GAG GAG TTC TGG GGC  
 Tyr His Val Glu Leu Lys Pro His Asp Val Arg Leu Cys Glu Glu Phe Trp Gly

---

441 450 459 468 477 486  
 TCC CAG GAG CGC CAG CGC CAG CTC TAC GCC TGG GCG CTG CTG CTG GTC ACC TAC  
 Ser Gln Glu Arg Gln Arg Gln Leu Tyr Ala Trp Gly Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Tyr

---

495 504 513 522 531 540  
 CTG CTC CCT CTG CTG GTG ATC CTC CTG TCT TAC GCC CGG GTG TCA GTG AAG CTC  
 Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Val Ile Leu Leu Ser Tyr Ala Arg Val Ser Val Lys Leu

---

549 558 567 576 585 594  
 CGC AAC CGC GTG GTG CCG GCG CGC GTG ACC CAG AGC CAG GCC GAC TGG GAC CGC  
 Arg Asn Arg Val Val Pro Gly Arg Val Thr Gln Ser Gln Ala Asp Trp Asp Arg

---

603 612 621 630 639 648  
 GCT CGG CGC CGG CGC ACC TTC TGC TTG CTG GTG GTG GTC GTG GTG TTC ACC  
 Ala Arg Arg Arg Arg Thr Phe Cys Leu Leu Val Val Val Val Phe Thr

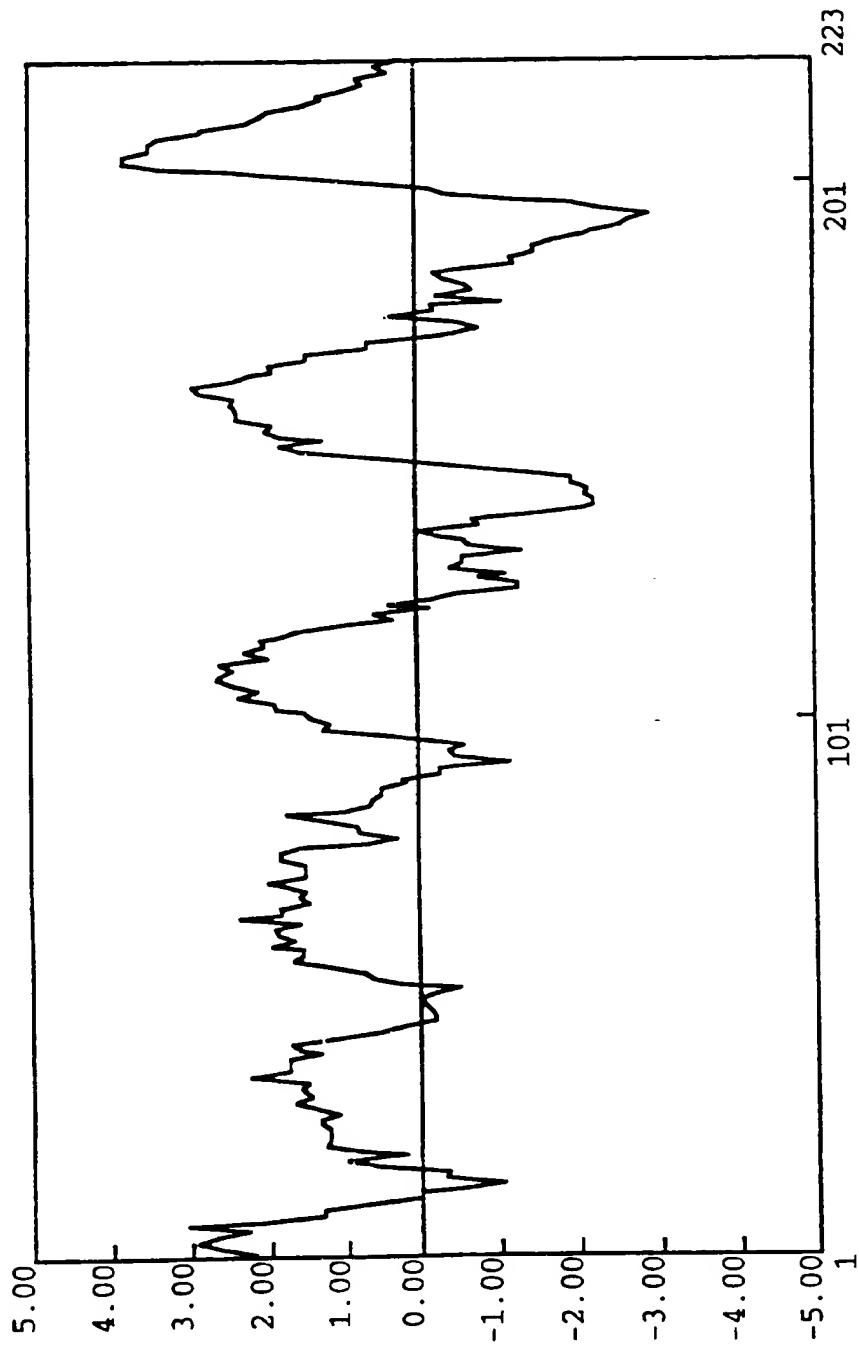
---

657 666  
 CTC TGC TGG CTG CCC TTC 3'  
 Leu Cys Trp Leu Pro Phe Phe

---

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FIGURE 28



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FIGURE 29

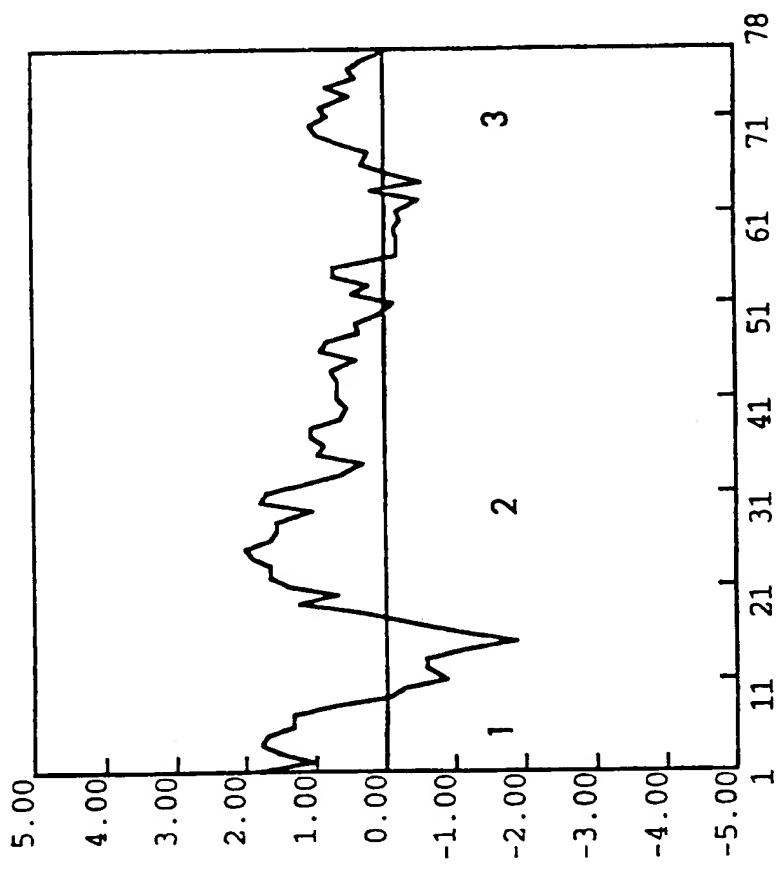
5'	GTG	GCC	ATG	CTG	GGC	AAC	GCC	CTG	GTC	TGT	CAT	GTC	ATC	TTC	AAG	AAC	CAG	CGA	
	10	19	28	37	46	55													
	ATG	CAC	TCG	GCC	ACC	AGC	CTC	TTC	ATC	GTC	AAC	CTG	GCA	GTT	GCC	GAC	ATA	ATG	
	64	73	82	91	100	109													
	Met	Ser	Ala	Thr	Ser	Ile	Phe	Ile	Val	Asn	Leu	Ala	Val	Ala	Asp	Ile	Met		
	118	127	136	145	154	163													
	ATC	ACG	CTG	CTC	AAC	ACC	CCC	TTC	ACT	TTC	GTT	GCG	TTT	GTG	AAC	AGC	ACA	TGG	
	Ile	Thr	Leu	Leu	Asn	Thr	Pro	Phe	Thr	Leu	Val	Arg	Phe	Val	Asn	Ser	Thr	Trp	
	172	181	190	199	208	217													
	ATA	TTT	GGG	AAG	GGC	ATG	TGC	CAT	GTC	AGC	CGC	TTT	GCC	CAG	TAC	TGC	TCA	CTG	
	Ile	Phe	Gly	Lys	Gly	Met	Cys	His	Val	Ser	Arg	Phe	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Cys	Ser	Leu	
	226	235																	
	CAC	GTC	TCA	GCA	CTG	ACA	3'												
	His	Val	Ser	Ala	Ile	Leu	Thr												

FIGURE 30

5'	GAG	CCA	GCT	GAC	CTC	TTC	TGG	AAG
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Glu	Pro	Ala	Asp	Leu	Phe	Trp	Lys
	9	18	27	36	45	54		
	63	72	81	90	99	108		
	AAC	ATC	CCC	CTC	ATC	ATC	TCT	GAC
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Asn	Ile	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ile	Ser	Val
	117	126	135	144	153	162		
	CTG	TGT	AAT	ATT	GTC	GAT	GTC	ACC
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Leu	Trp	Leu	Cys	Asn	Met	Ile	Val
	171	180	189	198	207	216		
	CGG	CCC	AAA	AAG	AAG	ACC	ATC	AAG
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Arg	Pro	Lys	Lys	Lys	Thr	Ile	Lys
	225	234						
	GCC	CTC	TGC	TGG	TTC	CCT	CTC	GAC
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ala	Leu	Cys	Trp	Leu	Pro	Leu	Asp
	3	0	/	7	9			

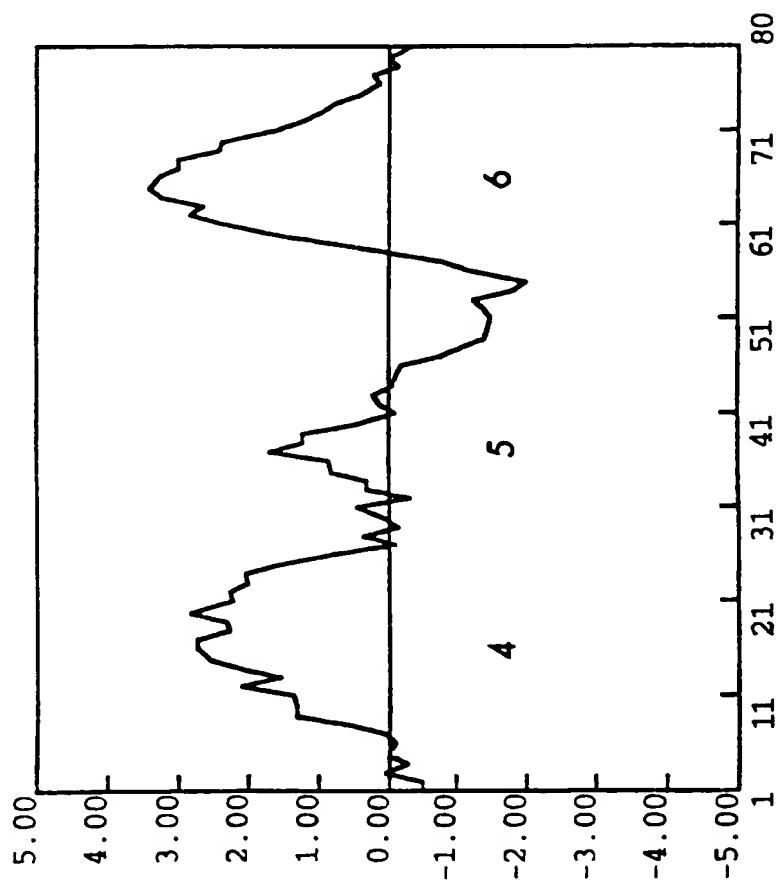
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FIGURE 31



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FIGURE 32



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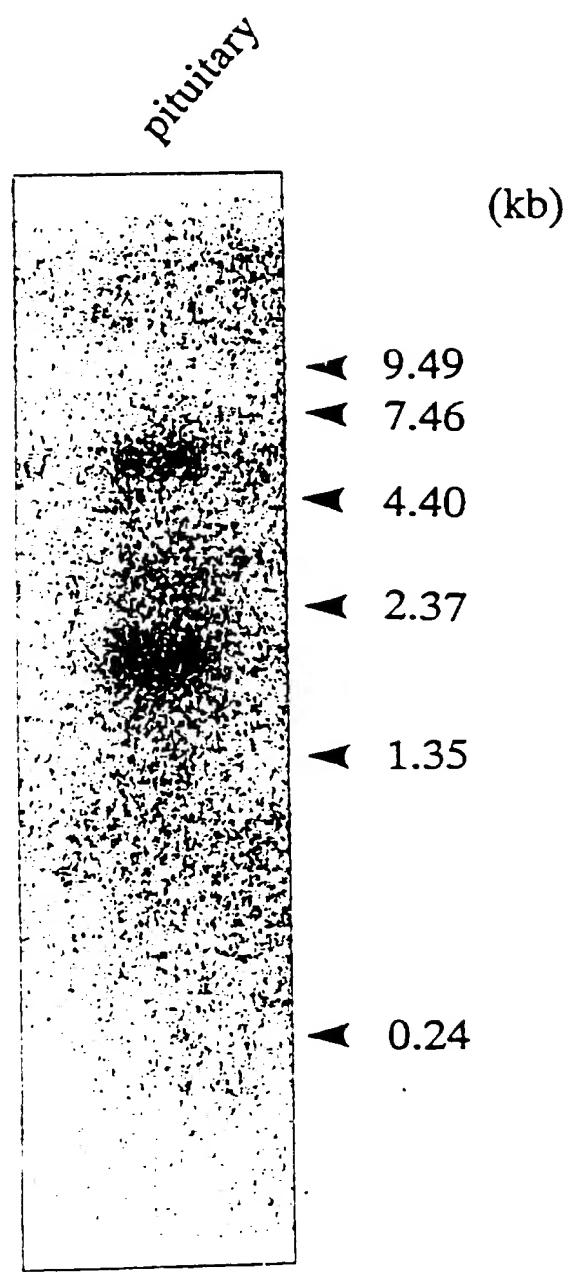
FIGURE 33

	10	20	30	40	50
p63A2 P30731	1 1	MEATSHY MEATSHY	NEVADIN NEVADIN	ENIPETIVR ENIPETIVR	EVNSTHFR EVNSTHFR
	60	70	80	90	100
p63A2 P30731	51 51	TCSTHVSAT TCSTHVSAT	LTAIAVDRHQ	VIMHPLKPRI	SITKGVIYLA
	110	120	130	140	150
p63A2 P30731	101 101	VIWVMATFFS	LPHAIQCQLF	TFKYSEDIVR	SICLPDFPEF
	160	170	180	190	200
p63A2 P30731	151 151	PNTI PNTI	TCSTHVSAT	TCSTHVSAT	TCSTHVSAT
	210	220	230	240	250
p63A2 P30731	201 201	TCSTHVSAT	TCSTHVSAT	TCSTHVSAT	TCSTHVSAT
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1	CATCGTCAGCAGATGAAGATCATCCACGAGGA	60
1	TGGCTACTTCTTCCCGCGAGCTCTTCCCGCTCTCCAAACCCC	1
1	CCCTCATGACCCTGGGGCCCCAGGTTCTGACTTATTTC	120
1	CTGGCTGCCCTGGCGCGCG	1
121	AlaSerSerThrThrArgGlyProArgValSerAspLeuPheSerGlyLeuProProAla	180
1	GTCACMACTCCCGCAACCAGACGCCAGAGGCCTGGGCCAACGGCTGGCTGCC	240
21	ValThrThrProAlaAsnGlnSerAlaGluAlaSerAlaGlyAsnGlySerValAlaGly	41
241	GCGGACCGCTCCAGCGTCACGCCCTCCAGAGGCCTGCAGCTGGTCATCAGCTGAAGGG	300
41	AlaAspAlaProAlaValThrProPheGlnSerLeuGlnLeuValHisGlnLeuLysGly	61
301	CTGATCGTGCTGCTCACAGCGTCGGTGGCTGGTGGCCACTGCCCTGCT	360
61	LeuIleValLeuLeuTyrSerValValValValGlyLeuValGlyAsnCysLeuLeu	81
361	GTGCTGGTGATGCCGGGGCTGCCCGCTGCACAACTGACGAACTTCCATGCCAAC	420
81	ValLeuValIleAlaArgValArgArgLeuHisAsnValThrAsnPheLeuLeuGlyAsn	101
421	CTGGCCTGTCGGACGCTCTCATGTCACGCCCTGGCTGCCCTACCGCTGGCTATGCC	480
101	LeuAlaLeuSerAspValLeuMetCysThrAlaCysValProLeuThrLeuAlaTyrAla	121
481	TTGGAGCCACGGGGCTGGGTGTCGGGGGGGGCTGTGCCACCTGGCTTCTCTGCCAG	540
121	PheGluProArgGlyTrpValPheGlyGlyLeuCysHisAsnValPhePheLeuGln	141
541	CGGGTCACCGCTCATGTCGGTGTCACGCCCTACCCACATGCCAGTGGACGGCTACGTC	600
141	ProValThrValTyrValSerValPheThrLeuThrThrIleAlaValAspArgTyrVal	161
601	GTGCTGGTGACCCGCTGAGCGGGCGCATCTGGCTGCCCTCACGGCTGTC	660
161	ValLeuValHisProLeuArgArgArgIleSerLeuArgLeuSerAlaTyrAlaValLeu	181
661	CCCCATCTGGGGCTGTCGGCGCTGGCGCTGCCCGGCGCACACCTATCAGTC	720
181	AlaIleTrpAlaLeuSerAlaValLeuAlaLeuProAlaAlaValHisThrTyrHisVal	201
721	GAGCTCAAGCGCGACGACGTCGCCCTCTGGGAGGAGTCCTGGGCTCCAGGAGCGCCAG	780
201	GluLeuLysProHisAspValArgLeuCysGluGluPheTrpGlySerGlnGluArgGln	221
781	CGCCAGCTCTACGCCCTGGGGCTGCTGCTCACCTACCTGCTCCCTCTGCTGGCTCATC	840
221	ArgGlnLeuTyrAlaTrpGlyLeuLeuLeuValThrTyrLeuLeuProLeuLeuValIle	241
841	CTCCTGTCCTAOGTCGGGTGTCAGTGAAGCTGCCACCGCGTGGTGCGGGCTGCGTG	900
241	LeuLeuSerTyrValArgValSerValIleLeuArgAsnArgValValProGlyCysVal	261
901	ACCCAGAGCCAGGGCGACTGGGACCGCGCTGGGCCCCCGCACCTTCCTGCTGGCTGG	960
261	ThrGlnSerGlnAlaAspTrpAspArgAlaArgArgArgArgTyrPheCysLeuLeuVal	281
961	GTGGTCGTGGTGGTGGCTGGCGCTGGCTGGCTGCCACGCTTCACCTGCTGGCG	1020
281	ValValValValValPheAlaValCysTrpLeuProLeuHisValPheAsnLeuLeuArg	301
1021	GACCTGACCCCCACGCCATGCCACCTTAAGCTGGCTTGGCTGGCTGGCTGCTGCCAC	1080
301	AspLeuAspProHisAlaIleAspProTyrAlaPheGlyLeuValGlnLeuLeuCysHis	321
1081	TGGCTGCCATGAGTCGGCTGCTACACCCCTTCATCAACGCCCTGGCTGACGACAGC	1140
321	TrpLeuAlaMetSerSerAlaCysTyrAsnProPheIleTyrAlaTrpLeuHisAspSer	341
1141	TTCCGGAGGGAGCTGGCAAACCTGTTGGCTGGCTGGCCCGCAAGATAAGCCCCCATTGC	1200
341	PheArgGluGluLeuArgLysLeuLeuValAlaTrpProArgLysIleAlaProHisGly	361
1201	CAGAAATATGACCGTCACCGTGGTCATCTGATGCCACTTAGCCAGGCCCTGGCTAACGGAGC	1260
361	GlnAsnMetThrValSerValValIle***	371
1261	TCCACTTCAACTGGCTCCAGGGCACCACCTGGCTCAATCTGGTGCTTATTCTCAGCA	1320
371		371
1321	CCAGAGCTAGC	1331
371		371

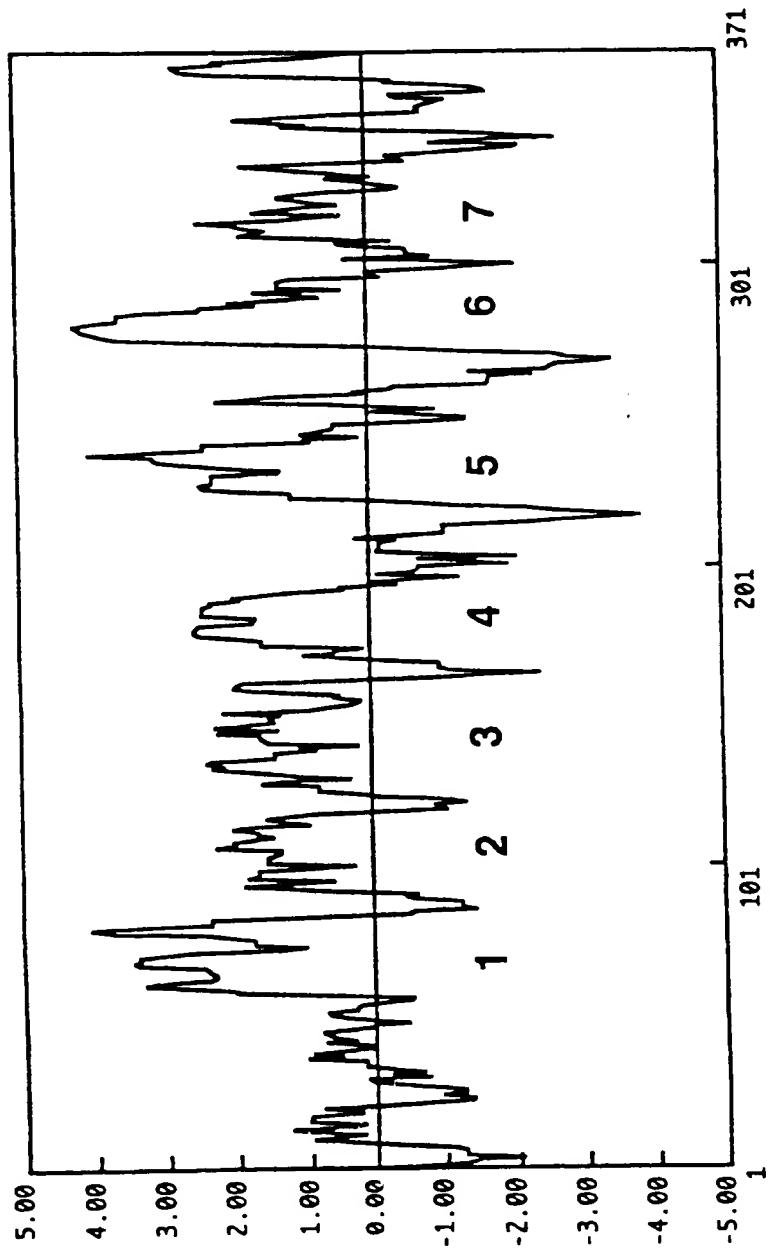
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FIGURE 35



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FIGURE 36



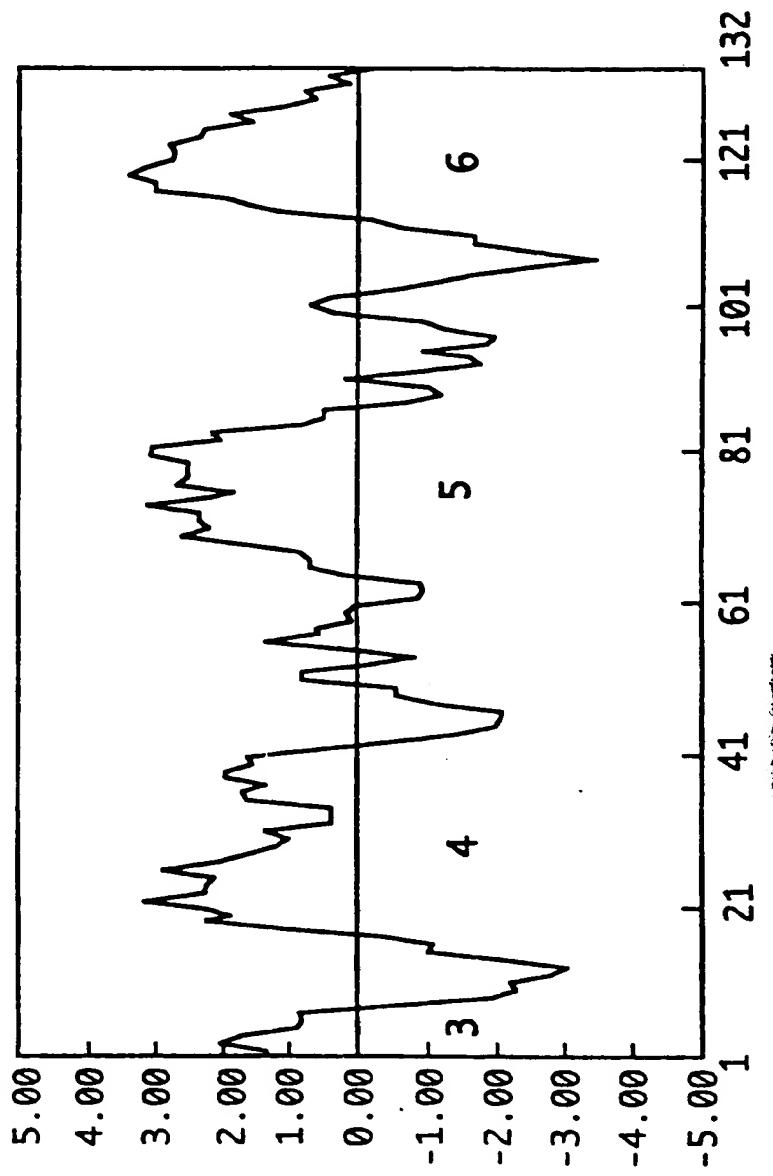
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## FIGURE 37

5' GTG GGC CTG GTG GGC AAC ATC CTG GCT TCC TGG CAC AAG CGT GGA CGT CGC CGT  
 ---  
Val Gly Leu Val Gly Asn Ile Leu Ala Ser Trp His Lys Arg Gly Gly Arg Arg  
 63            72            81            90            99            108  
 GCT GCT TGG GTC GTG TGT GGA GTC GTG TGG CTG GCT GTG ACA GCC CAG TGC CTG  
 --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- ---  
Ala Ala Trp Val Val Cys Gly Val Val Trp Leu Ala Val Thr Ala Gln Cys Leu  
 117            126            135            144            153            162  
 CCC ACG GCA GTC TTT GCT GCC ACA GGC ATC CAG CGC AAC CGC ACT GTG TGC TAC  
 --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- ---  
Pro Thr Ala Val Phe Ala Ala Thr Gly Ile Gln Arg Asn Arg Thr Val Cys Tyr  
 171            180            189            198            207            216  
 GAC CTG AGC CCA CCC ATC CTG TCT ACT CGC TAC CTG CCC TAT GGT ATG GCC CTC  
 --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- ---  
Asp Leu Ser Pro Pro Ile Leu Ser Thr Arg Tyr Leu Pro Tyr Gly Met Ala Leu  
 225            234            243            252            261            270  
 ACG GTC ATC GGC TTC TTG CTG CCC TTC ATA GCC TTA CTG GCT TGT TAT TGT CGC  
 --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- ---  
Thr Val Ile Gly Phe Leu Leu Pro Phe Ile Ala Leu Leu Ala Cys Tyr Cys Arg  
 279            288            297            306            315            324  
 ATG GCC CGC CGC CTG TGT CGC CAG GAT GGC CCA GCA GGT CCT GTG GCC CAA GAG  
 --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- ---  
Met Ala Arg Arg Leu Cys Arg Gln Asp Gly Pro Ala Gly Pro Val Ala Gln Glu  
 333            342            351            360            369            378  
 CCG CGC AGC AAG GCG GCT CGT ATG GCT GTG GTG GCA GCT GTC TTT GCC CTC  
 --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- ---  
Arg Arg Ser Lys Ala Ala Arg Met Ala Val Val Val Ala Ala Val Phe Ala Leu  
 387            396  
 TGC TGG CTG CCT CTC TAC 3'  
 --- --- --- --- ---  
Cys Trp Leu Pro Leu Tyr

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FIGURE 38



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FIGURE 39

P 3H2-17	1	V G I V G N I L A S	W H K R G G R R A A	W V V C G V V W L A	V T A Q C L P T A V	F A A T G I Q R N -	5 0
P 34996	1	R Y T G V V H P L K	S L G R E L K K K N A	V Y V S S L U W M A L	V V A V I A P I L F	Y S G I G V R R N -	5 0
A 46226	1	R Y L A V V H P T R	S A R W P T A P V A	R T V S A A U W V A	S A V V V L P V V V V	E - S G V P H G -	5 0
JN0605	1	R Y V A V V H P L R	A A T Y P R P S V A	K L I N L G V W W A	S L L V I L P I A I	F A D I R P A R G G	5 0
S28787	1	R Y L A I V H A T N	S Q K P B K I L L A E	K V V Y V G V W W L P	A V L L T I P D L T	F A D I K E V D E -	5 0
P 3H2-17	5 1	R T V - C Y D L --	S E P I L S T R Y L	P Y G M A L I V I G	F L P P I A L L A	C Y C R M A R R L C	1 0 0
P 34996	5 1	K I I T C Y D T --	T A D E Y L R S Y F	V Y S M C I T V F M	F C I P F I V I L G	C Y G L I V K A L I	1 0 0
A 46226	5 1	M S T - C H M Q W P	E P A A A W P A G E	I I Y -- I A A L G	E F G P I L V I C I	C Y L L I V V K V R	1 0 0
JN0605	5 1	Q A V A C N L Q W P	H P A V A S A V F V V	Y T F -- -- L L G	F L L P V L A I G L	C Y L L I V V G V R	1 0 0
S28787	5 1	R Y I - C D R F --	Y E S D L W L V V E	Q F Q -- H I V V G	L L L P G I V I L S	C Y C I I I S K L S	1 0 0
P 3H2-17	1 0 1	R Q D G P A - G P V	A Q E - R R S - K	A A R M A V V V A A	V F A L C W L P L Y	• . . . . .	1 5 0
P 34996	1 0 1	Y K D L D N - S P L	— — R R — — K	S I Y L Y I I V L T	V F A V S Y L P E H	• . . . . .	1 5 0
A 46226	1 0 1	S A G R R V W A S	C O R R R S E R R	V I R M V V A V V A	L F V L C W M P F Y	• . . . . .	1 5 0
JN0605	1 0 1	A V A L R A -- G	W Q Q R R S E K K	I T R L V L M V V V	V F V L C W M P F Y	• . . . . .	1 5 0
S28787	1 0 1	H S K G -- -- -	Y Q K R -- -- -	K A L K T T V I I L	T E F A C W L P Y Y	• . . . . .	1 5 0

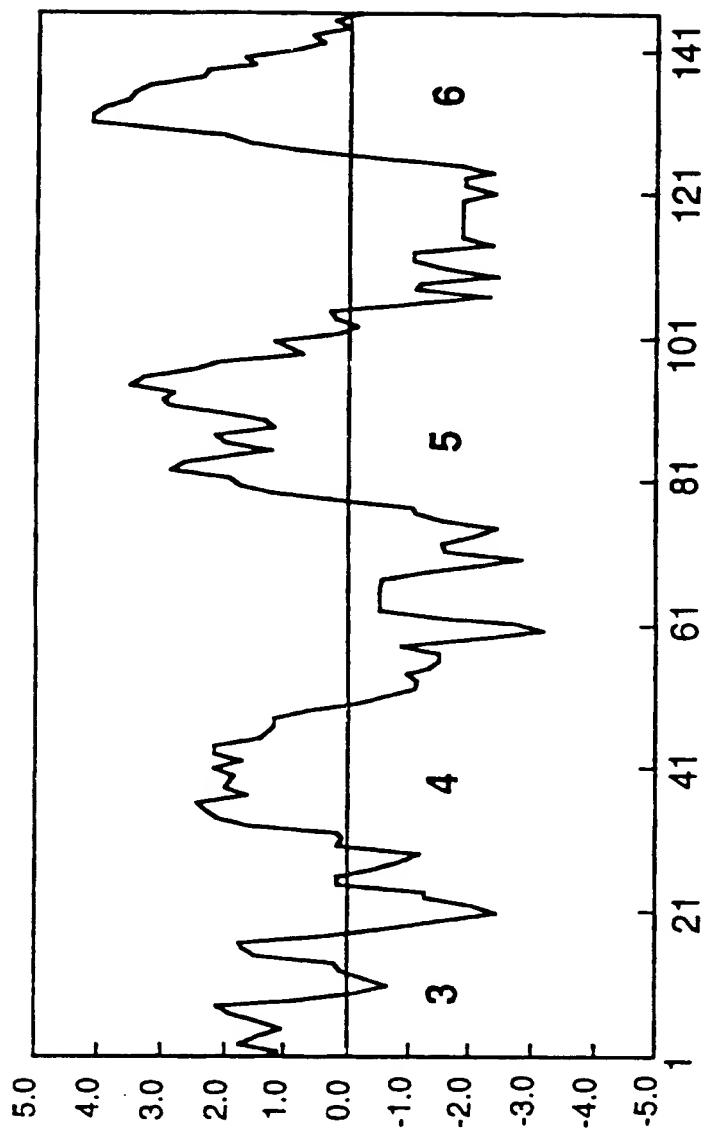
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FIGURE 40

	10	19	28	37	46	55
5'	GTC GGC CTG GTG GGC AAC TTC CTG GCC GCG ATG TCT GTG GAT CGC TAC GTG GCC					
	Val Gly Leu Val Gly Asn Phe Leu Ala Ala Met Ser Val Asp Arg Tyr Val Ala					
	64	73	82	91	100	109
	ATT GTG CAC TCG CGG CGC TCC TCC CTC AGG GTG TCC CGC AAC GCA CTG CTG					
	Ile Val His Ser Arg Arg Ser Ser Ser Leu Arg Val Ser Arg Asn Ala Leu Leu					
	118	127	136	145	154	163
	GGC GTG GGC TTC ATC TGG GCG CTG TCC ATC GCC ATG GCC TCG CCG GTG GCC TAC					
	Gly Val Gly Phe Ile Trp Ala Leu Ser Ile Ala Met Ala Ser Pro Val Ala Tyr					
	172	181	190	199	208	217
	CAC CAG CGT CTT TTC CAT CGG GAC AGC AAC CAG ACC TTC TGC TGG GAG CAG TCG					
	His Gln Arg Leu Phe His Arg Asp Ser Asn Gln Thr Phe Cys Trp Glu Gln Trp					
	226	235	244	253	262	271
	CCC AAC AAG CTC CAC AAG AAG GCT TAC GTG GTG TGC ACT TTC GTC TTT GGG TAC					
	Pro Asn Lys Leu His Lys Ala Tyr Val Val Cys Thr Phe Val Phe Gly Tyr					
	280	289	298	307	316	325
	CTT CTG CCC TTA CTG CTC ATC TGC TTT TGC TAT GCC AAG GTC CTT AAT CAT CTG					
	Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ile Cys Phe Cys Tyr Ala Lys Val Leu Asn His Leu					
	334	343	352	361	370	379
	CAT AAA AAG CTG AAA AAC ATG TCA AAA AAG TCT GAA GCA TCC AAG AAA AAG ACT					
	His Lys Lys Leu Lys Asn Met Ser Lys Lys Ser Glu Ala Ser Lys Lys Thr					
	388	397	406	415	424	433
	GCA CAG ACC GTC CTG GTG GTC GTT GTC GTC TTT GCC CTC TGC TGG CTG CCT TTC					
	Ala Gln Thr Val Leu Val Val Val Val Phe Ala Leu Cys Trp Leu Pro Phe					
	TAC 3'					
	---					
	<u>Tyr</u>					

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FIGURE 41



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FIGURE 42

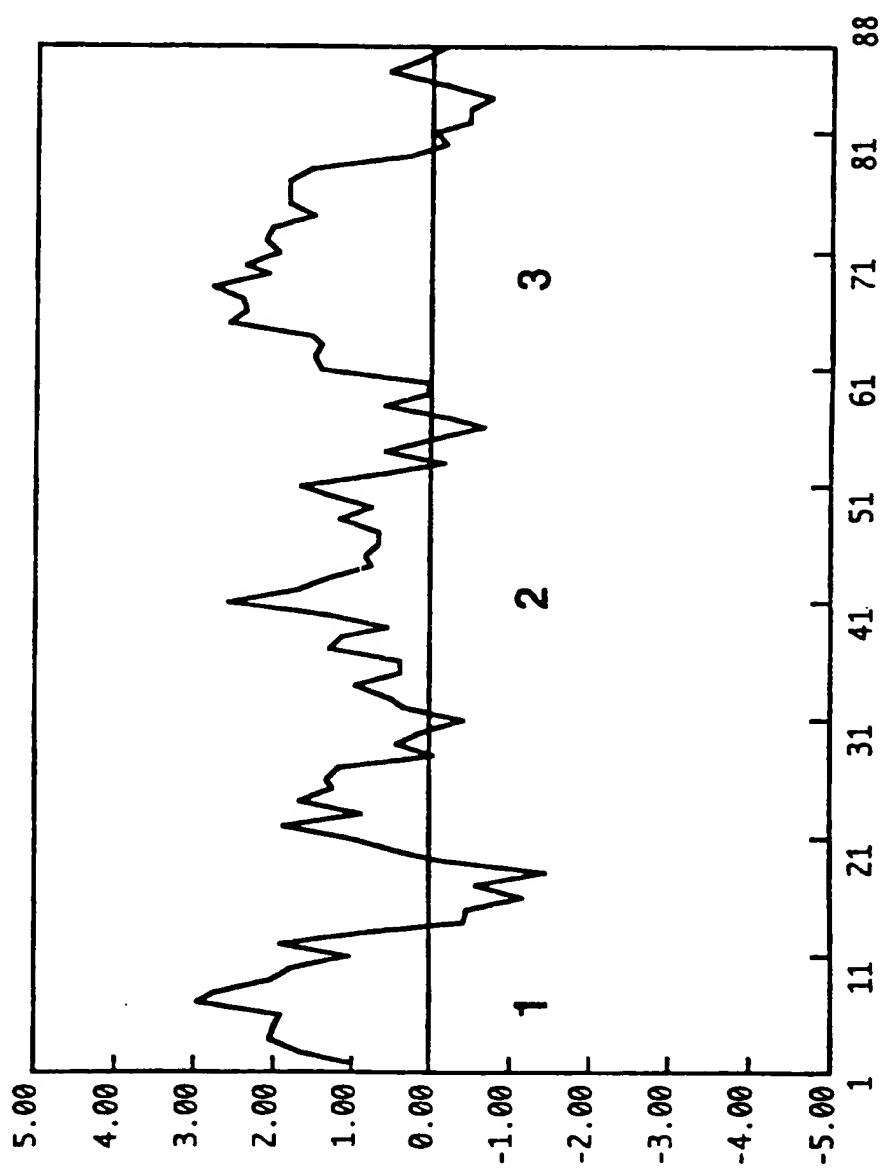
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FIGURE 43

5'	GTG	GGC	ATG	GTG	GGC	AAC	GTC	CTG	GTG	CTG	CTC	TGG	TTC	TTC	GCC	TTC	TCC	ATC	AAG	
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Val	Gly	Met	Val	Gly	Asn	Val	Leu	Val	Leu	Trp	Phe	Phe	Gly	Phe	Ser	Ile	Lys			
64	64	73																		
AGG	ACC	CCC	TTC	TCC	GTC	TAC	TTC	CTG	CAC	CTG	GCC	AGC	GCC	GAC	GCC	GCC	TAC			
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Arg	Thr	Pro	Phe	Ser	Val	Tyr	Phe	Leu	His	Leu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Asp	Gly	Ala	Tyr
118		127							136			145			154					
CTC	TTC	ACC	AAG	GCC	GIG	TTC	TCC	CTG	CTG	AAC	GCC	GGC	GCC	GCC	TTC	CTG	GCC	ACC		
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Leu	Phe	Ser	Lys	Ala	Val	Phe	Ser	Leu	Leu	Asn	Ala	Gly	Gly	Phe	Leu	Gly	Thr			
172		181						190			199			208						
TTC	GCC	CAC	TAT	GTG	CGC	AGC	GTG	GCC	CGG	GTG	CTG	GGG	CTG	TGC	GCC	TTC	GTG			
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Phe	Ala	His	Tyr	Val	Arg	Ser	Val	Ala	Arg	Val	Leu	Gly	Leu	Cys	Ala	Phe	Val			
226		235							244			253			262					
GGG	GGC	GTC	AGC	CTC	CTG	CCC	GGC	GTG	AGC	ATG	GAG	CGC	TCC	GCG	TCT	G	3'			
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Ala	Gly	Val	Ser	Leu	Leu	Pro	Ala	Val	Ser	Met	Glu	Arg	Cys	Ala	Ser					

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FIGURE 44



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FIGURE 45

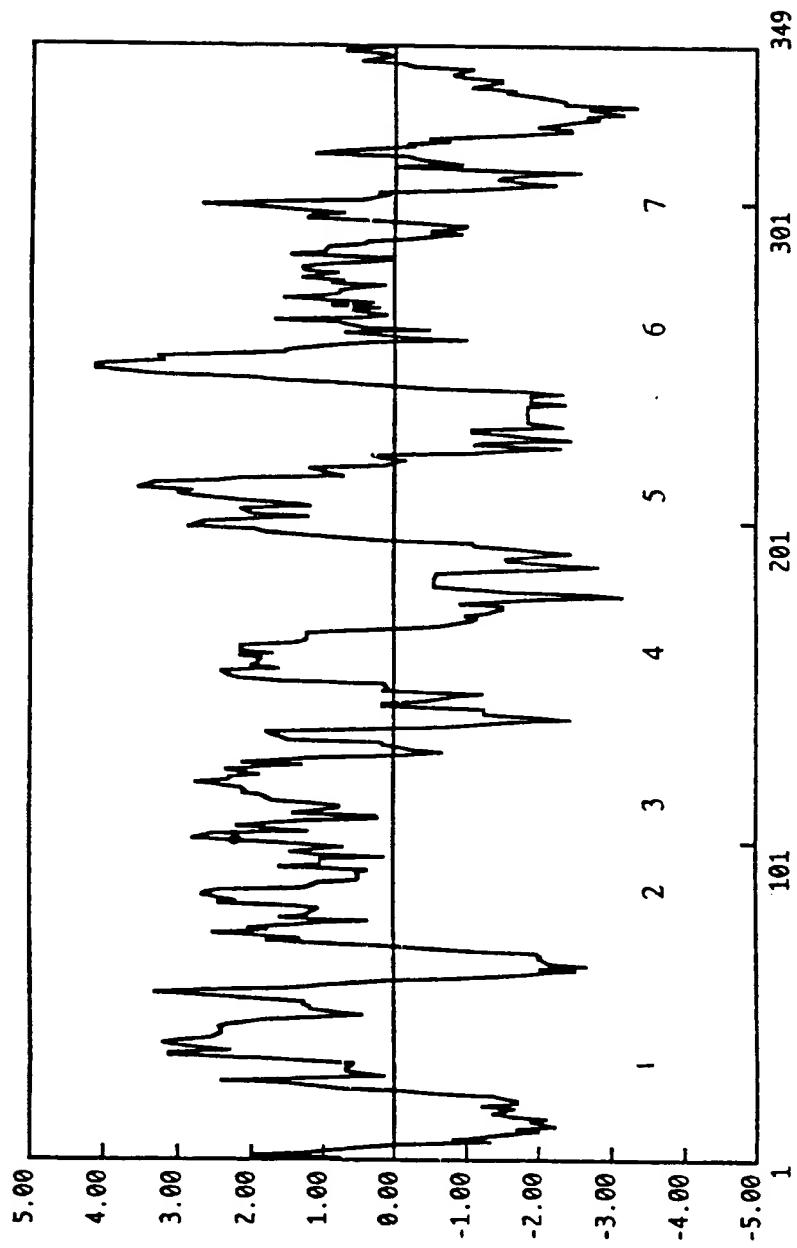
<b>pMD4</b> <b>A35639</b>	<b>pMD4</b> <b>A35639</b>
10 1 VCMVGNVFLVI 1 CGLYCNGLVL	10 1 VFFGFSIKRI 1 VFFGFSIKRI
20 PFSVYFLHLA	20 PFSVYFLHLA
30 SADGAYLFSK	30 SADGAYLFSK
40 AVFSLLNAGG	40 AVIA LLNMGT
50 50	50 50
60 51 FLCLFAHIVR 51 FLCSEPDIVR	60 51 SVAVRLGLCA 51 RVSRIVGLCA
70 80 90 100	70 80 90 100
100 100	100 100

## FIGURE 46

1 CAAAGCAACAGGTGCAACCTCAAGGCACTGAAAGCAAGGGACGCAGCTACAAGGGCAAGGGATTGAACC	72
1	1
73 CATAACCGCTCAGAAGATTCTCCGCCCTGCCGAGAGCTCCGGAGGGAGTCCCACCCGTCACGCTTGCTGACTGC	144
1	1
145 GACCAAGTGAAGAGTCGCCCTAGACCCGTACCTCTGTGTTCTGGACGCCCTGCCGCCCCCGCACCGGAAAGGCTTAG	216
1	1
217 CTGGGACTTGCAACGCCCTCCCTTTAGCCAGGCCAGGACGAGGATAGTGTGATCGGGCACAGCCAGG	288
1	1
289 GTGGCTCTCCAGGCTTCTGCCGGTTGCCGGAGGTACTAGTTGGAGACGCCGGCTCGCTCTGCCGCT	360
1	1
361 CTGTCCTGGGCCACTCCGTGATCCTAGGCTACCTCCAGGCCAGTTTCCCCCTGGCTGGCACAACTCTCCAGG	432
1	1
433 GCGCTCCGGTCCGTTGCACAGCGCCCCAAGGGGTATCCCAGTAAGTGTGAACTGGCTATGGTGAACTC MetGluLeuAlaMetValAsnLeu	504
1	8
505 AGTGAAGGAAATGGGAGCCGACCCAGAGCCGCCAGCCCCGGAGTCCAGGCCGCTTCCGGCATGGCGTGGAG	576
8 SerGluGlyAsnGlySerAspProGluProProAlaProGluSerArgProLeuPheGlyIleGlyValGlu	32
577 AACTTCATTACCGCTGGTAGTGTGTTGGCTGATTTCCGGATGGCGTGGCTGGCACAGCCTGGTGATCACC	648
32 AsnPheIleThrLeuValValPheGlyLeuIlePheAlaMetGlyValLeuGlyAsnSerLeuValIleThr	56
649 GTGCTGGCGCCAGCAAACCAAGGCCAGCCGCCAGCACCAACCTGTTATCCTCAATCTGAGCATCGCA	720
56 ValLeuAlaArgSerLysProGlyLysProArgSerThrThrAsnLeuPheIleLeuAsnLeuSerIleAla	80
721 GACCTGGCCTACCTGCTCTCTGCATCCCTTCAGGCCACCGTGTATGCCACTGCCAACCTGGGTGCTGGC	792
80 AspLeuAlaTyrLeuLeuPheCysIleProPheGlnAlaThrValTyrAlaLeuProThrTrpValLeuGly	104
793 CCCTTCATCTGCAAGTTTATACACTACTCTTCACCGTGTCCATGCTGGTGAGCATCTCACCCCTGGCCCGG	864
104 AlaPheIleCysLysPheIleHistYxPhePheThrValSerMetLeuValSerIlePheThrLeuAlaAla	128
865 ATGTCCTGGATCGCTACGGCCATTGTGCACTCGCGGCCCTCTCTCCCTCAGGTGTCCCACAGCAACGCA	936
128 MetSerValAspArgTyrValAlaIleValHisSerArgSerSerLeuArgValSerArgAsnAla	152
937 CTGCTGGCGTGGGCTTCATCTGGCGCTGTCCATGCCATGGCTGCCGGTGGCTTACACCAGCGTCCT	1008
152 LeuLeuGlyValGlyPheIleTrpAlaLeuSerIleAlaMetAlaSerProValAlaTyrHisGlnArgLeu	176
1009 TTCCATCGGGACAGCAACCAGACCTCTGCTGGGAGCAGTGGCCAACAAGCTCCACAAGAAGGCTTACGTG	1080
176 PheHisArgAspSerAsnGlnThrPheCysTrpGluGlnTrpProAsnLysLeuHisLysAlaTyrVal	200
1081 GTGTGCACTTCGCTTTGGTACCTCTGCCCTTACTGCTCATCTGCTTTTGCTATGCCAACGGTCTTAAAT	1152
200 ValCysThrPheValPheGlyTyrLeuLeuProLeuLeuIleCysPheCysTyrAlaLysValLeuAsn	224
1153 CATCTGCATAAAAAGCTGAAAAACATGTCAAAAAAGCTGAACCATCCAAGAAAAAGACTGCACAGACCGTC	1224
224 HisLeuHisLysLeuLysAsnMetSerLysSerGluAlaSerLysLysThrAlaGlnThrVal	248
1225 CTGGTGGCTGTTGAGTATTGGCATATCCTGGCTGCCCATCATGTCGTCCACCTCTGGCTGAGTTGGA	1296
248 LeuValValValValPheGlyIleSerTrpLeuProHisHisValValHisLeuTrpAlaGluPheGly	272
1297 GCCTTCCCACGTGACGCCAGCTTCTCTTCAGAACATGCCGCTTGGCTGAGCTACAGCAACTCCTCA	1368
272 AlaPheProLeuThrProAlaSerPhePheArgIleThrAlaHisCysLeuAlaTyrSerAsnSerSer	296
1369 GTGAACCCCATCATATGCCCTTCTCAGAAAACCTCCGGAGGGCGTACAAGCAAGTGTCAAGTGTCAAT	1440
296 ValAsnProIleIleTyrAlaPheLeuSerGluAsnPheArgLysAlaTyrLysGlnValPheLysCysHis	320
1441 GTTTCGCGATGAATCTCCACGGCAGTGAAACTAAGGAAACAGAGCCGGATGGACACCCGCCATCCACCAAC	1512
320 ValCysAspGluSerProArgSerGluThrLysGluAsnLysSerArgMetAspThrProProSerThrAsn	344
1513 TGCACCCACGTGAGGTTGGGGAGCCCTCCGACTTCCAGCTCCCATGTTGTTAGAGAGAGGGAGGGCG	1584
344 CysThrHisVal***	349
1585 GAGCGAATTATCAAGTAACATGG	1607
349	349

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FIGURE 47



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FIGURE 48

MOUSEGALRECE HUMGALAMI	1	IELAWVNLSE	ENSDPEPPA	PFSPPLFGIC	VENFILMVF	GLIFAVGMIG	50
	1	IELAWVNLSE	ENSDPEPPA	PERGPLFGIC	VENFILMVF	GLIFAVGMIG	50
MOUSEGALRECE HUMGALAMI	51	ISLVLITVLAR	SKFGKPRSTI	ILFLINNSIA	DLAYLLFCIT	FOAVVYALP]	100
	51	ISLVLITVLAR	SKFGKPRSTI	ILFLINNSIA	DLAYLLFCIP	FOAVVYALP]	100
MOUSEGALRECE HUMGALAMI	101	IVLGAFICKF	IHYFFTVSM	JSIFTLAAMS	JDRYVAIWS	RSSSSLRVSF	150
	101	IVLGAFICKF	IHYFFTVSM	JSIFTLAAMS	JDRYVAIWS	RSSSSLRVSR	150
MOUSEGALRECE HUMGALAMI	151	VALGVGFIIK	ALSIAMASPV	AYHCRLFH	DSONTFCHEC	IPNQHLKRAY	200
	151	VALGVGFIIK	ALSIAMASPV	AYHCRLFH	A.SNOTFCHEC	IPDPRHLKAY	200
MOUSEGALRECE HUMGALAMI	201	AVCIFYFGYL	PLLLICFCY	AKVILNLHKF	JKMKTAQIVI	JKMKTAQIVI	250
	201	AVCIFYFGYL	PLLLICFCY	AKVILNLHKI	JKMKTAQIVI	JKMKTAQIVI	250
MOUSEGALRECE HUMGALAMI	251	AVVVFQGISI	DPHHWHLW	EFGFEPLTPY	SFERITAHC	LAYSNSSVNI	300
	251	AVVVFQGISI	DPHHWHLW	EFGFEPLTPY	SFERITAHC	LAYSNSSVNI	300
MOUSEGALRECE HUMGALAMI	301	LYAFLSEN	KAYKQVFKC	WCDESPSE	TKENKSRMDI	PPSTMCTHVX	350
	301	LYAFLSEN	KAYKQVFKC	WIRKDSELSD	TKENKSRMDI	PPSTMCTHVX	350
MOUSEGALRECE HUMGALAMI	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
	351	X.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400

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FIGURE 49

5' CTC GCG GCT CTG GGT ATG GAT CGG TAT CTT CTC ACC CTT CAC CCA GTG TGG TCC

9            18            27            36            45            54

Leu Leu Thr Leu His Pro Val Trp Ser

CAA AAG CAC CGA ACC TCA CAC TGG GCT TCC AGA GTC GTT CTG GGA GTC TGG CTC

63            72            81            90            99            108

Gln Lys His Arg Thr Ser His Trp Ala Ser Arg Val Val Leu Gly Val Trp Leu

TCT GCC ACT GCC TTC AGC GTG CCC TAT TTG GTT TTC AGG GAG ACA TAT GAT GAC

117            126            135            144            153            162

Ser Ala Thr Ala Phe Ser Val Pro Tyr Leu Val Phe Arg Glu Thr Tyr Asp Asp

CGT AAA GGA AGA GTG ACC TGC AGA AAT AAC TAC GCT GTG TCC ACT GAC TGG GAA

171            180            189            198            207            216

Arg Lys Gly Arg Val Thr Cys Arg Asn Asn Tyr Ala Val Ser Thr Asp Trp Glu

AGC AAA GAG ATG CAA ACA GTA AGA CAA TGG ATT CAT GCC ACC TGT TTC ATC AGC

225            234            243            252            261            270

Ser Lys Glu Met Gln Thr Val Arg Gln Trp Ile His Ala Thr Cys Phe Ile Ser

CGC TTC ATA CTG GGC TTC CTT CTG CCT TTC TTA GTC ATT GGC TTT TGT TAT GAA

279            288            297            306            315            324

Arg Phe Ile Leu Gly Phe Leu Leu Pro Phe Leu Val Ile Gly Phe Cys Tyr Glu

AGA GTA GCC CGC AAG ATG AAA GAG AGG GGC CTC TTT AAA TCC AGC AAA CCC TTC

333            342            351            360            369            378

Arg Val Ala Arg Lys Met Lys Glu Arg Gly Leu Phe Lys Ser Ser Lys Pro Phe

AAA GTC ACG ATG ACT GCT GTT ATC TCT TTT TTC TGT CCT GGC TTC CCT ACC ACA

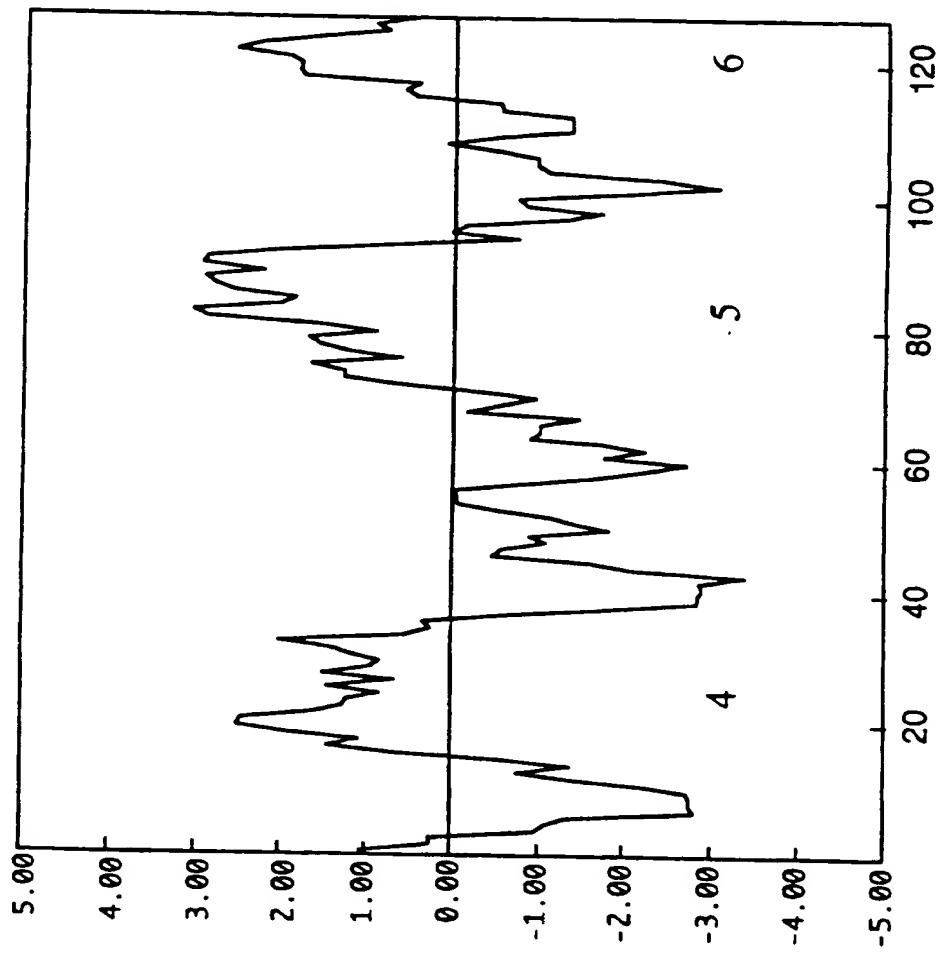
387            396            405            414            423            432

Lys Val Thr Met Thr Ala Val Ile

TG 3'

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FIGURE 50



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FIGURE 51

PMJ10	1	T	IHPV:5	10	KHRT SHMAASR	VIL SVI SAD	AFSV PIVET	ETYD DR-K-C	50
B42009	1	ICVIIHPV:AC	THRIVSLAK	10	VIVGCPVILAI	VLTLPVLE	FTVTF N-C	50	
JC2014	1	VCVIIHPV:1	NHRTVSLAKK	10	VIGSPYVMAI	LLTLPVIRW	FTVPGK-T-G	50	
A46520	1	ICVIIHPV:AC	NHRIVSLAKK	10	VIVGPMICAL	LLTLPVIRW	FTLSH PAPG	50	
A46525	1	LWFK FIFC	KVRGTGAAW	10	ACGVA VIAL	LLTIFSFVY	EA YKDFYS-E	50	
S28787	1	ATV AVNSC	KPRKLLAERV	10	VYCVMLPAV	LTIDDLIFA	DI-KEV-D-E	50	
PMJ10	20	MT	IHPV:5	20	SHRT SHMAASR	VIL SVI SAD	AFSV PIVET	ETYD DR-K-C	50
B42009	20	ICVIIHPV:AC	THRIVSLAK	20	VIVGCPVILAI	VLTLPVLE	FTVTF N-C	50	
JC2014	20	VCVIIHPV:1	NHRTVSLAKK	20	VIGSPYVMAI	LLTLPVIRW	FTVPGK-T-G	50	
A46520	20	ICVIIHPV:AC	NHRIVSLAKK	20	VIVGPMICAL	LLTLPVIRW	FTLSH PAPG	50	
A46525	20	LWFK FIFC	KVRGTGAAW	20	ACGVA VIAL	LLTIFSFVY	EA YKDFYS-E	50	
S28787	20	ATV AVNSC	KPRKLLAERV	20	VYCVMLPAV	LTIDDLIFA	DI-KEV-D-E	50	
PMJ10	30	MT	RN IYAN	30	SIDES KEMO	TURGWITTC	FISRFIL GFL	LEELVIGFCY	100
B42009	30	DIVCTENFIS	EGG-TE ERI	30	KVALTTAFA	GIREV IGFES	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
JC2014	30	TVACTENFSE	EN-N-DEKEHI	30	KVAVAVLWF	GIRRFIIGFS	APMSIVAVSY	100	
A46520	30	KMFACTEDWSI	WTE-DEAEKI	30	KVAVSSEMIA	GIRRFIIGFS	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
A46525	30	HIVGI FEG	GS--F PEKEKA	30	VA-----	-LRKLMVGFV	EPLLTIN ICY	100	
S28787	30	ATV DRFYP-	SDL-----E	30	WVF AFO-----	-IVVCLL	LEGIVLSCY	100	
PMJ10	40	MT	RN IYAN	40	SIDES KEMO	TURGWITTC	FISRFIL GFL	LEELVIGFCY	100
B42009	40	ICVIIHPV:AC	THRIVSLAK	40	KVALTTAFA	GIREV IGFES	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
JC2014	40	VCVIIHPV:1	NHRTVSLAKK	40	KVAVAVLWF	GIRRFIIGFS	APMSIVAVSY	100	
A46520	40	ICVIIHPV:AC	NHRIVSLAKK	40	KVAVSSEMIA	GIRRFIIGFS	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
A46525	40	LWFK FIFC	KVRGTGAAW	40	VA-----	-LRKLMVGFV	EPLLTIN ICY	100	
S28787	40	ATV AVNSC	KPRKLLAERV	40	WVF AFO-----	-IVVCLL	LEGIVLSCY	100	
PMJ10	50	MT	RN IYAN	50	SIDES KEMO	TURGWITTC	FISRFIL GFL	LEELVIGFCY	100
B42009	50	DIVCTENFIS	EGG-TE ERI	50	KVALTTAFA	GIREV IGFES	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
JC2014	50	TVACTENFSE	EN-N-DEKEHI	50	KVAVAVLWF	GIRRFIIGFS	APMSIVAVSY	100	
A46520	50	KMFACTEDWSI	WTE-DEAEKI	50	KVAVSSEMIA	GIRRFIIGFS	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
A46525	50	HIVGI FEG	GS--F PEKEKA	50	VA-----	-LRKLMVGFV	EPLLTIN ICY	100	
S28787	50	ATV DRFYP-	SDL-----E	50	WVF AFO-----	-IVVCLL	LEGIVLSCY	100	
PMJ10	60	MT	RN IYAN	60	SIDES KEMO	TURGWITTC	FISRFIL GFL	LEELVIGFCY	100
B42009	60	DIVCTENFIS	EGG-TE ERI	60	KVALTTAFA	GIREV IGFES	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
JC2014	60	TVACTENFSE	EN-N-DEKEHI	60	KVAVAVLWF	GIRRFIIGFS	APMSIVAVSY	100	
A46520	60	KMFACTEDWSI	WTE-DEAEKI	60	KVAVSSEMIA	GIRRFIIGFS	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
A46525	60	HIVGI FEG	GS--F PEKEKA	60	VA-----	-LRKLMVGFV	EPLLTIN ICY	100	
S28787	60	ATV DRFYP-	SDL-----E	60	WVF AFO-----	-IVVCLL	LEGIVLSCY	100	
PMJ10	70	MT	RN IYAN	70	SIDES KEMO	TURGWITTC	FISRFIL GFL	LEELVIGFCY	100
B42009	70	DIVCTENFIS	EGG-TE ERI	70	KVALTTAFA	GIREV IGFES	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
JC2014	70	TVACTENFSE	EN-N-DEKEHI	70	KVAVAVLWF	GIRRFIIGFS	APMSIVAVSY	100	
A46520	70	KMFACTEDWSI	WTE-DEAEKI	70	KVAVSSEMIA	GIRRFIIGFS	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
A46525	70	HIVGI FEG	GS--F PEKEKA	70	VA-----	-LRKLMVGFV	EPLLTIN ICY	100	
S28787	70	ATV DRFYP-	SDL-----E	70	WVF AFO-----	-IVVCLL	LEGIVLSCY	100	
PMJ10	80	MT	RN IYAN	80	SIDES KEMO	TURGWITTC	FISRFIL GFL	LEELVIGFCY	100
B42009	80	DIVCTENFIS	EGG-TE ERI	80	KVALTTAFA	GIREV IGFES	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
JC2014	80	TVACTENFSE	EN-N-DEKEHI	80	KVAVAVLWF	GIRRFIIGFS	APMSIVAVSY	100	
A46520	80	KMFACTEDWSI	WTE-DEAEKI	80	KVAVSSEMIA	GIRRFIIGFS	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
A46525	80	HIVGI FEG	GS--F PEKEKA	80	VA-----	-LRKLMVGFV	EPLLTIN ICY	100	
S28787	80	ATV DRFYP-	SDL-----E	80	WVF AFO-----	-IVVCLL	LEGIVLSCY	100	
PMJ10	90	MT	RN IYAN	90	SIDES KEMO	TURGWITTC	FISRFIL GFL	LEELVIGFCY	100
B42009	90	DIVCTENFIS	EGG-TE ERI	90	KVALTTAFA	GIREV IGFES	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
JC2014	90	TVACTENFSE	EN-N-DEKEHI	90	KVAVAVLWF	GIRRFIIGFS	APMSIVAVSY	100	
A46520	90	KMFACTEDWSI	WTE-DEAEKI	90	KVAVSSEMIA	GIRRFIIGFS	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
A46525	90	HIVGI FEG	GS--F PEKEKA	90	VA-----	-LRKLMVGFV	EPLLTIN ICY	100	
S28787	90	ATV DRFYP-	SDL-----E	90	WVF AFO-----	-IVVCLL	LEGIVLSCY	100	
PMJ10	100	MT	RN IYAN	100	SIDES KEMO	TURGWITTC	FISRFIL GFL	LEELVIGFCY	100
B42009	100	DIVCTENFIS	EGG-TE ERI	100	KVALTTAFA	GIREV IGFES	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
JC2014	100	TVACTENFSE	EN-N-DEKEHI	100	KVAVAVLWF	GIRRFIIGFS	APMSIVAVSY	100	
A46520	100	KMFACTEDWSI	WTE-DEAEKI	100	KVAVSSEMIA	GIRRFIIGFS	TPMSIVAVCY	100	
A46525	100	HIVGI FEG	GS--F PEKEKA	100	VA-----	-LRKLMVGFV	EPLLTIN ICY	100	
S28787	100	ATV DRFYP-	SDL-----E	100	WVF AFO-----	-IVVCLL	LEGIVLSCY	100	
PMJ10	110	MT	RN IYAN	110	ERVAR MKEF	GLEKSSKEPK	YI TAVVI	140	150
B42009	110	GLIAKIKHK	GMIKSSRPLF	110	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	150
JC2014	110	GLIAKIKHQ	GLIKSSRPLF	110	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	150
A46520	110	GLIAKIKHO	GLIKSSRPLF	110	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	150
A46525	110	TFLJRTWS	KATRE EKTTEK	110	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	150
S28787	110	CIIIS LSHS	KGYQKRKA	110	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	150

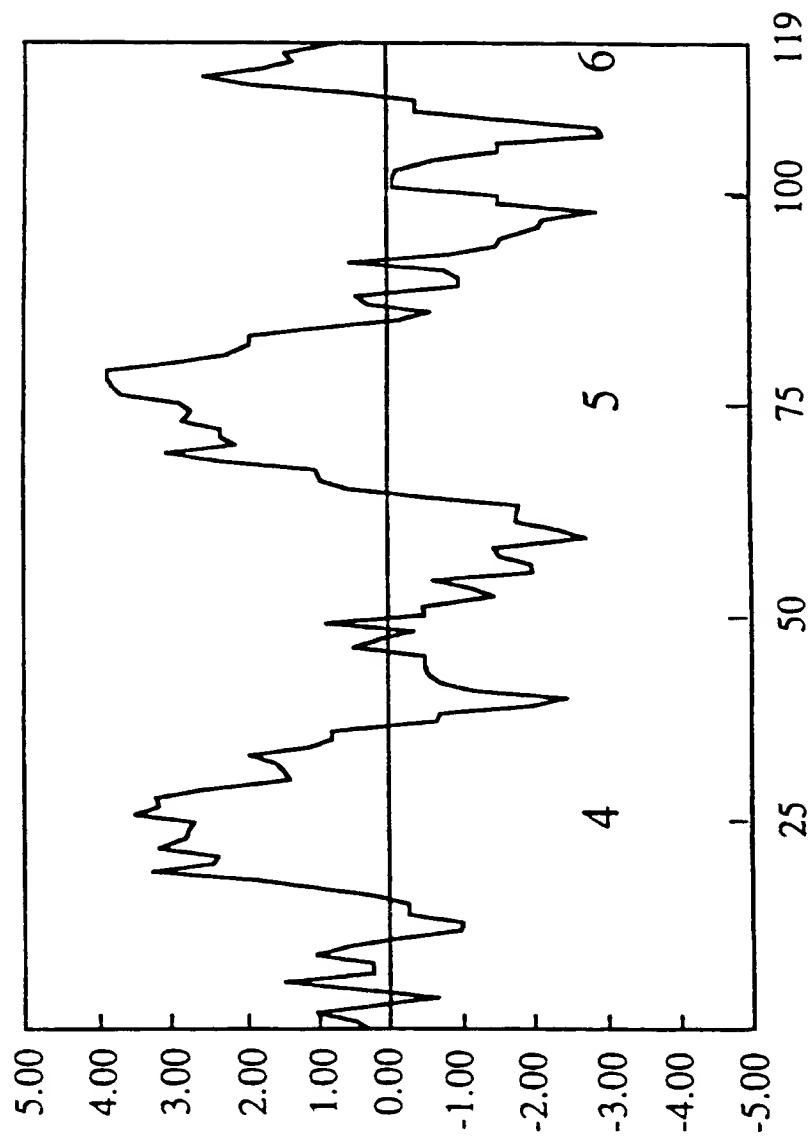
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## FIGURE 52

9	18	27	36	45	54
CTG ACT GCT CTG GGG ACT GAC CGG TAT TTC AAG ATT GTG AAG CCC CTT TCC ACG					
---	---	---	---	---	---
Phe Lys Ile Val Lys Pro Leu Ser Thr					
63	72	81	90	99	108
TCC TTC ATC CAG TCT GTG AAC TAC AGC AAA CTC GTC TCG CTG GTG GTC TGG TTG					
---	---	---	---	---	---
Ser Phe Ile Gln Ser Val Asn Tyr Ser Lys Leu Val Ser Leu Val Val Trp Leu					
117	126	135	144	153	162
CTC ATG CTC CTC CTC GCC GTC CCC AAC GTC ATT CTC ACC AAC CAG AGA GTT AAG					
---	---	---	---	---	---
Leu Met Leu Leu Ala Val Pro Asn Val Ile Leu Thr Asn Gln Arg Val Lys					
171	180	189	198	207	216
GAC GTG ACG CAG ATA AAA TGC ATG GAA CTT AAA AAC GAA CTG GGC CGC CAG TGG					
---	---	---	---	---	---
Asp Val Thr Gln Ile Lys Cys Met Glu Leu Lys Asn Glu Leu Gly Arg Gln Trp					
225	234	243	252	261	270
CAC AAG GCG TCA AAC TAC ATC TTT GTG GGC ATT TTC TGG CTT GTG TTC CTT TTG					
---	---	---	---	---	---
His Lys Ala Ser Asn Tyr Ile Phe Val Gly Ile Phe Trp Leu Val Phe Leu Leu					
279	288	297	306	315	324
CTA ATC ATT TTC TAC ACT GCT ATC ACC AGC AAA ATC TTT AAG TCC CAC CTG AAA					
---	---	---	---	---	---
Leu Ile Ile Phe Tyr Thr Ala Ile Thr Arg Lys Ile Phe Lys Ser His Leu Lys					
333	342	351	360	369	378
TCC AGA AAG AAT TCC ATC TCG GTC AAA AAG AAA TCT AGC CGC AAC ATC TTC ACC					
---	---	---	---	---	---
Ser Arg Lys Asn Ser Ile Ser Val Lys Lys Lys Ser Ser Arg Asn Ile Phe Ser					
387	396	405	414		
ATC GIG TTT ATC CTC TGT TGG CCC CCC TAC CAC ATC 3'					
---	---	---	---	---	---
Ile Val					

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FIGURE 53



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FIGURE 54

PMH28	1	FKIVKPLSIS	F1QSVNYSKL	YSLMWLLML	LLAVENVILT	NREVKDVTQI	50
P35343	1	LAVVHATST-	LICKRHLVKF	VCLAMWLLSV	ILALPILILR	NEVKVNLSTL	50
A41795	1	YAVVHFIIKA	RYRFRIVAKV	VNLGWWVLSI	EVLIPIVWFS	RPAANSDDGV	50
A47457	1	YAVVHFIRAF	TYRRESVAKI	INLGWWLASL	LVTLPPIAIFA	DTPPARGGC-	50
PMH28	10	KCME-LKTEL	GRCQHAKASNY	IFVGIE-WIV	FLLTIFYTA	IT-REFIFKSH	100
P35343	1	VCYEDVGNNT	SRL--RIVLR	LLPOTEGFLV	PLLIMLECGS	FTLRTLFKAH	100
A41795	1	ECNM-LMPEF	AQR--LVGFV-	LYTFILVCFLL	PVGAIICDCYV	LILAKMPMTA	100
A47457	1	AVAC-NLQWE	HPA-SAEFW-	VITFLLSFLI	EVLAIGLCYL	LILGKJRAJA	100
PMH28	20						
P35343	20						
A41795	30						
A47457	40						
PMH28	50						
P35343	50						
A41795	50						
A47457	50						

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FIGURE 55

9            18            27            36            45            54

GCC ACC AAC GTG TTC ATC CTG TGT CTG GTG GAC CTG CTG GCT GCC CTG ACC CTC

-----

Val Asp Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu Thr Leu

63            72            81            90            99            108

ATG CCT CTG GCC ATG CTC TCC AGC TCC GCC CTC TTT GAC CAC GCC CTC TTT GGG

-----

Met Pro Leu Ala Met Leu Ser Ser Ala Leu Phe Asp His Ala Leu Phe Gly

117            126            135            144            153            162

GAG GTG GCC TGC CGC CTC TAC TTG TTC CTG AGC GTC TGC TTT GTC AGC CTG GCC

-----

Glu Val Ala Cys Arg Leu Tyr Leu Phe Leu Ser Val Cys Phe Val Ser Leu Ala

171            180            189            198            207            216

ATC CTC TCG GTG TCC GCC ATC AAT GTG GAG CGC TAC TAT TAT GTG GTC CAC CCC

-----

Ile Leu Ser Val Ser Ala Ile Asn Val Glu Arg Tyr Tyr Tyr Val Val His Pro

225            234            243            252            261            270

ATG CGC TAT GAG GTG CGC ATG AAA CTG GGG CTG GTG GCC TCT GTG CTG GTG GGC

-----

Met Arg Tyr Glu Val Arg Met Lys Leu Gly Leu Val Ala Ser Val Leu Val Gly

279            288            297            306            315            324

GTG TGG GTG AAG GCC CTG GCC ATG GCT TCT GTG CCA GTG TTG GGA AGG GTG TCC

-----

Val Trp Val Lys Ala Leu Ala Met Ala Ser Val Pro Val Leu Gly Arg Val Ser

333            342            351            360            369            378

TGG GAG GAA GGC CCT CCC AGT GTC CCC CCA GGC TGT TCA CTC CAA TGG AGC CAC

-----

Trp Glu Glu Gly Pro Pro Ser Val Pro Pro Gly Cys Ser Leu Gln Trp Ser His

387            396            405            414            423            432

AGT GCC TAC TGC CAG CTT TTC GTG GTG GTC TTC GCC GTC CTC TAC TTC CTG CTG

-----

Ser Ala Tyr Cys Gln Leu Phe Val Val Val Phe Ala Val Leu Tyr Phe Leu Leu

441            450            459            468            477            486

CCC CTG CTC CTC ATC CTT GTG GTC TAC TGC AGC ATG TTC CGG GTG GCT CGT GTG

-----

Pro Leu Leu Leu Ile Leu Val Val Tyr Cys Ser Met Phe Arg Val Ala Arg Val

495            504            513            522            531            540

GCT GCC ATG CAG CAC GGG CCG CTG CCC ACG TGG ATG GAG ACG CCC CGG CAA CGC

-----

Ala Ala Met Gln His Gly Pro Leu Pro Thr Trp Met Glu Thr Pro Arg Gln Arg

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## FIGURE 56

549        558        567        576        585        594  
TCC GAG TCT CTC AGC AGC CGC TCC ACT ATG GTC ACC AGC TCG GGG GCC CCG CAG  
--- --- --- --- --- ---  
Ser Glu Ser Leu Ser Ser Arg Ser Thr Met Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Gln

603        612        621        630        639        648  
ACC ACC CCT CAC CGG ACG TTT GGC GGA GGG AAG GCA GCA GTG GTC CTC CTG GCT  
--- --- --- --- --- ---  
Thr Thr Pro His Arg Thr Phe Gly Gly Lys Ala Ala Val Val Leu Leu Ala

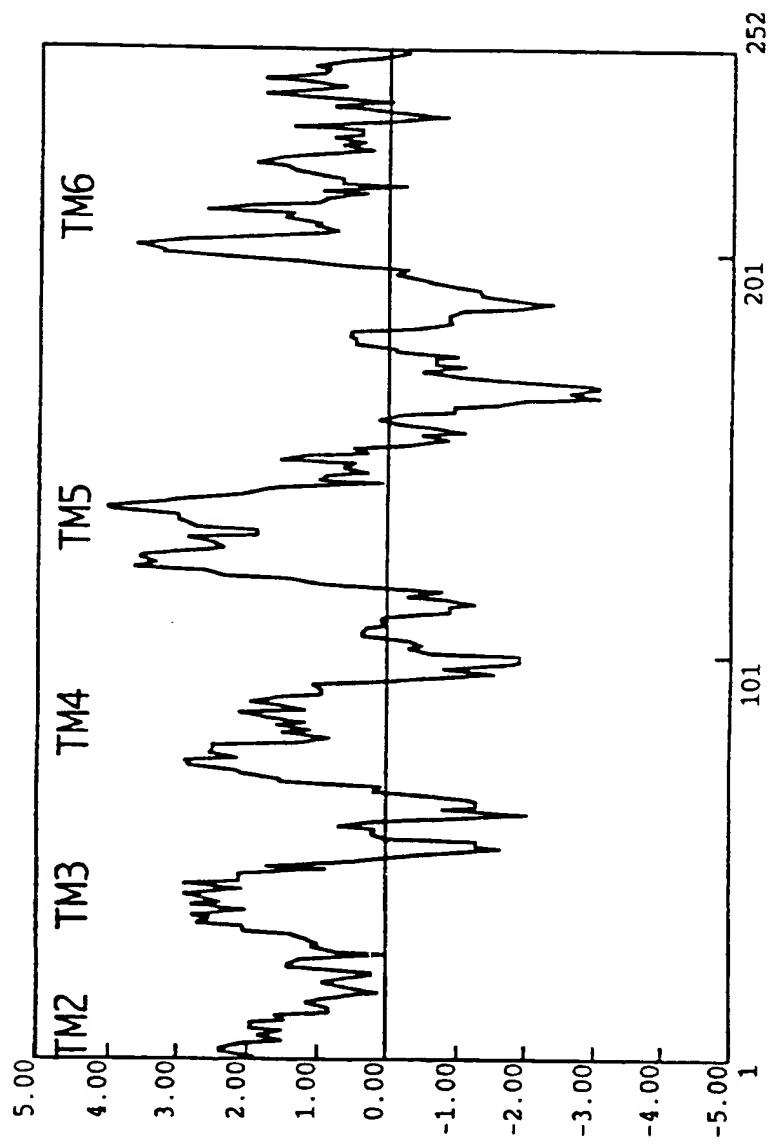
657        666        675        684        693        702  
GTG GGA GGA CAG TTC CTG CTC TGT TGG TTG CCC TAC TTC TCC TTC CAC CTC TAT  
--- --- --- --- --- ---  
Val Gly Gly Gln Phe Leu Leu Cys Trp Leu Pro Tyr Phe Ser Phe His Leu Tyr

711        720        729        738        747        756  
GTG GCC CTG AGC GCT CAG CCC ATT GCA GCG GGG CAG GTG GAG AAC GTG GTG ACC  
--- --- --- --- --- ---  
Val Ala Leu Ser Ala Gln Pro Ile Ala Ala Gly Gln Val Glu Asn Val Val Thr

765        774        783        792        801        810  
TGG ATT GGC TAC TTC TGC TTC ACC TCC AAC CCT CTC CTC TAT TCC TTC CTC CCT 3'  
--- --- --- --- --- ---  
Trp Ile Gly Tyr Phe Cys Phe Thr Ser

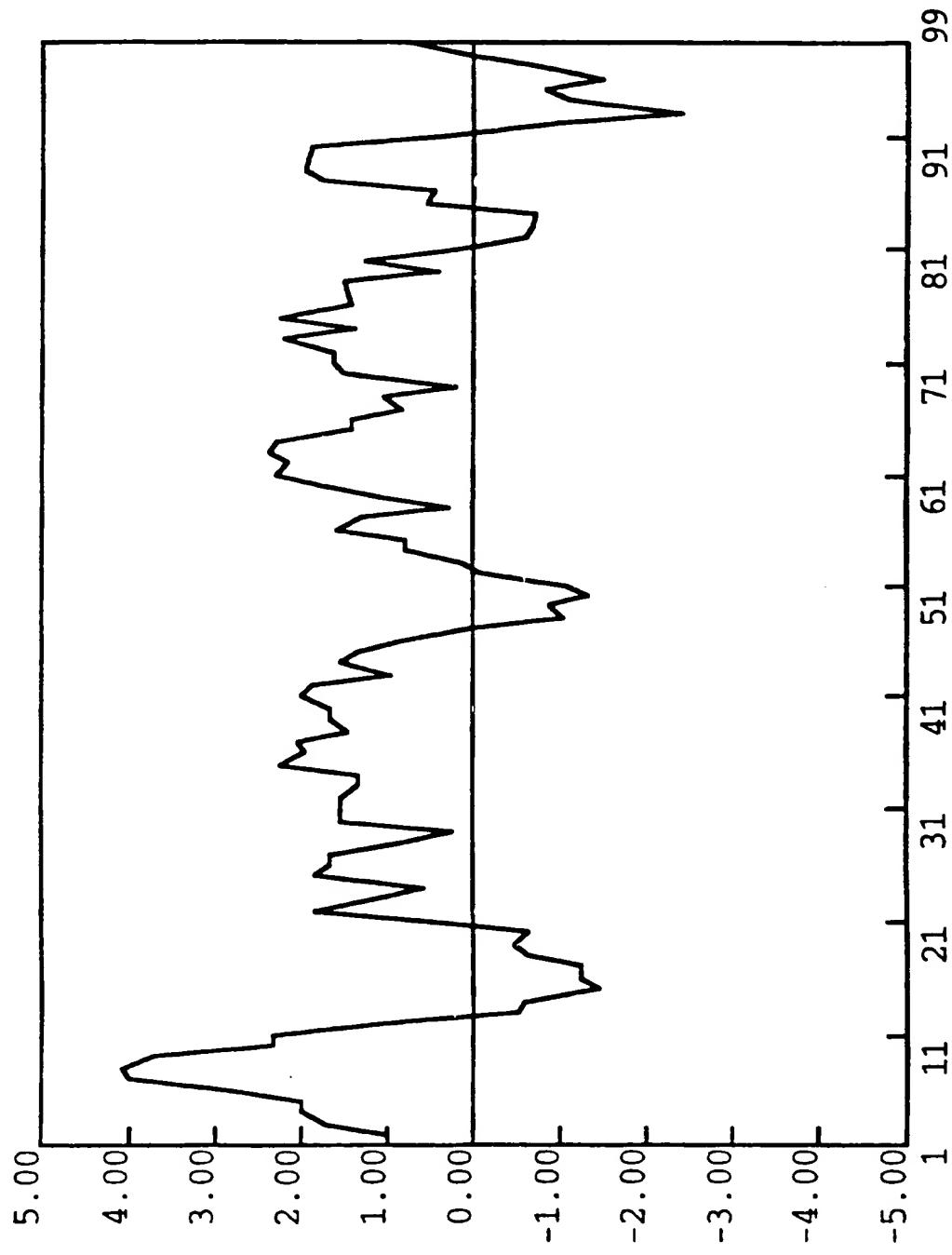
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FIGURE 57



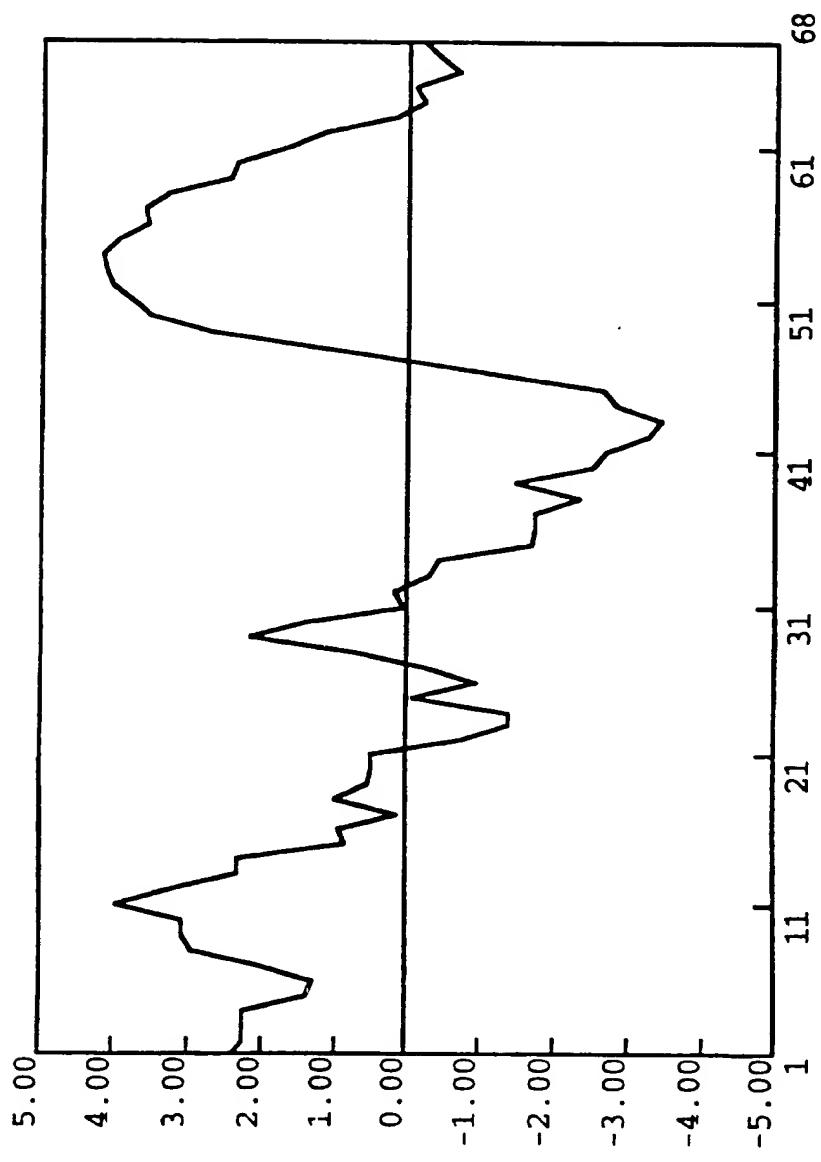
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FIGURE 58



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FIGURE 59



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FIGURE 60

p19P2 S12863	1	VGMVGNMLV	10	LV	TARVRRLH	20	NVINTFLISL	30	ALSDVLLCTA	40	CVFLLAFAF	50
	1	LGVSCHALI	II	ILKOKEMR	NVINTFLIVL	II	SFSDIILAVM	III	CLEFLIFVYIL	IV	...ELFLFVYIL	V
p19P2 S12863	51	EPRGIVFCGG	60	LCHIVFELCP	70	IVVYIVSVETI	80	TTIAVDRYVV	90	LVHFLRRRI-	100	
	51	MDH-IVFGET	MCKINPEVCC	IVSITIVSIESI	VLI	AVERHQL	VL	INFERGWREN	VL	...ERGWREN	V	
p19P2 S12863	101	---	110	---	120	---	130	---	140	---	150	---
	101	NRHAYIGITV	---	IWTLAVASSL	PFVLYQILTD	EPFQNVSLAA	FKDKYVCFDK	---	---	---	150	---
p19P2 S12863	151	---	160	---	170	---	180	---	190	---	200	---
	151	GL	LV	IVLPLIVL	LS	---	Y	VRVSVKLRNP	VVRPGCVTQSQ	---	200	---
p19P2 S12863	201	FPSDSHRSY	---	ITLLVQYF	GPLCFIFICY	FKIYIRLRE	NNMMDKIRD	---	---	---	200	---
	201	AIDDRARRR	---	TFC	LLVVVM	VFAICVLFYV	---	---	---	250	---	250
p19P2 S12863	201	KYRSSETKEI	---	NWMLSIIVV	-EAVCHLFIT	---	---	---	---	---	250	---
	201	ADMRRARR	---	TFCA	LLVVVM	VFAICVLFYV	---	---	---	250	---	250

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FIGURE 61

<b>p19P2</b> <b>PG3-2/pg1-10</b>	10	10	20	20	30	30	40	40	50
	YCHVGNVLLV YGMVGNVLLV	LVIARVRRILH LVIARVRRILY	NVTNFLIGNL NVTNFLIGNL	ALSDVLMCTA ALSDVLMCTA	CVFELTLAYAF CVFELTLAYAF				50
<b>p19P2</b> <b>PG3-2/pg1-10</b>	60	60	70	70	80	80	90	90	100
	SPRGIVVEGGC SPRGIVVEGGC	LCHLVFFLCP LCHLVFFLCA	YIVYVSVFTI YIVYVSVFTI	ITIAVDRYVV ITIAVDRYVV	LVHFLRRRI LVHFLRRRI				100
<b>p19P2</b> <b>PG3-2/pg1-10</b>	101	101	110	120	130	130	140	140	150
	----- LRLSAYAVLA	----- IWLSAVLAL	----- PAAVHTYHVE	----- LKPHDVRUCE	----- EFWGSQERQR				150
<b>p19P2</b> <b>PG3-2/pg1-10</b>	151	151	160	170	180	180	190	190	200
	----- QLYAWGLLIV	GYLLVPLLVII GYLLVPLLVII	LSYVRVSVKL LSYVRVSVKL	RNRVVFGRVLT RNRVVFGRVLT	QSQADMDRAR QSQADMDRAR				200
<b>p19P2</b> <b>PG3-2/pg1-10</b>	201	201	210	220	230	230	240	240	250
	RRRTFCCLLW RRRTFCCLLY	JMVVFACML JMVVFELCML	FYY EFF	..... .....	..... .....				250 250

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## FIGURE 62

5' CTG TGT GTC ATC GCG GTG GAT AGG TAC GTG GTT CTG GTG CAC CGC CTA CGT CGG  
 9 18 27 36 45 54  
Leu Cys Val Ile Ala Val Asp Arg Tyr Val Val Leu Val His Pro Leu Arg Arg

CGC ATT TCA CTG AGG CTC AGC GGC TAC GCG GTG CTG GGC ATC TGG GCT CTC TCT  
 63 72 81 90 99 108  
Arg Ile Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Ala Tyr Ala Val Leu Gly Ile Trp Ala Leu Ser

GCA GTG CTG GCG CTG CCG CCC CGG GTG CAC ACC TAC CAT GTG GAG CTC AAG CCC  
 117 126 135 144 153 162  
Ala Val Leu Ala Leu Pro Ala Ala Val His Thr Tyr His Val Glu Leu Lys Pro

CAC GAC GTG AGC CTC TGC GAG GAG TTC TGG GGC TCG CAG GAG CGC CAA CGC CAG  
 171 180 189 198 207 216  
His Asp Val Ser Leu Cys Glu Glu Phe Trp Gly Ser Gln Glu Arg Gln Arg Gln

ATC TAC GCC TGG GGG CTG CTT CTG GGC ACC TAT TTG CTC CCC CTG CTG GCC ATC  
 225 234 243 252 261 270  
Ile Tyr Ala Trp Gly Leu Leu Gly Thr Tyr Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Ile

CTC CTG TCT TAC GTA CGG GTG TCA GTG AAG CTG AGG AAC CGC GTG GTG CCT CGC  
 279 288 297 306 315 324  
Leu Leu Ser Tyr Val Arg Val Ser Val Lys Leu Arg Asn Arg Val Val Pro Gly

AGC GTG ACC CAG AGT CAA GCT GAC TGG GAC CGA GCG CGT CGC CGC ACT TTC  
 333 342 351 360 369 378  
Ser Val Thr Gln Ser Gln Ala Asp Trp Asp Arg Ala Arg Arg Arg Arg Thr Phe

TGT CTG CTG GTG GTG GTG GTA GTG TTC ACG CTC TGC TGG CTG CCC TTC TAC  
 387 396 405 414 423 432  
Cys Leu Leu Val Val Val Val Val Phe Thr Leu Cys Trp Leu Pro Phe Tyr

CT 3'

--

--

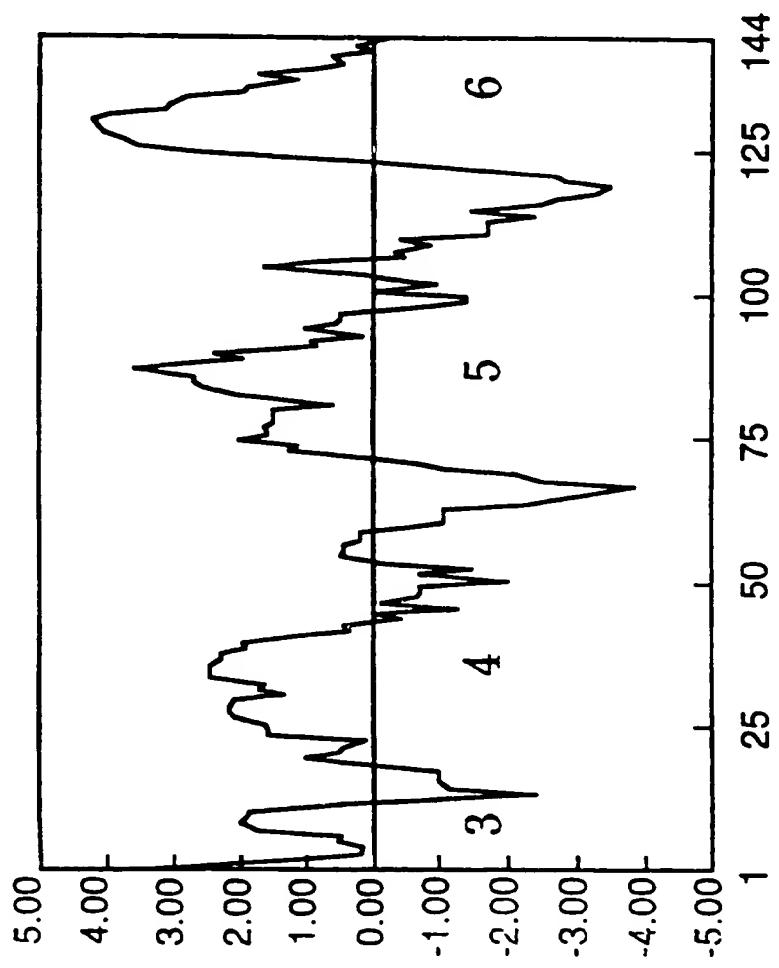
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FIGURE 63

p19P2 pG3-2/pg1-10 p5S38	1 1 -79	10 LVIAVRRLLV EVIAVRRLLV	20 NVTINFLIGNI NVTINFLIGNI	30 ALSDVLMCTA ALSDVLMCTA	40 CVPLTLAYAF CVPLTLAYAF	50 50 50 -30
p19P2 pG3-2/pg1-10 p5S38	51 51 -29	60 EPRGAVFGGC EPRGAVFGGC	70 LCHLVFFLQP LCHLVFFLQP	80 VTVYVSVFTI VTVYVSVFTI	90 ITIAVDRYVV ITIAVDRYVV CVIAVDRYVV	100 LVHPLRRI- LVHPLRRI- LVHPLRRI-
p19P2 pG3-2/pg1-10 p5S38	101 101 22	110 IRLSAYAVIA IRLSAYAVIS	120 IVVLSAVLAI IVVLSAVLAI	130 PAAVVHTYHVE PAAVVHTYHVE	140 LKPHDVRUCE LKPHDVSILCE	150 EFVGSQEROF EFVGSQERQR 71
p19P2 pG3-2/pg1-10 p5S38	151 151 72	160 -GLLI QLYAAGLLI QYAAAGLLI	170 TYLLPLLVL TYLLPLLVL TYLLPLLVL	180 LSYVRSVVKI LSYVRSVVKI LSYVRSVVKI	190 RNRYVFGCVT RNRYVFGCVT RNRYVFGCVT	200 QSQAD:DRAF QSQAD:DRAF QSQAD:DRAF 200 200 121
p19P2 pG3-2/pg1-10 p5S38	201 201 122	210 RRRTFCLLV RRRTFCLLV RRRTFCLLV	220 IVVAVFLLCIL IVVAVFLLCIL IVVAVFLLCIL	230 FVY. PFE. PFY.	240 ..... ..... .....	250 250 250 171

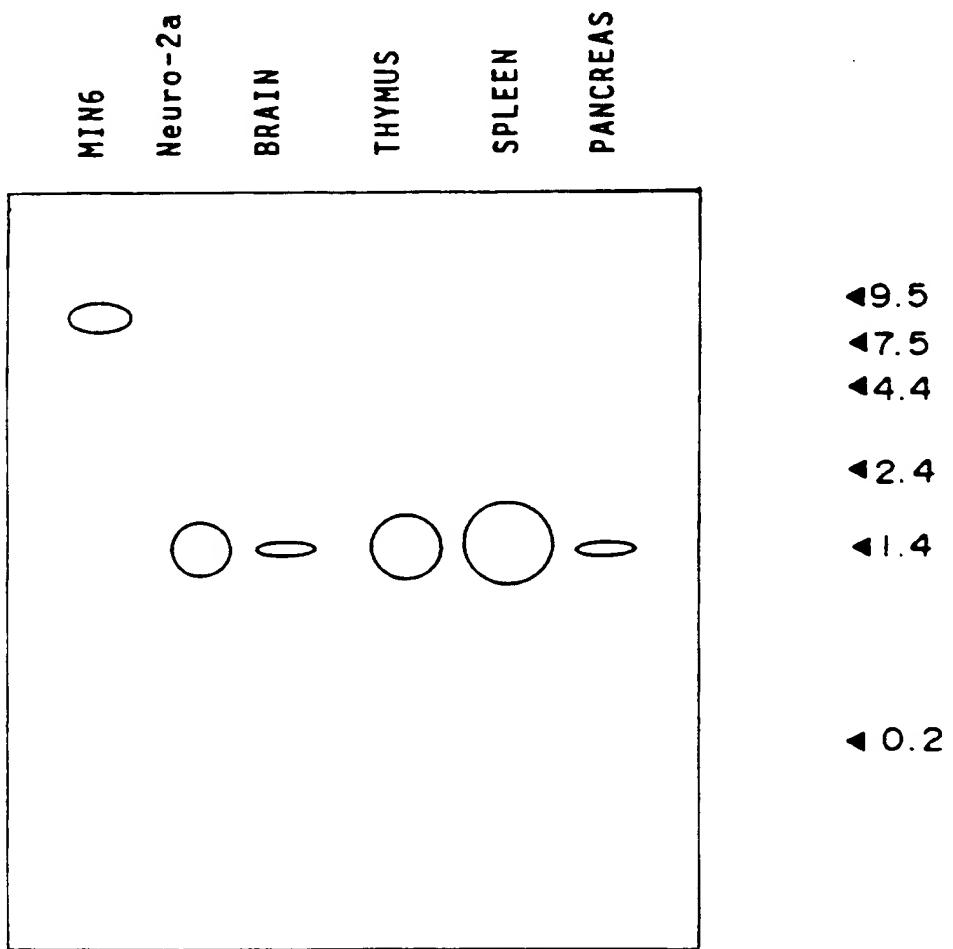
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FIGURE 64



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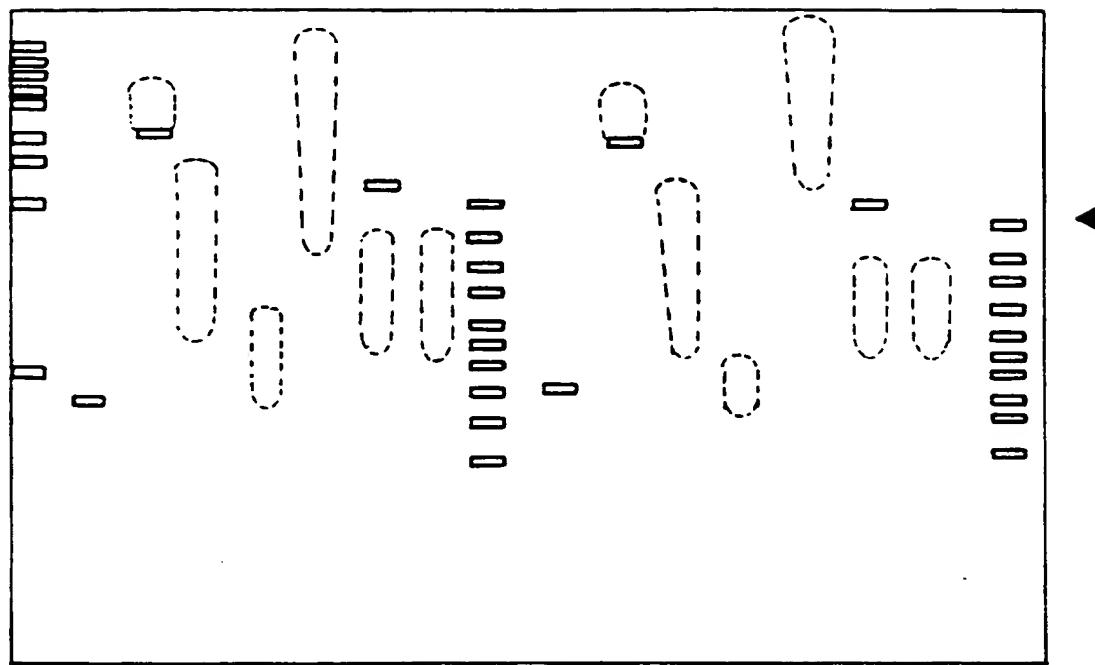
FIGURE 65



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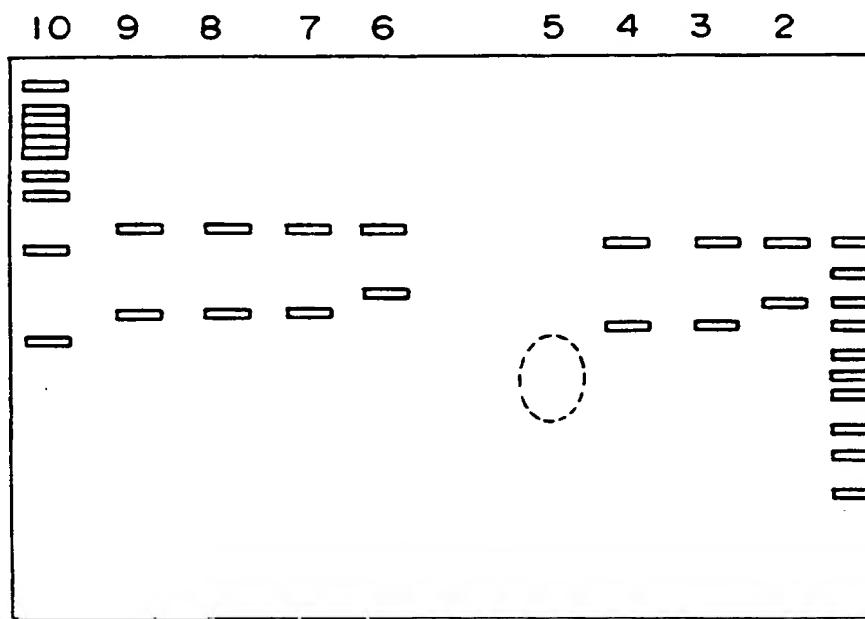
FIGURE 66

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17



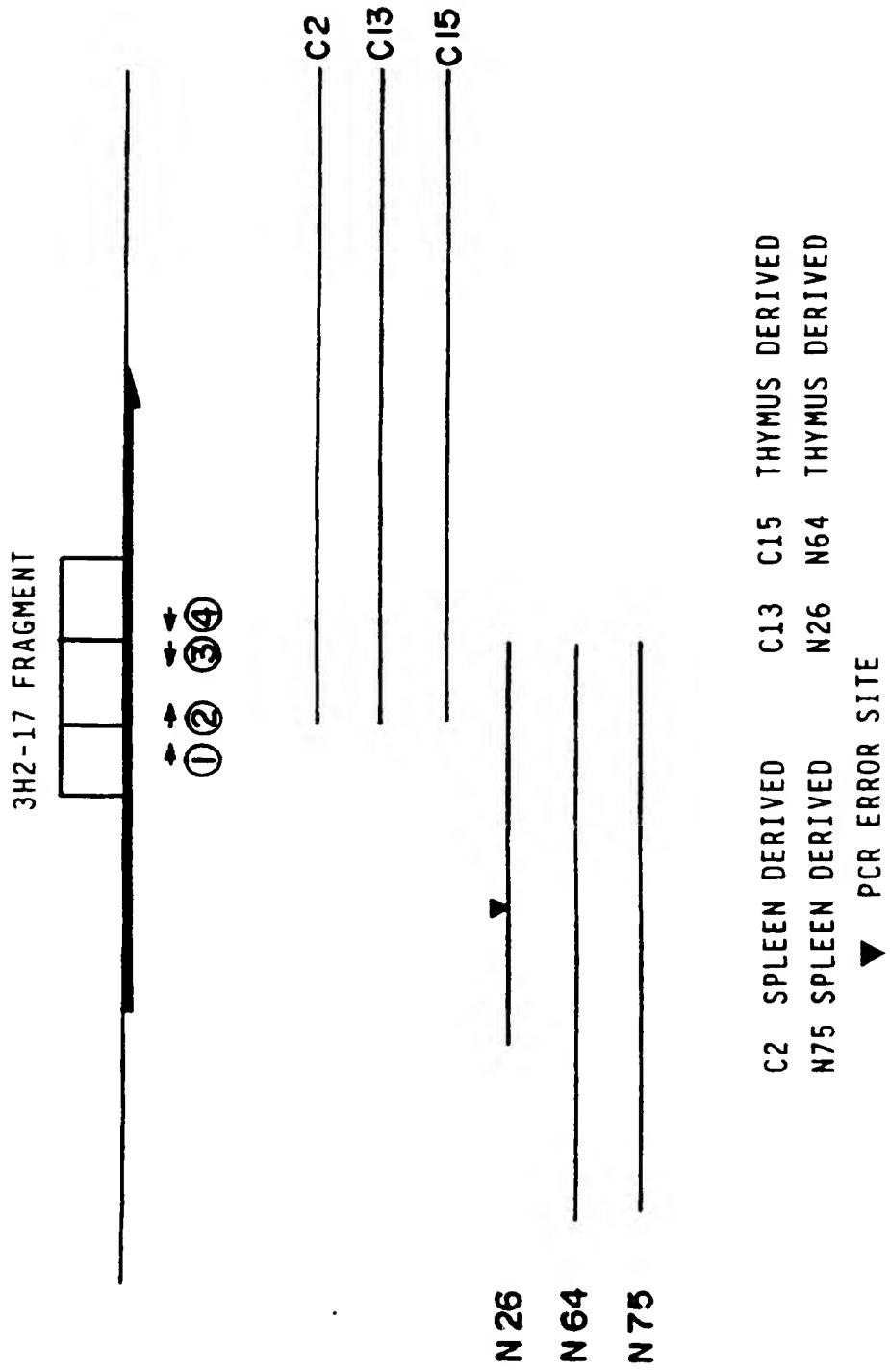
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FIGURE 67



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FIGURE 68



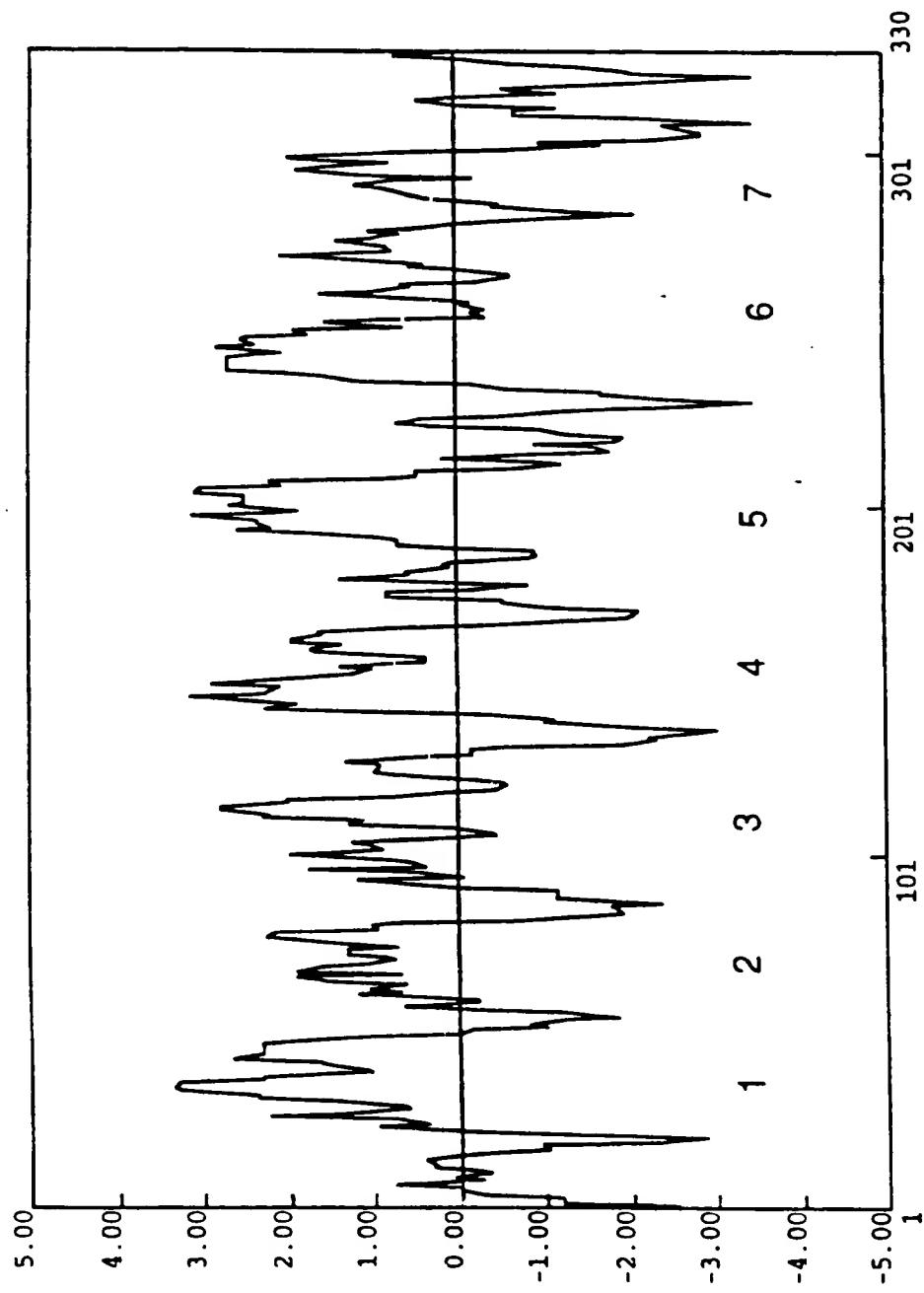
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FIGURE 69

1	GAGCATAGGAAAGGCTGACAGGCAGTTATGGAGCAGGACAATGCCACCATTCCAGGCTCCA	60
1	MetGluGlnAspAsnGlyThrIleGlnAlaPro	11
61	GGCTTGCGCCACCACCTGCGTCAACCTGAGGATTCAAGCCACTGCTGCTAACCCCC	120
11	GlyLeuProProThrThrCysValTyrArgGluAspPheLysArgLeuLeuLeuThrPro	31
121	GTATACTCGGTGGTGGCTGGTGGTCGGCCCTGCCACTGAACATCTGGTCAATTGCCAGATC	180
31	ValTyrSerValValLeuValValGlyLeuProLeuAsnIleCysValIleAlaGlnIle	51
181	TGGCATCCCCGGGACCGTGGACCCGTTCCGCTGTGTACACCCCTGAACCTGGCACTGGCG	240
51	CysAlaSerArgArgThrLeuThrArgSerAlaValTyrThrLeuAsnLeuAlaLeuAla	71
241	GACCTGATGTATGCCCTGTTCACTACCCCTACTTATCTATAACTACGCCAGAGGGGACCAC	300
71	AspLeuMetTyrAlaCysSerLeuProLeuLeuIleTyrAsnTyrAlaArgGlyAspHis	91
301	TGGCCCTTCGGAGACCTCGCCCTGCCCTTGTACGCTTCCTCTATGCCAATCTACAT	360
91	TrpProPheGlyAspLeuAlaCysArgPheValArgPheLeuPheTyrAlaAsnLeuHis	111
361	GGCAGCATCTGTCCTCACCTGCATTAGCTTCCAGCGCTACCTGGGCATCTGCCACCCC	420
111	GlySerIleLeuPheLeuThrCysIleSerPheGlnArgTyrLeuGlyIleCysHisPro	131
421	CTGGCTTCGGCACAGCGTGGAGGTGGCTGCTGGTAGTGTGTGGAGTCGGT	480
131	LeuAlaSerTrpHisLysArgGlyArgArgAlaAlaTrpValValCysGlyValVal	151
481	TGGCTGGCTGTGACAGCCCAGTGCCTGCCACGGCAGTCTTGGCTGCCACAGGCATCCAG	540
151	TrpLeuAlaValThrAlaGlnCysLeuProThrAlaValPheAlaAlaThrGlyIleGln	171
541	CGCAACCGCATGTGTGCTACGACCTGACCCCACCCATCTGCTACTCGCTACCTGCC	600
171	ArgAsnArgThrValCysTyrAspLeuSerProProIleLeuSerThrArgTyrLeuPro	191
601	TATGGTATGCCCTCACGGTCATGGCTTCCTGCTGCCCTTCATAGCCTTACTGGCTTGT	660
191	TyrGlyMetAlaIleLeuThrValIleGlyPheLeuLeuProPheIleAlaLeuLeuAlaCys	211
661	TATGGTGGCATGGCCCGCCGCCCTGTCGGCCAGGATGGCCACAGCAGGCTCTGGCCCAA	720
211	TyrCysArgMetAlaArgArgLeuCysArgGlnAspGlyProAlaGlyProValAlaGln	231
721	GAGCGGGCCACCAAGGGGGCTCGTAIGGCTGTGGTGGCAGCTGTCTTGCCATCAGC	780
231	GluArgArgSerLysAlaAlaArgMetAlaValValAlaIleAlaValPheAlaIleSer	251
781	TTCTGGCTTCACATCACCAAGACAGCCTACTTGGCTGTGGCTCCACGCCCGGTGTC	840
251	PheLeuProPheHisIleThrLysThrAlaTyrLeuAlaValArgSerThrProGlyVal	271
841	TCTTGGCCCTGTGGAGACCTTCGCTGCTGCCCTACAAAGGCACCTGGCCCTTCGCCAGT	900
271	SerCysProValLeuGluThrPheAlaAlaAlaTyrLysGlyThrArgProPheAlaSer	291
901	GTCAACAGTGTCTGGACCCATTCTCTCTACTTCACACAACAGAAAGTCCGGCGGCAA	960
291	ValAsnSerValLeuAspProIleLeuPheTyrPheThrGlnGlnLysPheArgArgGln	311
961	CCCCACGATCTTACAGAGGCTCACACCAAGTGGCAGAGGCAGAGACTGAGGCCCC	1020
311	ProHisAspLeuGlnArgLeuThrAlaLysTrpGlnArgGlnArgVal***	329

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FIGURE 70



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FIGURE 71

75+13, CODING	10	20	30	40	50	
P2UR_MOUSE	1	EQI-----	NGHIAAG	PP-----	YVR-----	DFRRLMTE-----
P2YR_CHICK	1	PADEEPANS	TINGWEEDE	GY-----	KCRFN-----S	DFRNVELL-----T
	1	TEAISAA	-----	LAGGWAAGN	AATROSILKT	GEOFYY-----T
						50
75+13, CODING	60	70	80	90	100	
P2UR_MOUSE	51	-----	SPENICVIA	O-----	LTR-----	DAALMMA-----
P2YR_CHICK	51	SHGDCS	-----	ASR-----	DA-----	HEVSSESY-----
	51	-----	CCANVLY	-----	RLK-----	MALESEFLYV-----
						100
75+13, CODING	110	120	130	140	150	
P2UR_MOUSE	101	CSPPLLIIN	ARC-----	LA-----	TA-----	LTGISEQ-----
P2YR_CHICK	101	ASLPLLVIYY	ARC-----	DRPES	TC-----	LTGISEWFC-----
	101	LT-----	FNKTC-----	-----	DM-----	LTGISEWHY-----
						150
75+13, CODING	160	170	180	190	200	
P2UR_MOUSE	151	-----	HK-----	WV-----	-----	VIAA-----
P2YR_CHICK	151	-----	WEEA-----	RR-----	-----	YWT-----
	151	TEVIEFKS	G-----	VY-----	AVIA-----	-YSGKWP-----
						200
75+13, CODING	210	220	230	240	250	
P2UR_MOUSE	201	-----	PPI-----	TRY-----	GLL-----	ATCRRRRI-----
P2YR_CHICK	201	-----	TR-----	FY-----	PEF-----	VWVWNAEPL-----
	201	-----	-----	-----	-----	GYG-----IVKA-----
						250
75+13, CODING	260	270	280	290	300	
P2UR_MOUSE	251	CRO-----	VAQERSSAA	-----	FAI-----	I-----
P2YR_CHICK	251	-----	-----	-----	SLPFF-----	-----
	251	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
						300
75+13, CODING	310	320	330	340	350	
P2UR_MOUSE	301	STP-----	GV-----	-----	-----	TO-----
P2YR_CHICK	301	-----	PT-----	ETFAAN	-----	KEPHOP-----
	301	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
						350
75+13, CODING	360	370	380	390	400	
P2UR_MOUSE	351	LLQLLTARW	QR-----	-----	-----	-----
P2YR_CHICK	351	-----	PKPPTEPTP	S-----	-----	400
	351	-----	-----	ARR-----	-----	400
				HR-----	-----	400
75+13, CODING	410	420	430	440	450	
P2UR_MOUSE	401	-----	-----	-----	-----	450
P2YR_CHICK	401	KDIRL	-----	-----	-----	450
	401	-----	-----	-----	-----	450

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## FIGURE 72

9            18            27            36            45            54

5' GCC ACC AAC GTG TTC ATC CTG TCA CTG GCC GAT GTG CTG GTG ACA GCC ATC TGC  
-----  
Ala Asp Val Leu Val Thr Ala Ile Cys

63            72            81            90            99            108  
CTG CCG GCC AGT CTG CTG GTA GAC ATC ACG GAA TCC TGG CTC TTT GGC CAT GCC  
-----  
Leu Pro Ala Ser Leu Leu Val Asp Ile Thr Glu Ser Trp Leu Phe Gly His Ala

117            126            135            144            153            162  
CTC TGC AAG GTC ATC CCC TAT CTA CAG GCC GTG TCC GTG TCA GTG GTC GTG CTG  
-----  
Leu Cys Lys Val Ile Pro Tyr Leu Gln Ala Val Ser Val Ser Val Val Leu

171            180            189            198            207            216  
ACT CTC AGC TCC ATC GCC CTG GAC CGC TGG TAC GCC ATC TGC CAC CCG CTG TTG  
-----  
Thr Leu Ser Ser Ile Ala Leu Asp Arg Trp Tyr Ala Ile Cys His Pro Leu Leu

225            234            243            252            261            270  
TTC AAG AGC ACT GCC CGG CGC GCC CGC GGC TCC ATC CTC GGC ATC TGG GCG GTG  
-----  
Phe Lys Ser Thr Ala Arg Arg Ala Arg Gly Ser Ile Leu Gly Ile Trp Ala Val

279            288            297            306            315            324  
TCG CTG GCT GTC ATG GTG CCT CAG GCT GCT GTC ATG GAG TGT AGC AGC GTG CTG  
-----  
Ser Leu Ala Val Met Val Pro Gln Ala Ala Val Met Glu Cys Ser Ser Val Leu

333            342            351            360            369            378  
CCC GAG CTG GCC AAC CGC ACC CGC CTC CTG TCT GTC TGT GAT GAG CGC TGG GCA  
-----  
Pro Glu Leu Ala Asn Arg Thr Arg Leu Leu Ser Val Cys Asp Glu Arg Trp Ala

387            396            405            414            423            432  
GAC GAC CTG TAC CCC AAG ATC TAC CAC AGC TGC TTC ATT GTC ACC TAC CTG  
-----  
Asp Asp Leu Tyr Pro Lys Ile Tyr His Ser Cys Phe Phe Ile Val Thr Tyr Leu

441            450            459            468            477            486  
GCC CCA CTG GGC CTC ATG GCC ATG GCC TAT TTC CAG ATC TTC CGC AAG CTC TGG  
-----  
Ala Pro Leu Gly Leu Met Ala Met Ala Tyr Phe Gln Ile Phe Arg Lys Leu Trp

495            504            513            522            531            540  
GGC CGC CAG ATC CCC CGC ACC ACC TCG GCC CTG GTG CGC AAC TGG AAG CGG CCC

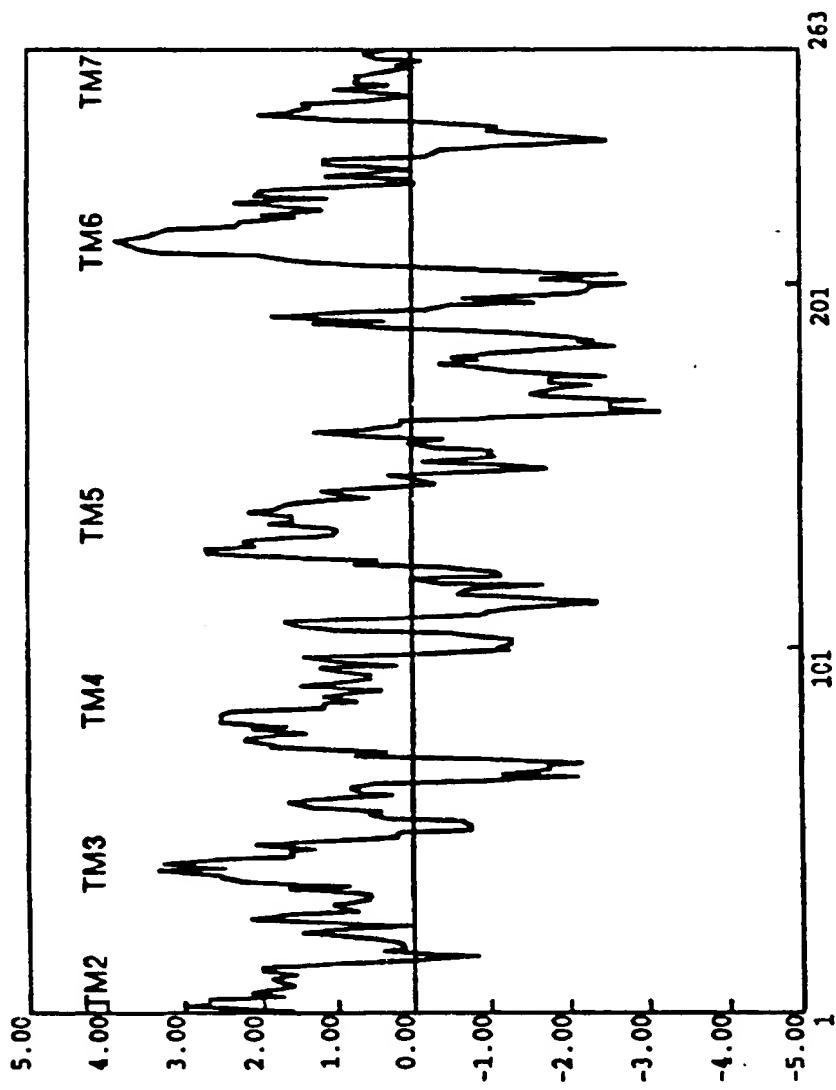
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FIGURE 73

---  
 Gly Arg Gln Ile Pro Gly Thr Thr Ser Ala Leu Val Arg Asn Trp Lys Arg Pro  
 549            558            567            576            585            594  
 TCA GAC CAG CTG GAC GAC CAG GGC CAG GGC CTG AGC TCA GAG CCC CAG CCC CGG  
 ---  
 Ser Asp Gln Leu Asp Asp Gln Gly Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Glu Pro Gln Pro Arg  
 603            612            621            630            639            648  
 GCC CGC GCC TTC CTG GCC GAG GTG AAA CAG ATG CGA GCC CGG AGG AAG ACG GCC  
 ---  
 Ala Arg Ala Phe Leu Ala Glu Val Lys Gln Met Arg Ala Arg Arg Lys Thr Ala  
 657            666            675            684            693            702  
 AAG ATG CTG ATG GTG GTG CTG CTG GTC TTC GCC CTC TGC TAC CTG CCC ATC AGT  
 ---  
 Lys Met Leu Met Val Val Leu Val Phe Ala Leu Cys Tyr Leu Pro Ile Ser  
 711            720            729            738            747            756  
 GTC CTC AAC GTC CTC AAG AGG GTC TTC GGG ATG TTC CGC CAA GCC AGC GAC CGA  
 ---  
 Val Leu Asn Val Leu Lys Arg Val Phe Gly Met Phe Arg Gln Ala Ser Asp Arg  
 765            774            783            792            801            810  
 GAG GCC ATC TAC GCC TGC TTC ACC TTC TCC CAC TGG CTG GTG TAC GCC AAC AGC  
 ---  
 Glu Ala Ile Tyr Ala Cys Phe Thr Phe Ser His Trp Leu Val Tyr Ala Asn Ser  
 819            828            837  
 GCC GCC AAT CCC CTC CTC TAC TCC TTC CTC CCT 3'  
 ---  
 Ala Ala

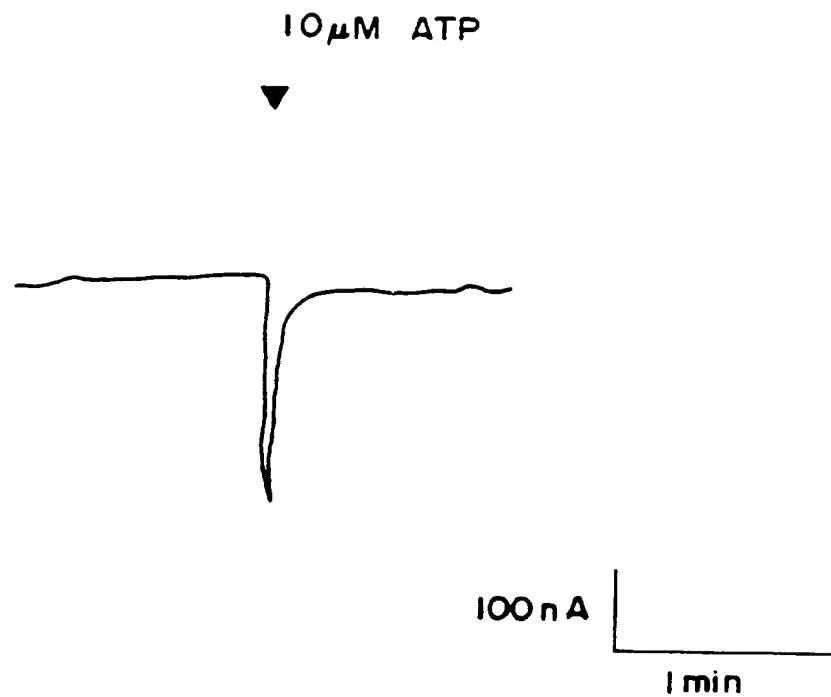
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FIGURE 14



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FIGURE 75



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FIGURE 16

		10	20	30	40	50	
h3H2-17 (5'-3') p3H2-17 (5')	1	GTCGGCCCTGG	TGCCCAACAT CTCGCTTCC	TGGCACAAAGC	GTGGAGCTTG	50	50
h3H2-17 (5'-3') p3H2-17 (5')	51	CCGGCTCTCT	TGGTAGTGT GTCGAAGTCG	TGGCTGGCT	GTGGAGCTTG	100	100
h3H2-17 (5'-3') p3H2-17 (5')	101	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	150	150
h3H2-17 (5'-3') p3H2-17 (5')	151	AATGCGCT AATGCGCT	AATGCGCT AATGCGCT	AATGCGCT AATGCGCT	AATGCGCT AATGCGCT	200	200
h3H2-17 (5'-3') p3H2-17 (5')	201	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	250	250
h3H2-17 (5'-3') p3H2-17 (5')	251	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	300	300
h3H2-17 (5'-3') p3H2-17 (5')	301	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	350	350
h3H2-17 (5'-3') p3H2-17 (5')	351	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	GGCGCTGG AATGCGCT	400	400

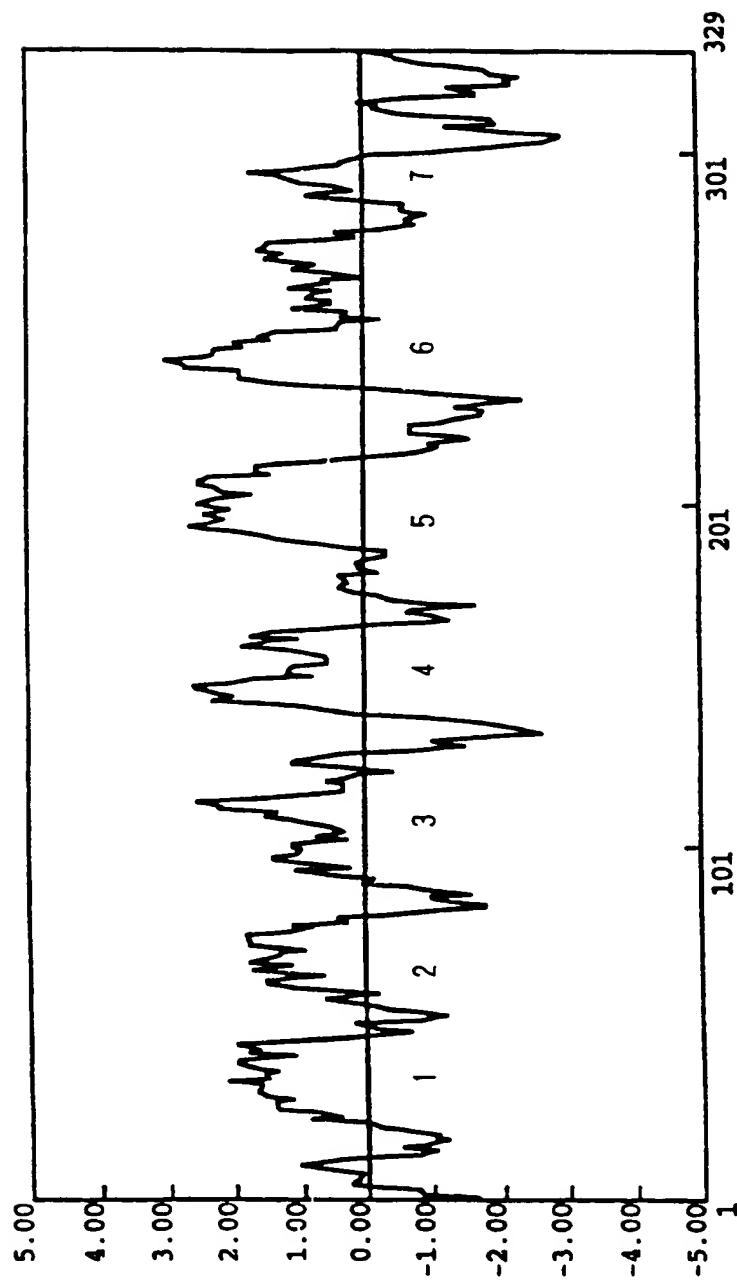
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## FIGURE 77

1	TGACTCCCTGAACATAGGAAACCACTGGGCAGCCATGGAATGGGACAATGCCACAGGC 1	MetGluTrpAspAsnGlyThrGly	60 8
61	CAGGCTCTGGCTTGCCACCCACCACCTGTGTCTACCGCGAGAACTTCAAGCAAATGCTG 8 GlnAlaLeuGlyLeuProProThrThrCysValTyrArgGluAsnPheLysGlnLeuLeu		120 28
121	CTGCCACCTGTGTATTGGCGGTGCTGGCGGTGCCCCCTGAACATCTGTGTCATT 28 LeuProProValTyrSerAlaValLeuAlaAlaGlyLeuProLeuAsnIleCysValIle		180 48
181	ACCCAGATCTGCACGTCCCCGGGGCCCTGACCCGCACGGCGTGTACACCCCTAACCTT 48 ThrGlnIleCysThrSerArgArgAlaLeuThrArgThrAlaValTyrThrLeuAsnLeu		240 68
241	CCTCTGGCTGACCTGCTATAIGCCTGCTCCCTGCCCCCTGCTCATCTACAACATATGCCAA 68 AlaLeuAlaAspLeuLeuTyrAlaCysSerLeuProLeuIleTyrAsnTyrAlaGln		300 88
301	GGTGATCACTGGCCATTGGCGACTTCGCTGGCGCTGGTCCGCTTCCCTTCTATGCC 88 GlyAspHisTrpProPheGlyAspPheAlaCysArgLeuValArgPheLeuPheTyrAla		360 108
361	AACCTGCACGGCAGCATTCTCTTCCACCTGCATCAGCTTCCAGCGCTACCTGGGCATC 108 AsnLeuHisGlySerIleLeuPheLeuThrCysIleSerPheGlnArgTyrLeuGlyIle		420 128
421	TGCCACCCGCTGGCCCCCTGGCACAAACGTGGGGGCCGCGGGCTGCTGGTAGTGTGT 128 CysHisProLeuAlaProTrpHisLysArgGlyArgArgAlaAlaTrpLeuValCys		480 148
481	GTAACCGTGTGGCTGGCGTGACAAACCCAGTGCCTGCCCACAGCCATCTCGCTGCCACA 148 ValThrValTrpLeuAlaValThrThrGlnCysLeuProThrAlaIlePheAlaAlaThr		540 168
541	GGCATCCAGCGTAACCGCACTGTCTGCTATGACCTCAGCCCCGCCTGCCCTGGCCACCCAC 168 GlyIleGlnArgAsnArgThrValCysTyrAspLeuSerProProAlaLeuAlaThrHis		600 188
601	TATATGCCCTATGGCATGGCTCTCACTGTCATCGGCTTCCCTGCTGCCCTTGCTGCCCTG 188 TyrMetProTyrGlyMetAlaLeuThrValIleGlyPheLeuLeuProPheAlaAlaLeu		660 208
661	CTGGCCTGCTACTGTCTTCTGGCTGGCGCTGTGCGCCAGGATGGCCGGCAGAGCCT 208 LeuAlaCysTyrCysLeuLeuAlaCysArgLeuCysArgGlnAspGlyProAlaGluPro		720 228
721	GTGGCCCAGGAGCGGGGTGGCAAGGGGGCCCGCATGGCGTGGTGGCTGCTGCCCTT 228 ValAlaGlnGluArgArgGlyLysAlaAlaArgMetAlaValValAlaAlaAlaPhe		780 248
781	GCCATCAGCTTCTGCCCTTACATCACCAAGACAGCCTACCTGGCAGTGGCTCGAC 248 AlaIleSerPheLeuProPheHisIleThrLysThrAlaTyrLeuAlaValGlySerThr		840 268
841	CGGGCGTCCCCCTGCACTGTATTGGAGGCCCTTGCAGGGCCCTACAAAGCCACGGGGCG 268 ProGlyValProCysThrValLeuGluAlaPheAlaAlaAlaTyrLysGlyThrArgPro		900 288
901	TTGCCAGTCCAAACAGCGTGCTGGACCCCATCCCTCTACTTCAACCCAGAAGAAGTTC 288 PheAlaSerAlaAsnSerValLeuAspProIleLeuPheTyrPheThrGlnLysLysPhe		960 308
961	CGCCGGCCACCACATGAGCTCCTACAGAAACTCACAGCAAATGGCAGAGGCAGGGTCGC 308 ArgArgArgProHisGluLeuLeuGlnLysLeuThrAlaLysTrpGlnArgGlnGlyArg		1020 328
1021	TGA 328 ***		1023 329

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FIGURE 78



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FIGURE 79

human prino, mouseFULL3H2	1	I[E]DNCTSDA	I[G]LPPTTCVY	R[E]FQ[LL]IP	P[Y]S[V]L[A]C	LPLNICV[TD]	50
	1	I[E]DNCTTDQA	I[G]LPPTTCVY	R[E]DFK[R]LLIP	P[Y]SVVLM[G]	LPLNICV[AC]	50
human prino, mouseFULL3H2	51	I[C]TERPA[TF]	TAVYT[L]NLA[	A[D]LYACSLF	LLIYNYA[GE]	[T]PFGD[AC]	100
	51	I[C]ASRRT[TF]	SAVYT[L]NLA[	A[D]LYACSLF	LLIYNYA[GD]	[T]PFGD[AC]	100
human prino, mouseFULL3H2	101	L[TF]RLFYAML	I[G]SILFLTCI	S[F]QRYLGICH	PLA[P]HKRGCG	RRAA[A]V[CYT]	150
	101	F[VR]LFYAML	I[G]SILFLTCI	S[F]QRYLGICH	PLA[S]HKRGCG	RRAA[A]V[CYT]	150
human prino, mouseFULL3H2	151	A[L]AVT[TCI]	S[T]A[IF]ATG[I]	S[R]NRTV[CYD]	SPE[AL]AHY	SYGIALTVIC	200
	151	A[L]AVT[TCI]	S[T]A[IF]ATG[I]	S[R]NRTV[CYD]	SPE[IS]IRYL	SYGIALTVIC	200
human prino, mouseFULL3H2	201	E[L]PF[HL]KT	S[Y]C[LI]ACRIC	S[Q]DCGP[SP]F	D[ERF]SKAARI	A[V]VVA[AF]AI	250
	201	E[L]PF[HL]KT	S[Y]C[ML]ACRLC	S[Q]DCGP[SP]F	D[ERF]SKAARI	A[V]VVA[AF]AI	250
human prino, mouseFULL3H2	251	E[L]PF[HL]KT	S[Y]LAV[EST]FC	S[Q]P[LU]LEFA	SAYKGTRPFA	[A]ISVLDPFI	300
	251	E[L]PF[HL]KT	S[Y]LAV[EST]FC	S[Q]P[LU]LEFA	SAYKGTRPFA	[A]ISVLDPFI	300
human prino, mouseFULL3H2	301	S[Y]TC[AF]RE	R[P]HE[LL]Q[ET]	A[K]MQR[CR]*	.....	.....	350
	301	S[Y]TC[AF]RE	R[P]HE[LL]Q[ET]	A[K]MQR[CR]*	.....	.....	350
human prino, mouseFULL3H2	301	S[Y]TC[AF]RE	O[P]HD[LL]Q[ET]	A[K]MQR[CR]*	.....	.....	350

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern'l Application No  
PCT/JP 95/01599

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 C12N15/12 C07K14/705 C12Q1/68

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 6 C07K C12Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	MOLECULAR ENDOCRINOLOGY, vol. 5, January 1991 pages 1331-1338, M.T.HARRIGAN ET AL. 'Identification of a gene induced by glucocorticoids in murine T-cells : a potential G protein-coupled receptor' see the whole document ---	4-6,10, 11,13
Y	WO,A,92 01810 (LERNER MICHAEL R ;LERNER ETHAN A (US)) 6 February 1992 see abstract; claims 1-17 ---	14-18
Y	EP,A,0 578 962 (AMERICAN CYANAMID CO) 19 January 1994 see example 2 ---	14-18
A	---	1-3
	-/-	

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Patent family members are listed in annex.

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1

Date of the actual completion of the international search  18 December 1995	Date of mailing of the international search report  05.01.96
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  Gurdjian, D

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PCT/JP 95/01599

## C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	SCIENCE, vol. 244, 1989 pages 569-571, LIBERT F. ET AL. 'Selective amplification and cloning of four new members of the G protein-coupled receptor family' cited in the application see the whole document -----	1-3

1

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Intern'l Application No  
PCT/JP 95/01599

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
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		EP-A-	0539518	05-05-93
		JP-T-	6502757	31-03-94

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		CA-A-	2100616	18-01-94
		JP-A-	6153954	03-06-94